

HILLSBORO INDEPENDENT.

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D. M. C. GAULT, Editor.

OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE CITY

FRIDAY, AUGUST 21.

REPUBLICAN PRESIDENTIAL TICKET.

For President W. M. McKINLEY, of Ohio.

For Vice-President CALHUN, of New Jersey.

For President T. T. GEER, of Marion County.

For Vice-President R. L. SMITH, of Wasco.

For Vice-President J. E. CAPLES, of Multnomah.

COUNTY LEAGUE ORGANIZATION.

Notice is hereby given that a call has been issued by presidents of the several clubs named below, for the organization of a county league at the court house, Hillsboro, Oregon on September 3d 1896 at one o'clock P. M.

Each club is requested to hold a meeting prior to the above date and elect delegates as follows: One at large for each club, one for each of 25 members and one for each fraction of 15 members or more.

I. A. Macrum, president McKinley Club Forest Grove.

Calvin Jack Sr., president of Farmington club.

John Buchanan, president club of Cornelius.

S. A. McSherry, president Laurel club.

J. R. Mays, president Glencoe club.

X. N. Harding, president Gaston club.

J. N. Fisher, first vice president Beaverton club.

G. W. Patterson, president Hillsboro club.

Hon. H. V. Gates who has just returned from Klamath County brings good reports from that part of the State. There are many sound money Democrats in Klamath County who are supporting McKinley. Mr. Gates is firm in the belief that the state will be carried for McKinley.

Hon. Johnathan Born has resigned the position of secretary of the republican state central committee and Hon. O. N. Denny has been appointed in his stead. Mr. Denny is recognized as a strong man and will do efficient work in the coming campaign. Sound money and protection is his watchword.

Dr. Nansen, the Norwegian explorer who in June 1893 sailed from Christiania expecting to drift over the North pole, has returned. He abandoned his ship in March 1895. He took the ice and succeeded in getting 4 degrees further north than any other explorer. He reached a point 86° 14' north latitude, only 3° 46' from the pole, but that 226 geographical miles has not been traveled. Nansen got beyond all land. He had under him only ice. He believes the north pole is a sea, probably of ice.

Last year there were approximately \$300,000,000 worth of goods imported in this country. Now goods imported had been such a duty having been imported, the other \$300,000,000 worth having been made at home. That \$300,000,000 could have been distributed among a million laborers giving them \$300 each. That money would have remained at home—circulated among more than the original million laborers. Is there any one to deny that we would have better times?

The stock assertion of the free coiners that the prices of wheat and silver began to fall in 1873, the year of the "great crime," and have fallen continuously ever since, is easy to answer. It is only unnecessary to say that the statement is untrue. The market records show that wheat did not begin to fall until 1883. In 1882 it was several points higher than in 1874, 1875 and 1876; and in 1881 it was higher than it had been at any time during the previous ten years, with a single exception. But in the same period, while wheat was keeping its price and frequently rising, silver fell more than 10 per cent. It is absurd, therefore, to talk about a connection between the two things.

There is one slat in the Chicago platform that must not be overlooked. That paper denounces federal interference in local affairs. It is yet fresh in the public mind how President Cleveland sent troops to Chicago to quell the mob of July 1894, and it is yet remembered how Altgeld, a leader with the "out-rage," led against the "democracy." It is nonsense to write Altgeld down a saint by saying that he afforded every protection to the railroads as soon as asked to do so. We do not want a party that waits to be asked to extend help. The country needs men that will offer rioting before they are asked. Altgeld now asserts that he would have sent state troops to Chicago if the city authorities had invoked his interference. That is not what the president did. He saw that soldiers were required to restore order and he sent them. Now what we want is a man in the executive chair that will do likewise in a semi-emergency. But Mr. Bryan endorses a platform that denounces federal interference. Therefore we do not want Bryan.

FALSE OR CONTRADICTORY.

In places or at times the free silver coinage enthusiasts assert and effect to believe that the unlimited coinage of silver would create such a demand for silver bullion that the price would advance at once to \$1.29 per ounce in gold. Now while all unite in acknowledging the price yet the demand created by a single country adopting free coinage of silver is not such that it will double the price of the metal. Bryan in his New York speech asserted that for a fact, but he can not hand there are the best of reasons for believing it is not true. His assertion solemnly made was that "free and unlimited coinage of silver by the United States will raise the bullion value of silver to its coinage value of \$1.29 per ounce in gold." That is, free coinage by the United States alone will raise the value of the \$1,000,000,000 of silver coin in use in the world to \$8,000,000,000 Bryan's speech in New York and his speeches in Congress prove that he never made any intelligent study of the finance question, but ignorant as he is, his assertion is safe to say that he knows his assertion is false. No one having even an elementary knowledge of the question who ever said this or anything like this believes it to be true.

Bryan says free silver will benefit the laborer and the debtor. But how can it benefit either if silver under free coinage advances to the gold level? Here is where Bryan refutes Bryan. It would be as hard under such conditions for the laborer to earn a silver dollar or a gold dollar as it would be for the debtor to pay one to earn or pay a gold dollar. There is an irrepressible conflict between these two assertions. One necessarily and inevitably excludes the other. Yet these were the central arguments in his speech. Everything which he said in the two hours in which he was before the New York audience converges in these two assertions. Person capable of asserting Bryan's neatly constructed and innocent sounding sentences can trace a similar ignorance, confusion and contradiction running through his whole speech. In alternate paragraphs Bryan hits Bryan. After all, Bryan's talent for making the worse appear the better reason has its limitation. With all the glibness which he can put upon them dishonesty remains dishonesty and falsehood, falsehood. Bryan is a disappointment—agreeably so to the majority, those who oppose him; disagreeably so to the minority, those who support him. No one ought to be deceived by this \$1.29 per ounce assertion.

THE BOY ORATOR STYLE.

The Astorian has discovered this specimen of the brilliant and ready style of repartee for which Candidate Bryan is so distinguished.

"Voice (in the crowd at Pittsburgh)—"Wouldn't the silver mineowners have a monopoly?"

Bryan (his statesmanlike and convincing reply)—"The mineowners are the only people who produce silver, just as the gold miners are the only people who produce gold."

(Cheering and applause and the cheering)

The Treasury figures for August so far show a deficit of over \$10,000,000; and whatever may be said about the need of more currency, this certainly shows that the Government is sadly in want of more revenue.

THE ASTORIAN CALLS PENNYER THE "HUMBING MAYOR" OF PORTLAND AND HIS APPOINTMENT TO THE OFFICE OF "SATELLITES."

Notwithstanding Pennyer's administration will be unfortunate in many ways for the City of Portland, it will be fortunate in other respects. There were a lot of people in the city that were infatuated with the great demagogue and nothing but a good dose of him would do any good.

The Indiana Farmers' Association has 50,000 members, comprising 27,500 republicans, 20,500 democrats, 1000 populists and 1000 prohibitionists, and 42,250 of them are going to vote for McKinley and sound money. This indicates a republican gain of 15,000 over the presidential vote of 1892. "The silver sentiment is swiftly disappearing," says the president of the association, "and the Indiana farmers don't want any of your cheap money."

THE FABLE OF ERUST SEYD.

It is fitting that this free silver travesty should be embellished with hob-goblin stories, and that our Quixotic silver knights should regard the capture of an American Congress, by the mysterious Erust Seyd. I say it is proper that in this movement of silver mine owners, in their specious plea for an flagrant act of class legislation as ever found lodgment in the human brain, that they charge every one opposed to them as dishonest and corrupt. Even if it were true as they charge that a hired emissary of the Rothschilds succeeded in besludging and succeeding a large and intelligent body of American citizens, it has no place in the discussion of the president status of the silver question. But it is more than shameful that some of the members of that congress now living, and who are now taking a prominent part in this movement of "organized greed" should put into the mouths of their dead colleagues words they never uttered, or to give to the words they did utter a base and sinister motive.

The charge in brief is founded upon the story that one Erust Seyd, special agent of British interests by the use of a large corruption fund succeeded in bribing a congress of pure and upright men, Senator Stewart among them into passing the law of 1873, "denominating" silver.

The story has a specific foundation in a garbled report of a speech by Hon. Sam'l Hooper introducing the act of 1873, into the House April 9, 1872. The part referring to Erust Seyd is as follows: (Cong. Globe page 294) is as follows: "Mr. Erust Seyd, of London, a distinguished writer who has given great attention to the subject of mints and coinage, after examining the first draft of the bill furnished many valuable suggestions which have been incorporated in this bill." Those are the words of Mr.

HOOPER UTTERED THEM, BUT MR. WEAVER IN HIS "CALL TO ACTION" PAGE 320, WITH HIS USUAL VOLUBILITY OF THE POPULISTS HAS ADDED THE WORDS "IS NOW HERE" WHERE THEY WOULD BEST SERVE HIS PURPOSE, THAT IS AFTER THE WORDS "A DISTINGUISHED WRITER," PLACING MR. SEYD IN WASHINGTON WHILE ALL THE EVIDENCE GOES TO SHOW THAT HE WAS IN LONDON AT THE TIME THIS "AWFUL CRIME" WAS COMMITTED.

On the 22nd of August, 1893, Senator Hoar read in open senate the very letter written by Mr. Seyd to Hon. Sam'l Hooper in '73 in which he plainly and emphatically urged Mr. Hooper not to agree to the cause of the bill relating to the silver dollar. Every word and word of Erust Seyd goes to prove the falseness of the claims that he was other than the friend of silver. In his letter to Mr. Hooper he was earnest in his plea that the standard dollar be retained, and it would recede to 100 grains, so that it might circulate and become again one of the active agents of commerce," to quote his own words.

The son and brother of Mr. Seyd then raised their voice to silence the slander on the father and brother then deceased, denying in emphatic terms that their relative had been in the United States since the year 1856. Bred and born in beautiful France has been told upon the platform, though the press, and by the fireside, until the promulgation of it themselves believe it true. There is not an iota of evidence in support of it. On the contrary all the evidence obtainable tends to disprove it. The very fact that its sponsors resorts to garbled speeches to sustain it, is evidence of its falsity. It would be wholly ridiculous were it not contemptible.

Where, were the Tillmans the Altgelds, Vests, Pennyers et al in the years following 1873 up to and inclusive of the year 1883, that they did not make the welkin ring with their exposure of the "infamous crime of 1873, which shrank down half the current money of the United States?" Were they too busy amassing fortunes during those prosperous years to note the awful divergence between wheat and silver and the ruin it was working upon their fellow men? Or were they not in fact effecting the dear people of the ruinous effects of a protective tariff? Even Mr. Bryan last year ago had not discovered the enormity of the "crime of '73" and the woe and misery it had entailed upon our people, but regarded his listeners with fearfully told stories of the cruelty and mendacity of a protective tariff, and the wonder land of prosperity this country would become under the policy of free trade.

SCHOOL APPOINTMENT.

Dist. Clerk's Name and Address, and Hillsboro—\$112 85

1 Thos Talbot, Cornelius—384 80

2 E C Mallory, Laurel—117 70

3 J E Wilson, Centerville—98 05

4 H F Gordon, Forest Grove—79 55

5 Walter Wiseman, Cedar Mill—234 10

6 J B Hanley, Hillsboro—74 00

7 J O Connor, Forest Grove—107 30

8 E S Gaylord—224 70

9 J B Keiser, Jr., Forest Grove—104 65

10 J H Baker, Jr., Greenfield—167 25

11 L S Wilkes, Greenfield—135 05

12 J S Vandevanter, Greenfield—111 00

13 J H Stewart, Forest Grove—254 05

14 G H Temple, Gaston—114 70

15 Calvin Jack Sr., Farmington—168 35

16 A W Frigo, Beaverton—153 95

17 J W Sewall, Hillsboro—24 80

18 A W Wright, Middleton—62 90

19 S A D Meek, Glencoe—159 80

20 J B Reamer, Glencoe—159 80

21 J M Barringer, W Portland—290 10

22 J U Heron, Forest Grove—92 50

23 W W Wolcott, Forest Grove—92 50

24 J S Miller, Gaston—75 85

25 J B Grant, Beaverton—102 00

26 J B Miller, Redville—188 70

27 R P Lilly, Glencoe—170 20

28 W F Young, Sherwood—24 65

29 J W Young, Sherwood—24 65

30 J W Young, Sherwood—24 65

31 J W Young, Sherwood—24 65

32 J W Young, Sherwood—24 65

33 J W Young, Sherwood—24 65

34 J W Young, Sherwood—24 65

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CHURCH AT BAYERS JUNCTION SHE WAS COULDING IN STRIPES.

By order of an execution of the County Court of the State of Oregon, in favor of Thos. D. Humphrey and against J. H. Wilson for the sum of \$10.00, costs, and for the further sum of \$122 U. S. gold coin with interest thereon at the rate of 10 per cent per annum, from the 21st day of May, 1892, and for the costs and expenses of said suit, to wit:

Now, therefore, by virtue and in pursuance of said judgment and execution, and for want of sufficient security, I did on the 17th day of August, 1896, duly pay on the hereinafter described real property and I will on Tuesday the 23rd day of September, 1896, at the south door of the Court House, in Hillsboro, Washington County, Oregon, at 10 o'clock A. M. of said day, sell at public auction to the highest bidder for cash all of the undivided interest of the above named defendant in and to the following described real property, to-wit:

1. A certain lot in the City of Hillsboro, Oregon, to-wit: Beginning 8 7/8 E. 40 1/2 S. Whittman from the N.W. corner of E. L. C. of W. Wilson and with a 1/4 W. 3/4 W. Whittman. Meridian 8 1/2 1/2 W. 21 1/2 S. 7/8 E. 56 1/2 S. at the east line of said D. C. at the northeast corner of the land of W. B. Wilson. thence north the east with said east line of said claim, thence north 78° W. 45 1/2 S. chains more or less, to the place of beginning, extending thence to the tract that lies on the west bank of Dairy creek and that certain tract sold to Anton Plummer by deed recorded on page 277 of book 4 of deeds of Washington County, containing 36 acres, to satisfy the heretofore stated sum, and for the costs and expenses of said sale.

I did properly sell the above subject to redemption at the rate of 10 per cent per annum, from the 21st day of August, 1892, to the 23rd day of August, 1896.

Witness my hand this 15th day of August, 1896.

W. D. BRADFORD, Sheriff of Washington County, Oregon.

Geo. R. Barclay, Deputy.

Atty for Plaintiff.

NOTICE OF EXECUTOR'S SALE OF REAL PROPERTY.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT I, in pursuance of an order of sale made by the County Court of the State of Oregon, for Washington County, Oregon, on the 15th day of January, 1896, in the matter of the estate of William Jolly, deceased, and of the executor of the last will and testament of William Jolly, deceased, directed:

I will sell at auction to the highest bidder at the south door of the Court House in Hillsboro, Washington County, Oregon, on Saturday, the 30th day of September, 1896, at the hour of 10 o'clock in the forenoon, I will sell, on behalf of the estate of William Jolly, deceased, all of that tract of land belonging to the estate of William Jolly, deceased, lying in and within Washington County, Oregon, and more particularly bounded and described as follows, to-wit:

Commencing at the northwest corner of the south half of the section 14, town 14 north, range three west, section 14 town north, range three west, willamette meridian, and running thence north 21° 45' 30" E. 40 1/2 S. chains to a stake in the center of the creek, thence north east along the center of the creek with the meander line thereof to the north line of the south half of the section 14, town north, range three west, and wife, and thence west 45 chains, more or less, to the place of beginning, containing 12 acres, more or less.

Said land will be sold upon the following terms, to-wit: One-third of the purchase price to be paid cash on the day of sale, and the remainder to be paid in three equal annual payments to draw in the rate of the rate of interest per annum, to be advanced, and to be secured by mortgages upon the premises sold. Co. by vendee to be at purchaser's expense.

W. M. JOLLY, Executor of the Last Will and Testament of Wm. Jolly, deceased.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY VIRTUE OF AN EXECUTION OF the County Court of the State of Oregon, for the County of Washington, upon a judgment rendered on the 17th day of June, A. D. 1894, in an action brought by J. H. Kneib, a Justice of the Peace in and for the Precinct of South Hillsboro, County of Washington, in said State, State of Oregon, against William Cornish, defendant, in favor of the State of Oregon, for the sum of \$8.30, costs, and for the costs and expenses of said suit, to-wit: I did on the 21st day of August, 1896, at the hour of 10 o'clock A. M. of said day, sell at public auction to the highest bidder for cash, the following described real property, to-wit:

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