

HILLSBORO INDEPENDENT.

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OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE CITY

FRIDAY, AUGUST 11.

REPUBLICAN PRESIDENTIAL TICKET.

For President WM. McKINLEY, of Ohio. For Vice-President GARRETT A. HOBART, of New Jersey. For Presidential Electors T. E. GERRI, of Marion County, S. M. YORAN, of Lane, E. L. SMITH, of Wasco, J. F. CAPLES, of Multnomah.

"It is immaterial, in my judgement, whether the sheep grower receives any benefit from the tariff or not. . . . Whether he does or does not I am for free wool." - Extract from speech of William J. Bryan in behalf of representatives when the Wilson bill was under consideration.

When the free coiners talk about the necessity of restoring silver to the position it occupied prior to 1873, they ignore the fact that the Government has done that very thing fifty times over by the coinage of more than fifty times as many silver dollars as were coined in the whole previous history of the country.

In the leading business circles of the country, the men who are the best posted and the most actively brought in contact with the arterial workings of the great business world governmental as well as industrial, are found to be solidly for the presidential nominee on the republican ticket, Major McKinley. - Albany Herald.

Edmund Burke the English statesman, once said: "It is with infinite caution that any man ought to venture upon pulling down an edifice which has answered in any tolerable degree, for ages, the common purposes of society." Yet the Bryanites talk of sweeping away the gold standard with one stroke, as if it had no place in the affairs of citizens and in our national history.

Senator J. H. Mitchell will be at home the first of next week and will center at once into active campaign work in the interest of McKinley and Hobart. Senator Mitchell will make speeches in most of the counties of the state. It is expected that he will speak twice in this county, once at Hillsboro and once at Forest Grove though the dates cannot be fixed till he gets to Portland.

The Oregonian quotes four mortgages made since Nov. 20, 1895, to secure notes in the aggregate for \$9650 taken by S. Pennoyer all of which have the gold clauses. Now the Oregonian ought not to be surprised that the populist mayor writes his notes that way. Aligned does. They are law abiding citizens and since the law recognizes the choice of a gold contract, they cannot or will not evade the law.

Representative Barclay, of Marion county, has bolted and will vote for Bryan. In a republican convention he sought and received the nomination for representative last spring. Notwithstanding this it is currently reported that he and his friends bolted the ticket last June. Now modesty not to say political honesty dictates that Mr. Barclay should resign and let some one be elected who will truly represent republican constituents.

Ex-Gov. Anthony, of Kansas, who died the other day left behind him a forcible illustration of the difference between honest and dishonest money. "Suppose," he said, "that a person had a \$10 bill issued by the Roman Government at the time of its greatest power and glory. How much would that bill be worth today and who would redeem it? But if the same person had a Roman eagle coined at that time it would be as good as when Cesar rode at the head of the Roman legions."

Where a debtor has a choice between a dollar and a cheaper currency, he will always use the cheaper currency when he pays his debts or buys his merchandise. For instance if a farmer has the privilege of paying a claim in gold or a farm product, he will save his gold and pay the other. Further when a man sells an article he will exact the dearer currency. Therefore it follows that a man might pay a debt in 50 cent silver dollars, but when he buys his sugar and his coffee he will pay two silver dollars for each 100 cents of value.

We do not think that McKinley can carry Alabama or North Carolina, but he will carry Washington, Oregon, California, Wyoming, South Dakota, Minnesota, Iowa, Nebraska, Kansas, Missouri, Wisconsin, Illinois, Louisiana, Michigan, Indiana, Ohio, Kentucky, West Virginia, Virginia, Maryland, Delaware, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Florida, New York, and the six New England States, with a chance for South Carolina. The man who votes for McKinley votes for honest money and protection; the man who votes for anybody else votes for free silver and free trade. You have had free trade and know how it works; if you see two silver dollars for each 100 cents of value.

WILFULLY PERVERSE.

The Yamhill Record makes the same mistake that many others are making that the mint certificate on 412 1/2 grains standard silver will take it worth 100 cents gold. When unlimited coinage of silver is authorized by the United States independently of other nations, the government will no longer guarantee the parity of gold and silver as it is now done by the act of 1890. True silver may be made a legal tender for debt public and private and just there is where the dishonesty of the policy appears. The Record may compel his creditor to take his 100-silver dollars for the debt he owes, and the Record's subscribers may pay their subscription with three silver half dollars, but when the publisher comes to buy his white paper he will pay 7 cents per pound in silver, or 3 1/2 in gold. Now, where the government by limited coinage of silver agrees to maintain the parity of the two metals he can get paper for 3/4 gold or silver or if he is a large buyer he can get the figures shaded. Cannot the Record see that a change from a gold to a silver base will cut his subscription price in two?

The Record asserts 27,000,000 ounces of silver were exported to London last year. Probably that is true; the INDEPENDENT will not pretend to deny the statement. But if the United States would have the power to fix the price of silver under the unlimited coinage system the power that the seller has ought to have been able to fix the price of the merchandise he bartered provided always the purchaser is compelled to buy of him. But the Englishman was not compelled to buy of the Yankee hence the price was fixed in London and the price will continue to be fixed in that center - as well might the government attempt to fix by law the price of wheat. The statute would fall dead. Foreign buyers would go to other ports for their bread-stuff. That was conclusively shown when the silver purchase law of 1890 was enacted. Under that law it was intended to absorb the American product, create a corner and force foreign silver consumers to pay our price for silver, but they would not come to our terms. We controlled our own product, that is the government bought a volume equal to the output of our mines, but of foreigners by their importations, kept the low prices. The supply of the world is greater than the demand of the United States. If a successful silver trust is to be formed, the nations of the world must agree to the combine.

The INDEPENDENT now desires to deny most emphatically that a line advocating the unlimited coinage of silver by the United States at a ratio of 16 to 1 independent of the action of the other powers of the world ever appeared in its columns either before any event or afterwards. Further, Mr. Tongue never in any of his speeches or in any of his published correspondence advocated unlimited silver coinage. When the Record makes a different assertion, it writes down its careless ignorance.

TONGUE AT MEHAMA. The Soldiers re-union held at Mehama Marion County last week adjourned on Friday. The exercises of the last day were of the most entertaining character. The principal feature was an address by Congressman-elect, Tongue. Of this the Statesman reports:

"At 9 o'clock, sharp, the morning exercises were opened with the song, 'Star Spangled Banner,' by the choir. Prayer by Rev. McCullough, of Mehama, followed by another song by the choir, 'Columbia, Gem of the Ocean,' an announcement by Col. Baker and the introduction of Thos. A. Tongue, who then took the stand and delivered a decidedly patriotic address, confining himself exclusively to the benefits of the G. A. R. and W. R. C. societies. It was an exceedingly brilliant composition and quite appropriate for the occasion. There was considerable misconception in regard to Mr. Tongue's address as it was the general idea that he would make a political speech and, on that account, a great many remained away, fearing that he would abuse their party principles but they will be greatly disappointed on learning that there was not the slightest hint on politics. It was brilliant of patriotism and principles of true citizenship containing that warm affection which seemed to fill their hearts to overflowing and imbue them with renewed zeal and energy and they sent up cheer after cheer in token of their deep gratitude. Mr. Tongue departed for Salem this afternoon leaving behind him many warm friends and a very deep impression upon the hearts of his audience.

ENTHUSIASM OF A KIND.

When reading the news reports of the pilgrimages to New York one at a glance might suppose there was very great enthusiasm for the demagogue, but when properly analyzed, the demonstrations are of pignity character. For present purposes Ohio is examined. Other states might be selected but Ohio is chosen for the reason the route through that state is fullest reported.

The first town reached was Vancouver, population 6000, 2 republican papers, 1 democratic. The assembly gathered from city and surrounding country after much advertising is reported at only 200. We know that there was an effort to get a crowd and much preparation because there

were prepared four pretty girls wearing silver caps with "Bryan and Sewall" in silver letters around the black visor. At Washington, population 5742, 3 republican and 2 democratic papers, 100 people met "congregating hero." At Dankirk he was better treated. The population is about that of Hillsboro 1500, of whom 500 went to see the lions. Delphos has 4500 people, 3 democratic papers, 1 republican and 1 independent. Mayor Baxter introduced by Bryan to 1500 people. At Lima 5000 people were waiting but that in a city of 15000 with 3 democratic, 1 populist and 2 republican papers. The meeting was well advertised and fairly attended.

Ada is a school town of 2000 people with 1 neutral paper. The number of people there is not mentioned, but they must have been few - under 100. At Upper Sandusky 1500 people were at the station that came from the surrounding country and the city of 3572 population, with 1 democratic and 1 republican papers, it to be considered a democratic community. Bucyrus is another 6000 population town supporting 4 democratic, 1 republican and 1 independent republican papers, yet with all their puffing and blowing but 2000 people satisfied their curiosity. It was at Crestline with only 3500 people where the ovation from "Gover 3000" took place. There is 1 democratic, 1 local and 1 independent paper there, but then Crestline is a railroad center with big towns all around, hence the crowd. Mansfield showed the "biggest crowd" but then Mansfield has 13000 people with 5 democratic papers to 3 republican. "Biggest crowd" is a better way to mention an audience than by figures that don't lie. One thousand greeted the distinguished tourist as he rolled into Wooster a place of 6000 people, 2 democratic and 1 republican newspaper. Orrville with a population of 2000 people and 1 newspaper without politics, contributed "quite a number of citizens" to greet the man. At Massillon the waiting host was not worth numbering or reporting though the city contains 10,000 people, 1 republican paper, daily and weekly, and 1 populist paper. The absence of a democratic paper probably accounts for the absence of democratic shouters. Special trains have been busy all the morning bringing the population of southeastern Ohio to Canton, a city of 20000 and the home of McKinley. Canton has 6 republican papers and 5 democratic. An attempt was made to frighten McKinley - to smoke him out. It was another instance where the census enumerator did not care to hazard a guess and the fewness of people was compensated by a fiery speech. At Alliance where 8000 people live between 1000 and 2000 people met the excursion party. It is a big margin so little risk of being detected in an enumeration lie was taken. It was the last town in the state and a mighty effort at enthusiasm had been made. Two papers one republican and one democratic furnish reading matter for the people. It will be noted that the route taken leads through a democratic belt, shown by the character of the newspapers, but it must not be supposed that the state is democratic for didn't Ohio elect McKinley for Governor by 80,000 plurality, hence that majority who promised Bryan 50,000 majority - like that other fellow who promised the world to our Lord. His goods are not ready for delivery. It is curious too, to notice the absence of populists. On this trip Bryan has done something but the curiosity hunters were no more numerous than might have been expected.

YES, GIVE US THE "AMERICAN SYSTEM."

"This is a year when a man will support an American system of finance." - Argus. Then he will not vote at the dictation of the Bryan-Sewall Watson combination in the interest of the wheat growers of Russia, India and South America, the wool growers of Australia and the lumbermen of British America. He will not vote for a system that compels the sale of bonds in time of peace to carry on the Government, but for a system that collects the taxes on the products of foreign countries, sufficient to meet all just and reasonable demands. "The American system" of taxation protects Americans. The "Un-American - Anti-American" system, known as the "Wilson Bill" and endorsed by the present democratic-populist-free silver combination is in the interest of foreign capital alone. Yes this is a year when a man will support the American system of finance.

WEAK DEFENSE OF THE CHICAGO PLATFORM.

The charge well made by republicans and thousands of sound money democrats that the "democratic platform is one of dishonesty" is not disproved by a counter charge that the republican platform is equally so. The argument that "you're no evidence of the truth of the counter-charge. Try again Bro. Argus.

Speaker Reed was nominated for a tenth time by the republicans of his district last week, and Mayor Pinckney, of Detroit, was nominated by the republicans of Michigan for Governor.

Garret A. Hobart. Republican Candidate For Vice President. A SKETCH OF HIS CAREER. His Great Talent For Business Management.

WHO "THIS MAN HOBART" IS. His Early Life and Education - His Law Practice - His Business Career - His Political Habits - A Millionaire and an Amateur - His Popularity in His Own Locality.

Only those who personally know him can fully appreciate the justice and appropriateness of nominating Hon. Garret Hobart of Paterson, N. J., for the vice presidency of the United States. Although he was not himself an aspirant for the nomination, because his political ambitions involved an entirely different pathway to an almost universal demand on the part of the Republicans of the state when he consented to be considered a candidate. There were other reasons why he did not want a nomination that most men would have worked hard to secure, which he appreciated were they fully known, so that to those cognizant with the circumstances he has made a bigger sacrifice than most people would imagine.

The "man from Texas" who wanted to nominate Garret A. Hobart as his running mate showed his own limited acquaintance with there is hardly a man in the country who knows more really great men of the United States than Mr. Hobart. Even his most intimate friends at the convention were astonished at the extent of this acquaintance. And there is no doubt in the world that when he became better known among the people generally he will be fully as popular with them as he is now with those who have the honor of his personal acquaintance.

As a Young Law Student. Garret A. Hobart was born at Long Branch on June 3, 1844. After attending preparatory schools he entered Rutgers College, from which institution he graduated with honors in 1863. In the same year he entered the law office of ex-Mayor Stephen Tuttle at Paterson, as a student. Mr. Tuttle was at the time one of the leading citizens of the city of Paterson, if not of the state. His wife's father was himself a brilliant orator, whose eloquent voice was frequently heard from the platform during the exciting days around the organization of the Republican party. Schooled by such a tutor, Mr. Hobart had instilled in him the principles of Republicanism of the most stalwart character, and not infrequently the young man was himself made to forward his friend and adviser, so that before long Mr. Tuttle's name was known not more extensively

by a local party leader than his brilliant young protegee. Living in the same house as he did, it was only natural that he would fall in love with a fair, accomplished and amiable daughter, the Mrs. Hobart of today. Mr. Hobart was admitted to the bar in 1868 and three years later was licensed as a full fledged counselor at law. He began in the same manner as all other young lawyers, taking a year or two of office, and wherever else they came, and at the same time doing considerable office work. It was only natural from his surroundings that he should have become a politician, and he began this in 1871, when he became a candidate for and was elected the Paterson city council. In this capacity he served one year and then resigned in consequence of his being appointed as counsel for the Passaic county board of freeholders, taking possession of which office in 1874. His resignation was the next year, but immediately re-elected to the assembly in the fall of 1875. The majority of the voters should have elected two officers, for fear that they might conflict in their duties. He served with such distinction in the assembly that he was not only re-elected, but was elected speaker over that body of the legislature. He is universally conceded to have been one of the fairest and ablest speakers the assembly of New Jersey ever had.

Ability as a Presiding Officer. In 1875 Mr. Hobart declined a re-nomination for the assembly, but in 1876 he was elected senator from Passaic county, in which capacity he served with such satisfaction that he was re-elected in 1879 by a 90 majority, the largest majority that Passaic county had up to that time ever given for any candidate. He was elected president of the senate in 1881 and again in 1882, and still further proved his consummate ability as a presiding officer over the deliberative body. During his term in the senate he introduced a very large number of bills, the major part of which he prepared in his own office. His legislative law, and particularly of legislative rules and practice, is consummate. He is frequently referred to as an authority on these subjects.

By this time Mr. Hobart began to show an aptitude for business management that attracted attention outside of his local home. His ability as a financial manager was widely recognized, and everybody saw that the young lawyer was becoming wealthy. A man who can successfully manage his own business is regarded as a safe man to place in charge of the business of others, especially when the others have not been so successful in their management. So in 1874 the stockholders of the New Jersey Midland railroad, now the New York, Susquehanna and Western, seeing the success going to general smash

Garret A. Hobart.

through extravagance and mismanagement, unanimously selected Mr. Hobart as the one they wanted as the receiver of the road, and he was appointed to that position by the court of chancery. He managed the road so well that in a very short time it was placed on a good footing, and the stockholders were astonished at the receipt of substantial dividends. In recognition of this service Mr. Hobart was, on the re-organization of the company, elected the president, and its improvement continued. When it was proposed that he should assume the position to which nature and his other business, which had become to be coming important, were so well adapted, he was appointed receiver of the Montclair railroad and of the Jersey City and Albany road, both of which he lifted out of the mire, and in a very short time before turning them again over to the stockholders.

The reputation Mr. Hobart has achieved by his management of the Passaic and Montclair corporations on their feet naturally suggested him as the right man for receiver of the first National bank of Newark when that institution was in a very bad condition. It was in 1880 that he was appointed receiver of the bank, and inside of six months he had so managed its affairs that the depositors were paid in full, and the business of the institution was closed up to the satisfaction of everybody concerned.

This achievement attracted the attention of big capitalists and the directors of large concerns, who desired to secure the advice and co-operation of such a wonderful financial manager. The consequence was that he was induced to go into one company after another, and that, till the result was that last year he was a director in nearly 60 different companies and a stockholder in as many more. At the same time his wealth continued incidentally to increase till he became a very rich man. No one knows how rich he is, but he is certainly considerably more than a millionaire. And yet he is as approachable and unpretentious as he was when he was studying law in Socrates Tuttle's law office on Ellison street. There is hardly an important enterprise in Paterson in which Mr. Hobart has not a large interest, and he is interested in many throughout the state of New Jersey as well as in New York state and other places.

Mr. Hobart served for several years as a member of the New Jersey Republican state committee and in 1880 was elected its chairman. In 1884 he was elected as a member of the national Republican committee and in 1892 was elected the vice president of the organization. In the same year an effort was made to induce him to take the chairmanship of the committee, but he declined the honor, preferring a less prominent place on the committee. He has, however, remained ever since a member of the committee from the time of his first appointment.

A Man of Business. At the present time Mr. Hobart is the president of the Passaic Railway company, which controls the valuable electric lines of Paterson. For many years the Paterson street railroads were run at a loss, but under Mr. Hobart's management they have been made paying, despite the enormous sums expended for up to date improvements and the latest thing in rolling stock. He is president of the Passaic Water company, which supplies Passaic and Paterson with water, and is a dominant factor in the water supply of Jersey City, which supplies Newark, Jersey City and other places. He is the governor of the Paterson Society for Establishing Useful Manufactures and of the oldest of the most important organizations of the kind in the country. He is a director of the First National bank of Paterson and of the Paterson Savings Institution building. He answers every letter he receives, no matter how trivial its character, and his stenographer, Miss Anna Clark, one of the fastest typewriters in the country, keeps her machine rattling away at railroad speed all the time he is in his office. A large proportion of the letters Mr. Hobart receives are appeals for charity. Seldom are these ignored. "I am sometimes ashamed," he says, "of my inability to write one more decently, 'but I cannot resist these appeals. I must stop before I am ruined myself. This is my lot. I have three dollars in my pocket, and I have a letter with a gesture of fatigue, but a moment later he pulled out a checkbook and wrote out a contribution for each one of the institutions mentioned. No one knows how much Mr. Hobart gives away every year for benevolence and charity, but it must be a fortune. There is a suspicion that his good nature has been abused in this respect. No matter what is started, no matter what project is introduced, the first name entered on the list for a prospective contributor is that of Mr. Hobart.

Popularity at Home. And everybody in Paterson calls him Gus. The name on his office door is Mr. Hobart, as if it were intended as a subtle hint against such familiarity, but he would give the hint, to tell the truth. He should not find fault, however, for he always calls his friends by the first name. It is the same in the case of the United States and saw a Patersonian coming into the White House, the chances are a hundred to one that he would greet the president with "Hello, Jack!" Hobart and his carriage has his gallop, but he generally walks, not even half the time patrolling the trolley and his feet are never tired. He is the man of the year which it is natural to assume he would not have to pay for. He is amazingly democratic in his conduct for a millionaire. He seldom goes to a dinner, join with the "rotters" at a ball match, stop and talk with a newsway, and every man, woman and child in Paterson knows his name and loves him.

Mr. Hobart lives in a handsome and yet unostentatious residence on the corner of Carroll and Ellison streets in the city of Paterson, N. J. Carroll street is lined with shade trees and is one of the handsomest and most attractive quarters of the city. Mr. Hobart has a very nice home, whether rich or poor. All are welcome. Seldom a Sunday passes but it is the temporary haven of some distinguished man. Many of the best men of this country have stretched their legs under his hospitable table and partaken of a dinner that they will never forget, for Mr. Hobart has a good appetite and enjoys the good things of life. He is personally very temperate in his habits. He does not even smoke. Being so much in the company of other smokers, he has made several attempts to acquire the habit, but nature has given him an abhorrence of tobacco, and the virtuous monopolize the name of temperance have not always been in possession of the habit and shirkers.

Mr. Hobart has one child, a son, Garret A. Hobart, Jr., who is generally called Junior. He is a fine, manly little fellow, whose life has been spared through the most careful attention, for he was naturally delicate. But he is apparently only grown his boyish weakness and promises to become a strong, hearty man, inheriting his father's intelligence in many respects. He is the apple of his father's and mother's eye, for he is the only child.

A Sad Bereavement. For a sad bereavement recently came to this happy family and, hardly for a moment it was left to the mother's eyes been free from the unbidden tears that would arise at the memory of a lovely daughter. On the 1st of May, 1893, Mr. and Mrs. Hobart and their two children, Junior and Miss Fanny, the latter a young lady, started with some friends on a pleasure trip through Europe. Those who wish to know more of the "Big Game" New York, looked out of her play on that bright May morning little imagined that Miss Fanny's mortal coil would be so soon unrolled. The accident that surrounded her would be a corpse when she returned home. The young lady was taken down with

diphtheria at Lake Como and died in a few hours. Her remains were interred at midnight in the little English churchyard, but subsequently were brought to Paterson and given a last resting place in Cedar Lawn cemetery. The pleasure trip was broken up, and the sorrowing parents returned to a lonesome home, for Miss Fanny was the life of the house, the center of attraction for the best of young people who used to make it so lively and interesting.

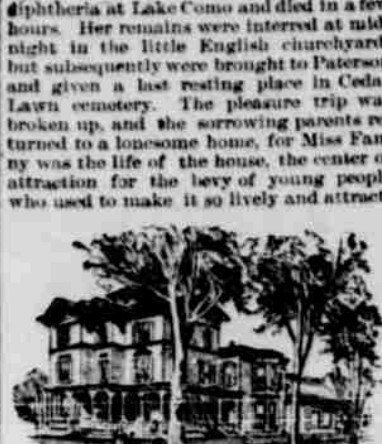
MR. HOBART'S HOME. This was a terrible blow to the parents. Mrs. Hobart has not recovered from it to this day. Mr. Hobart is a man who would grace any position to which he might be elected. Unconsciously to himself, the same qualities that have made him so potent in state matters may make him, very soon a leading factor in national affairs. Those who imagine that it is not a worthy life to assume the position to which nature and his abilities have led him, and his many friends believe that the present honor will be but a stepping stone to something higher one of these days. JOSEPH E. CROWELL. THE ISSUE PLAINLY STATED. The Government has exercised an exclusive right to coin dollars for itself alone, into which it puts fifty-three cents' worth of silver, and passes upon the people for 100 cents, clearing a profit of 47 cents on the dollar, for its sovereignty. By limiting the coinage and accepting these dollars in payment for all taxes or customs due itself, it has managed to make these fifty-three-cent silver dollars to circulate for 100 cents. Shall the Government now renounce its exclusive privilege, open its mints to the silver miners and bullion owners of the world, free of charge, and give these gentlemen the forty-seven cents' profit upon each dollar it has heretofore reserved for itself? THAT INDIAN VOTE. One of the "dod rattle" Indians who voted for Mr. Tongue at the Siletz explains his vote in the following letter just published in the Yaquina Bay News. EDITOR NEWS - Will you allow me to say a few words through your paper and explain to the people how we voted last June and why we voted for a certain person. In the first place I want to say that we have a mind the same as other people, we are not horses or cattle. We are men. If we had not known what we were doing we would have voted for Vanderberg and had free silver running into Siletz. The vote for Tongue and Vanderberg is correct. Tongue 119, Vanderberg 2, Christen 5, Myers 23, and where the 65 for Vanderberg came from we do not know. Tongue got more votes because he is a republican; Myers more than Vanderberg because he is a democrat. The Indians voted for Tongue because they want good wages when they work and a good price for their oats. That is why they voted for a republican. Now as for the board of election, one of the clerks was a Boston man and he is a populist, the judge a Boston man, a democrat and chairman of the board. I want the people to know why we voted for that man. We voted for him because we believe in the principles which he believes and advocates. You see the Indian knows what he is doing; he is not asleep, he watches the republicans and democrats all the time. I hope this will settle the mistake for the Siletz Indian vote for we are tired of reading in the papers about populists claiming votes that we know we cast for Tongue as a republican. If we were populists, we would have voted that ticket, and if democrats, their ticket, so we want Vanderberg to leave the Siletz vote just as it is because it is all correct. He can have all the other places in his contest. SILETZ VOTER. HOW BRYAN DEMOCRATS MAKE HISTORY. How, "Sherman in 1896." "Pile on your distress. I am no common jay of a farmer. I am fixed. Let her rip. It pays to represent your people in Congress." - Argus. After reading such stuff in democratic-populist papers we are able to make the estimate as to the credit due the pretender declarations. Republican leaders and the garbled quotations from the Congressional Record and other respectable authorities make up the political stock in trade of these papers. THE SISTERS OF MERCY. CEDAR MILL. Are you prepared to receive Boarders either by the week or per Session. Terms Moderate. Location Healthy. Boys given in Music and Painting. Apply to the Sisters. For Particulars, at CEDAR MILL. The U. S. Gov't Reports show Royal Baking Powder superior to all others. Second and Washington Sts.



GARRETT A. HOBART.



MRS. HOBART.



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HOW BRYAN DEMOCRATS MAKE HISTORY. How, "Sherman in 1896." "Pile on your distress. I am no common jay of a farmer. I am fixed. Let her rip. It pays to represent your people in Congress." - Argus. After reading such stuff in democratic-populist papers we are able to make the estimate as to the credit due the pretender declarations. Republican leaders and the garbled quotations from the Congressional Record and other respectable authorities make up the political stock in trade of these papers.

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