

HILLSBORO INDEPENDENT.

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D. M. CAULY, Editor.

OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE CITY

FRIDAY, MAY 15.

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. CLERTON,
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,
A. B. CADY.

For Assessor,
GEO. H. WILSON.

For County Commissioner,
THOMAS G. TODD.

For Sup't. of Schools,
AUSTIN CRAIG.

For Surveyor,
L. E. WILKES.

For Coroner,
DR. C. L. LARGE.

Carl Albrecht who brutally murdered his wife at Marshfield last February has been convicted of murder and sentenced to be hung June 26th 1896.

Business men pay interest on borrowed capital as an item of expense incidental to the industry. It is like the element of rent, clerk hire or any other expense.

"Mr. Danl. Manning is certainly the choice of the democratic newspaper men of West Virginia for president," says one of them. Remembering that Manning died about eight years ago, this choice is good.

There was mined during the ten years prior to 1874, silver which it coined would have made \$168,250,000. There was actually coined \$16,542,123.50, that is less than one tenth of the product. The law then allowed unlimited coinage of silver. That was before the crime of 1873. What was the reason there was no more silver coined then?

The republican party is second to none in the matter of retrenchment and economy. Our candidates for the legislature personally pledge themselves to their neighbors who are willing to accept such guarantee in this as in all other engagements. This is preferred to the glittering platitudes of caucus resolutions. The economies endorsed by the republican legislative candidates extend not only to state appropriations but to equity in fixing the salaries of public officials.

If we owe so much on bonds to Europe as populists declare then those Europeans must have left something here for those bonds. If Whiteheads statement is true that we owe bonds valued at five billion dollars then the English must have left five billion sound dollars here in exchange for them and that snug little sum must be here yet unless it has been returned in payment for fabrics and English pickles which we have worn out and eaten up while our own mechanics and farmers have been "enjoying" an enforced idleness.

Populists have not been choice in the epithets used when speaking of European capitalists. Now what they say of our neighbors across the water matters little to republicans, but it would be seemly if they would keep in mind that English syndicates own the majority of the big American silver mines. From this it appears that the English non-resident mine owners are quite as much interested in unlimited coinage of silver as the populists themselves. Can it be that they are in cahoot? Are these Englishmen furnishing the money to defray the expenses of the unlimited silver coinage cohorts that are here. Are Weaver's pockets lined with English silver?

The imported populist stump speaker, Whitehouse, amused an audience at Sherwood last Friday night. The effort was really entertaining. He tells a good story and tells it well. But his facts. They are so unreliable. For instance he declared there is in circulation but \$1.95 per capita. He then told a good story after which he stated that we as a people owed to Europe a public and private bonded debt of \$5,000,000,000 but had only \$1,500,000,000 with which to pay it. If the first statement is true the latter is false, but if the latter is true the first is not, for \$1,500,000,000 in the country gives over \$25 per capita. Thus ran his statement of facts.

THE CASE NOT PROVEN.

The Cleveland-Carlisle sound money men have not yet proven their case. The INDEPENDENT is in no wise convinced that a contraction of the currency is the thing that will cure our ills. John Sherman, the great finance minister of this generation, holds the same view. It has not been satisfactorily proven that the excess of the paper currency of the government rejected from the channels of trade, and piled up in the money centers is due to its over issue. This paper with the government's promise to pay behind it is quite as desirable a currency as that other issue mentioned last week and recommended by Secretary Carlisle with only the promise of a state bank behind it. If the greenbacks are rejected from the channels of trade, then the gold ought to remain behind to do the business, yet such is not the case here nor yet in the east. A double eagle is more rare in trade channels in New York than a double X greenback in Portland. The fact is currency is not rejected from the channels of trade because it is paper but because there is no business to float it. Another fact, importers are paying their gold for foreign merchandise when they ought to be domestic merchants paying currency and silver to operatives in our own factories.

If credit currency be dangerous let the small bills be called in and silver put out instead. Let us stop coining small gold and replace it with silver. If as much silver were used out of the Rockies as we use on this coast we would have a demand for at least the American product.

The republican party is properly bimetallic and can be trusted to create a use for more silver. Silver mining is one of our industries. It ought to be protected. But we must not go to the extreme of unlimited coinage or we will give a staggering blow not only to the country but to the industry as well, just as Mexico has done.

A PITIFUL SIGHT.

The effort of the leaders of the populist and democratic parties in endeavoring to sell out their respective organizations and abandon their party principles in order to agree upon some methods whereby they can obtain office of somebody, is not calculated to excite respect. Are those respective parties built upon principles? Have they no longer any principles to advocate, or which they seek to enforce. Have they no higher aim than simply to elect somebody to something? That would be the natural conclusion to be drawn from all this bargaining and dickering and attempting to unite where there is no union, and to agree where there is no agreement.

The state committees might draw a lesson from the experiences of Washington county democrats and populists two years ago. There was an instance where "fusion" did not fuse, where "union" did not unite, the solid members of both parties repudiated the puerile policy of their leaders and refused to endorse it, or carry it out.

SMALL POLITICS.

Mr. Vandeburg has commenced his campaign by claiming that Mr. Tongue, the republican nominee for congress, if elected, will be controlled by the Portland ring, and also that he is an attorney for the Southern Pacific railroad company.

It is to be regretted that Mr. Vandeburg is descending into this small class of politics. It had been hoped that this campaign would be one of principle, but it seems it is not to be so far as Mr. Vandeburg is concerned. These contemptible insinuations are absolutely false, and there is not in Washington county, a democrat, republican or populist acquainted with Mr. Tongue but what knows they are. While Mr. Tongue, as does every citizen of Washington county, takes pride in the growth of the city of Portland and its prosperity, he is certainly not controlled by Portland influences and never has been. Indeed, when he thought duty demanded it, he has at times been sharply antagonistic. On two particular measures while he was in the senate he was on opposite sides from the entire Portland influences. In 1889, when the entire Portland delegation, supported by the Oregonian, and almost every leading business man in Portland, in order to have a large issue of water bonds made exempt from taxation, Mr. Tongue took a decided stand in opposition and stood firmly by the Governor in his veto on those several bills and was largely instrumental in having the vetoes sustained. In that, and in the succeeding session upon the tax bills in reference to the taxation of credits of banks, mortgages, deduction of indebtedness, Mr. Tongue was opposed to the entire Portland delegation, and the Oregonian dealt with him in anything but a friendly spirit. These circumstances show that at least he will stand up for what he believes to be right and will not be changed from it by Portland or any other influences.

With reference to his being an attorney for the Southern Pacific railroad company, the insinuation is equally unfounded. An examination of the cases in which that company has been a party in this country will show that Mr. Tongue has never appeared for them in a single instance, while in a number of cases he has appeared against them. Offender against any other attorney in the county. The company employs Portland attorneys and they have at-

tended to their business here.

On being asked about this subject, Mr. Tongue stated to the INDEPENDENT that during all his practice the only money the Southern Pacific railroad company ever had paid to him was \$10 for drawing a petition to the county court for Mr. Keebler in regard to the equalization of some question of taxation. He said further than this the company had not sought to employ him to transact their business. Had it done so, as Mr. Tongue was engaged in the practice of law it is very likely he would have accepted the employment from them.

While in the senate, two important measures which the railroads united in trying to defeat, Mr. Tongue supported. One was the changes in the railroad commission law, allowing the commissioner to go into court to enforce rates and giving people overcharge, and particularly to recover back over charges for damages, costs and attorney's fees in their own county, and the other was one procuring a lien upon the railroad property in favor of the government employed in railroad construction.

Every republican should seek to swell the vote in this county for Thos. H. Tongue to the highest point possible, for two reasons, if not for others. Our candidate for congress is going to be elected. There is no doubt about that. But we want a big vote in this county so that our representation in the state convention will not suffer. The next appointment will be made on the vote for congressmen since we do not elect a governor this year, and a hundred or two votes more than we had at the last election will give us that much more influence in the next state convention when a full set of state and district officers are to be named. Second, every precinct in the county is interested in a large republican vote since its representation in the county convention depends on the same apportionment. Men of influence in the county should come in the precincts and men of influence now to get out this big vote for Tongue that we may be able to exert the influence in the councils of the party that properly belongs to us. Let every one lay aside his private interests, political and business and work for the whole ticket from now till June. The ticket will be elected of a course but let us make the vote a big one.

Hon. James H. Davis of Texas was here Monday afternoon. His speech was for unlimited silver coinage, and on that dogma he dwelt long and loud. A gentleman who mentally took notes of what he said reports that he dwelt with two classes of facts, one endorsed by all sound money citizens and the other quoted by unlimited silver coinage advocates alone. When the former were read he would call loudly on any one to deny them but when the others were mentioned it was in a hasty manner that quickly dismissed them without the asseverations employed for the others. Mr. Davis is a very vain man exhibiting his conceit by wearing soiled linen and the general garb that is popularly supposed to belong to the Texas ranger. In this day of rapid and easy transit there is no excuse for such neglect of personal appearance. The day is past when such a make up will win respect. Curiosity gave him a good audience both here and at Forest Grove.

The Oregon Supreme Court decides that the office of county school superintendent cannot be held by women. The decision quotes article VI, section 8 of the constitution, which provides, "No person shall be elected or appointed to a county office who shall not be an elector of the county," and section 2 of article II, of the same instrument, which defines an elector as a male citizen. "Hence," the court says, "it necessarily follows that none but male citizens can be elected or appointed for county offices." This will necessitate a new nomination in this county on the part of populists.

A silverite editor says he wants to have a return of the honest money of 1873. The "honest money of 1873" was greenbacks and national bank notes. Gold dropped out of circulation in 1873, and silver dollars had not been in circulation since 1874. Only about \$3,000,000 of the silver dollars had been coined from the establishment of the mint in 1792 down to 1873. The silverite editor referred to never had a silver dollar in his pocket until after the Bland law went into operation, in 1878, nor did Bland or Stewart.

We all remember the story of the dinner pail as told in 1892. Now the sequel. In 1892 the duties collected on merchandise, scheduled A, articles of food and live animals, was \$10,390,226 in 1893 \$12,873,388 but in 1895 under the Wilson bill the duty was \$24,110,393, an increase of almost 100 per cent over the 1890 law. That is free trade as England has it.

If more attention were paid to the tariff question and less to the fanaticism of the gold and silver crazy party politics would be in a better condition and the prospects of a revival of the good old times, when money was plenty, would be better. —Polk Co. Observer.

Davis said that the interest paid by the American people is \$60 per capita per year. The official statistical abstract of the United States says it was in 1895 only 42 cents per capita. Which is the best authority?

Tillman of South Carolina says that populism is an explosion.

THE MEN WHO WILL BE IN THE COURT HOUSE.

There will be some changes of faces in the court house on and after July 1st, but the change will be in the men, not in the politics. The same courtesy will be extended to the humble and to the exalted as has been shown the past two years.

J. A. IMBRIE will occupy the clerk's office, and while he may be a new officer, he is an old and well known citizen, having lived in the county since he was three years old and he is now 40 years of age. Jim was educated in the public schools of the county, the American college. He wedded Miss Anna Mauze, a pioneer girl, in 1880, and has an interesting family. Mr. Imbrie is a successful farmer, but consented to take office to give a change of occupations for a rest. Mr. Imbrie's fitness for the place his friends will put him in is unquestioned. In politics he has always been on active republican and influential. In 1892 he lacked only a few votes in the nominating convention of calling him to the same office. Mr. Imbrie is a great favorite with his acquaintances, and makes friends easily and retains their esteem always.

E. L. MCCORMICK who has been daily at his post in the recorder's office will continue to wait upon those having business in his office. One objection urged against him two years ago has been removed. Then he was a single man. Now he has a lovely wife, having only a few months ago wedded Miss Binsell. The people can make no mistake in retaining Mr. McCormick where he is.

W. D. BRADFORD, the gentleman named for sheriff, is already well known in the county. By trade he is a paper maker, having worked in the paper mills in Massachusetts till he came to Washington county about twenty years ago. Mr. Bradford, like the present incumbent, H. P. Ford, is a man of few words but energetic in action. He is careful and methodic. He has been tried both in civil and criminal matters and has never failed. It will be remembered that last winter when lead was carelessly flying about his head, he brought his man home, and that without shooting him.

LT. A. B. CADY of Beaverton has been named for treasurer instead of Hon. J. W. Sappington, deceased. Mr. Cady is the oldest man on the ticket, but as active and clear headed as a boy of 25. He has lived at Beaverton for five years. Previous to that time he lived in Portland where he was head book keeper in McLaren Bros. flour mills. During the war of the rebellion he was a lieutenant in the 48th Wisconsin infantry. He held the very responsible place of regimental adjutant. It is his proud boast that no soldier of his regiment has ever applied for a pension but he found proper entries on the regimental records. Mr. Cady is very popular in his precinct and will poll more than his party vote.

GEO. H. WILSON, is on the ticket for his second term, and if economy and efficiency is what the people want he will be permitted to do duty in his office for another two years. Being requested to do so, he, a few months ago gave the INDEPENDENT the cost of making the 1895 assessment. The work was done so low that comment was made in many parts of the state. The assessor of Douglas county, who prides himself upon his economy, denied the accuracy of the statement, but we at home knew no mistake had been made. Wilcox is affable, obliging, a man of good judgement and accurate. That he is so economically administered his office is proof that he is a fast worker.

THOS. G. TODD for re-election is one of the commissioners, who with the county judge have so well managed our county affairs and kept down the rate of taxation. It is this careful control that makes our county paper sought as an investment for societies that have money not needed for current uses. Todd is a citizen of many years residence, and thoroughly acquainted with the county from one side to the other.

AUSTIN CRAIG has been nominated to the office to which he was appointed on the resignation of School Superintendent Bond. Though a young man Mr. Craig has a wide acquaintance with literature and is not afraid of work. He has introduced many new features into our schools and doubtless he has many more in mind which he will lay before teachers and school boards if he shall be continued in office.

L. E. WILKES a Washington county boy will continue to survey our roads and study road building. As a land surveyor his equal is not to be found in the county, and when we can have the best for the same price there is no reason for taking an inferior man.

DR. C. L. LARGE never buries many people but he is going to bury Coon (Kuhn) who so facetiously declared at the populist convention that he was digging a grave for the g. o. p. Coon will find his little bedroom at the head waters of Salt River, and Large will be there to see that the clouds are pulled on his casket decently and in order.

And now the republican party by regular chosen delegates, having named a list of men who can be trusted to the utmost in every station in life not only by party friends, but by every business man in the community, invite the support of re-

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publicans. If such faithful men in all the affairs of life have been taken to fill official positions, how cheerfully ought every individual republican give his suffrage to each member on his party ticket. Of course a claim cannot be made on the opposition votes but they are wanted; Let us make their election unanimous.

HAYNEED REVIEW OF MR. HARE.

TO THE EDITOR: Mr. Hare ask Mr. Tongue in last weeks INDEPENDENT, if he had ever seen such a thing as an international dollar, and if so, to get one and exhibit it to his admiring audiences in his campaign of the state. Now just what Mr. Hare means by an international dollar, he did not state, nor do I know, but if he means such a dollar that will float for its face value in any country on the globe, he has seen it in the shape of an American dollar, gold or silver. It seems strange that a man of half the ability he is supposed to have, that has read half as much on the financial question as he would like people to believe he has can muster the pure and unadulterated audacity to ask such a question.

Every dollar of gold or silver of the United States, will float in every market of the globe at its face value. And if that is what he means by an international dollar we have one pure and simple? Now Mr. Hare also asserts that the balance of trade, bills of exchange etc, between nations are payable in commodities, now if he rates both gold and silver as commodities as he did in last weeks INDEPENDENT, I cannot dispute it, but I affirm that if they are paid in commodities, according to his definition, they are payable in gold and silver money.

Does he think that the period beginning in 1860 and ending in 1865, was the most prosperous we have witnessed in our history? or does he even think, that the period from 1860 to 1873 was such an one? If he does and asks how it could be explained, I will have to tell the floor as I am under the impression, that there was a panic raging about that time. But the sixth period, which began in the panic year of 1873, and ending in 1890, extending over a period of eighteen years, was without doubt, the most prosperous period in the history of the race.

Our exports increased from \$7.62 per capita, during the preceding period, to \$13.25. Our imports increased from \$9.87 per capita, to \$11.73, leaving an average of \$3.47 per capita or seventy six million dollars per year average, balance of trade in our favor.

During these eighteen years the aggregate balance of trade, was \$1,378,000,000, in our favor. This was the first favorable balance of trade for any succession of years, that we have noticed in our history. It is from this date of 1873, that we note the increase of the coinage of silver. It was in this same year that we coined 2,500,000 dollars of silver, as against 39,500,000 dollars of the same article in 1892.

Now I wonder if Mr. Hare attributes, the cause of these good times which he is praised, between the periods he so mentioned to the free and unlimited coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1. Are the causes which produced this era of prosperity, the terrible crime, which he so eloquently rails at? Mr. Hare was asked how, when, and in what manner, that horrible demonization of silver occurred, to which he answered: "Why juggle with words?" To this I say, amen. I can see nothing to his answer, but the greatest kind of juggling, which he so deplores, and call it an immense mass of conglomerated words meaning nothing. There is not one sentence of this den-e mass of ideas, if such they can be called, that came to the pith of the question in controversy. He did not attempt to tell us that we coined less silver, but he did say that the legal tender was taken away. Mr. Hare certainly knows that every dollar in silver is legal tender for all debts public and private. He tells the old repeated tale that in 1873 the silver dollar was dropped from our currency list. It is here that such was the case but does he by coming out in the way he did in the INDEPENDENT, put himself on record as being grossly misinformed of the fact that not one silver dollar had been coined since the year 1874 to 1873. Does he also put himself on record as not knowing that there was a law passed by congress of the United States, in the year 1853 which expressly and emphatically stated, that the unit of value of the coins of our nation should be the gold dollar containing so many grains pure, or so many grains standard gold? Does he not know that the silver dollars of this country, are as much of a legal tender and for as large amounts, as the gold dollar itself? But he asks: what has this to do with the question now at issue as to whether or not the coinage laws should be restored to the position they held prior to the act of 1873? Now whatever bearing this may or may not have on his question put, makes very little or no difference, and his arguments, if such

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