

HILLSBORO INDEPENDENT

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Gold in Cuba is 280 per cent. above paper currency, and is still going up.

Claus Spreckles has sued Wm. R. Hurst publisher of the S. F. Examiner for libel laying his damages at \$1,000,000.

Weyler has ordered the two eastern Cuba provinces to be depopulated. All the inhabitants must move to the fortified towns.

Senator Thurston of Turkey objected to receiving Mrs. Angel because he affiliates with Messianaries, perhaps his serene highness would not object to about five war ships going into his ports some fine morning.

It would be an act of patriotism for the senate to hasten the adoption of the new tariff bill. With present conditions we may never hope to have the balance of trade in our favor and it is suicidal to buy abroad what we can produce at home.

If the democrats have a better sugar schedule than that of the Dingley bill or the amendment proposed by the senate finance committee, by a means let it be the section in the new tariff bill and let debate be stopped. The bill ought to be adopted without further pother.

It is found that the Hawaiian reciprocity treaty cannot be abrogated till the power desiring such abrogation shall have given one year's notice. This puts at rest the scheme of the sugar trust which Searies was exploiting when he was out here in April.

The Weyler government in Cuba seemed to be well pleased when Congress appropriated \$50,000 to relieve our citizens who are destitute in Cuba, but now that they find that Uncle Sam will take the supplies from his own store house, they are angry and propose to collect a heavy import duty. The more need of sending a warship into Cuban waters.

Free raw material and taxed manufactured articles, which was the plan of work in the tariff reform of the democrats, and which has proven so disastrous to the country, is sought to be perpetuated by those democrats, in spite of the verdict of the people at the polls to the contrary, by delaying action on the new tariff bill until the country shall be flooded with imported raw material under the free list and goods under low rates sufficient to make the application of the new rates nugatory for the next four years. Business prosperity can go to the dogs just so demopopulist success is secured.

There is a bit of a war cloud at Lane Deer Indian reservation, South Eastern Mountain. A sheep herder was killed by the Indians and on the demand of the civil authorities Capt. Stouch refused to surrender the parties concerned in the killing. It is really at first more of a conflict between the civil authorities and the agent than between the Indians and the whites. But there is reason for alarm for the Northern Cheyennes, a tribe of the great Sioux family are fierce warriors and the equal, man for man, to any soldier who ever went to war with like equipments. They handle a rifle with great skill and sit a horse as though they were a part of the animal. They have no artillery, and in that arm alone are inferior to U. S. Troops. If hostilities break out there will be a nasty fight and lives will be lost, though of course the Indians ultimately will be worsted.

The "Scientific American" discussing the iron and steel industry of the United States, finds that it is much more active and profitable than the same interests are in England and that we are able to invade some of the markets that our British neighbors have heretofore claimed. They account for this by the lower freight rates ruling over American railroads compared with English transportation. But while the English iron master suffers the English road for the present is making money. On the other hand the American road must be content with dividends far below the 4 or 7 per cent received from English railroad securities. This discussion coming from a traffic standpoint rather than political would seem to indicate that parties who now declare that American transportation companies are robbing the people by unreasonably high freight and passenger rates are talking for luncheon. But the English roads while they just now enjoy great prosperity are on dangerous grounds, for if by their high freight the iron industries of that country are ruined, their own occupation is gone, while the American roads though less profitable will have a steady trade with the certainty that an increased volume of business will bring greater profits by reason of the prosperity of the American furnaces. It is always suicidal to kill the goose that lays the golden egg, and the policy of the American traffic managers are wiser than the like officials across the water.

WHAT PARTY LINES?

A number of the most widely circulated organs of the Bryan democracy have announced that the contest at the next presidential election will be on the same lines as that of last year—free silver coinage. Some sound money papers are now taking the same view of the situation and are accepting the tariff legislation as final. If these views are adopted by any considerable number of party leaders there will without doubt be a rearrangement of political lines.

The New York Tribune known to change but rarely prints the following leading editorial on the probable new grouping of electors:

"What constitutes the real difference between the great parties as they now stand? It certainly is nothing that relates to the war of the rebellion. Those differences by common consent are disposed of and no longer disturb or separate us. Is it the tariff? Whoever stops to think will realize that the tariff is not the great party line that subject which came by inheritance from the antebellum period and grew to be distinctly drawn at the end of the reconstruction period with the necessity for a change from a tariff to a scientific system of revenue and finance, has been growing dim and shadowy with in the last eight years. We have been passing through the experimental period. The country has been trying to find its way to a sound basis of taxation. It wanted encouragement for its own industries in competition with foreign labor, and in 1890 the McKinley tariff furnished it. It was not absolutely perfect. There was a revision. In 1892 the pendulum swung to the other extreme and there was an apparent verdict in favor of a tariff for revenue only. The party that advocated it and made it a campaign shibboleth, having come into power upon the strength of it shaking from the responsibility of putting it in the form of an enactment, paltered with it, and concluded by passing a bill that was neither one thing or the other. It did not afford revenue enough to carry on the government, and was so far from protecting anything that for four years all our industries languished and only general distress prevailed. So, then, with another swing of the pendulum, the republican party came back to power upon the issue of protection. It is now charged with the responsibility of discharging them as we believe, not only with sincere conscientiousness in reference to the general principle to which it stands committed, but with what is better, if possible, a thorough comprehension of changed conditions and the capacity for meeting them in the broad spirit of statesmanship rather than the narrowness of partisan bigotry.

"Meanwhile, nothing is more obvious than that with the changed conditions the relations of parties have changed. The experience of both parties in the making of tariffs has brought wisdom. Except for party traditions they are not so far apart upon the details of what may be called the revenue functions of the government. Another issue has crept in and has swiftly become the most prominent and most potent in all our politics. That is, in brief, whether the nation is to do business honestly, to discharge its obligations dollar for dollar and conduct its affairs on the high plane of honor and uprightness, or descend to the trickery of scalping our debts and buying up our obligations at a discount. We need give ourselves no further trouble about the tariff. We shall have a revenue measure that will give us income enough to meet our outgo, and all our industries will be prosperous. Now comes the pause. Shall we be honest? That is the next great question. Let us not disguise it. Beside the question of free trade or protection is an empty abstraction. It will presently engross the whole field of politics, and we shall be short-sighted and unwise to ignore or belittle it."

O. A. C. PRESIDENCY.

Several papers of the state have announced that Prof. Lilly late of Washington is an applicant for the presidency of the State Agricultural College and that he is being recommended to the place by politicians who desire to pay some debts. If that is true, the board of regents should not for a moment consider the application. It is not fit that our schools should be officered by professional lobbyists. Nothing further need be said of the appointment.

But is there to be a vacancy? Last year the board of regents canvassed the needs of the college thoroughly. They found that above all others, a man of executive ability is needed at the head of the school. Instructors are numerous but the men skilled in business and management are few for if a good man for superintending business develops, the industries at once call him to a good place. Of the men who were mentioned last year, President Miller was adjudged the most eminent. He had handled large interests, was accustomed to superintending men and had given special attention to political economy as taught in the books. He has fulfilled the expectations of the board. The school has never been so prosperous as during the past year and it would be a real misfortune to replace President Miller with a man having a political pull.

ANOTHER LOSS TO OUR LABOR.

Another instance of robbery of the American wage-earners for the gratification of the free trade ideas shown in the following report from United States Consul William F. Grinnell, at Manchester, England. Here is one line of goods, cotton velvets, cords and fustians, of which the British manufacturers have shipped us to value of nearly \$1,000,000 to American wage-earners if these goods could have been excluded from the United States by a protective tariff. As it is our workers lose a million dollars:

UNITED STATES CONSULATE, Manchester, May 1, 1897.

Quantities and values of cotton velvets, cords, fustian exported hence to the United States during the periods named below:

Table with columns: Year, Value U. S. coin, Yards (linear). Rows for 1897, January, February, March, April, and Total.

William F. Grinnell, Consul. After reading the above it is difficult to account for the export of gold now going out? This is one item. Wool imports is another. How long will it take to drain this country of its current funds?

O. A. C. REPORT.

President H. B. Miller has rendered to the board of regents a detailed statement of the financial condition of the state agricultural college at Corvallis for the 10 months ending April 30. The regents have given the report to the public and it is the first that has been published outside of the official reports made to the legislature so far as is now remembered. The actual expenditures of the different departments, together with the balance or deficit against the estimate is shown as follows:

Table with columns: Department, Estimated, Actual. Rows for Printing, Agriculture, Horticulture, Chemistry, Zoology, etc.

The statement of receipts and expenditures by funds is as follows:

Table with columns: Fund, Receipts, Expenditures. Rows for Morrill fund, Hatch fund, State interest, etc.

THE CUBAN SITUATION.

The St. Louis Globe-Democrat which has kept abreast of affairs in Cuba give the following explanation of the situation in that unhappy island:

"Those who have had any hopes that Cuba could be obtained from Spain through purchase will now see the folly of that notion. Spain," says Premier Canovas, "is not a nation of merchants, capable of selling its honor." This ought to end this purchase project. Several times in the past Spanish officials have either said in words what the present premier has said or have revealed the same purpose even more emphatically by refusing to consider a purchase proposition or to express any opinion on it one way or the other. At one time when the democrats controlled the government in the old slavery days \$100,000,000 was indirectly offered for Cuba by a representative of the administration, and a few years later the men who drew up what was called the Ostend manifesto—Buchanan, Mason and Soule thought that \$120,000,000 would be a fair figure to give, and that if Spain refused to sell the United States should seize the island, but nothing came of these propositions.

"Within a very short time Spain has clearly revealed her attitude on the Cuban issue on every point in which that question touches American diplomacy. She will resist intervention or interference of any sort, and she will not sell. This ought to make the situation plain so far as it involves the United States government. It ought to end the projects of all sorts for deals or dickers between this country and Spain. Appeals to Spain's humanity or her cupidity by us are alike vain. The country wants to hear of no more attempts by any American administration to use its 'good offices' with Spain in this Cuban matter. Appeals to Spain on the ground of humanity, of course, would have very little chance for a hearing under any circumstances, and experience has shown that even cupidity has to step aside when confronted with territorial pride. France, Mexico and Russia have accepted money from the United States for

territory, and Spain herself indirectly did this when she transferred Florida to the United States, but she has often said that money will not induce her to part with Cuba to any nation.

"The Cuban question, therefore, becomes extremely simple. Spain will deal directly with the insurgents and on the basis of war instead of diplomacy. Her terms to them are surrender first, and your grievances will be attended to afterward. Necessarily a settlement of these conditions would be a forfeiture of all the advantage which war has gained for the insurgents, for Spain's promises of reform now would probably have as little influence on her conduct as they had after the war of 1895. This is the only settlement she will offer at present and this will not be accepted. Thus the war will have to go on, unless the United States interferes by force, until one or the other of the present combatants is beaten. This is the situation, and the United States government will do well to recognize it promptly. The chances seem to be in favor of the Cubans, and it is evident from the political disturbances in Spain that this truth is beginning to be grasped in that quarter. Spain will probably be forced to get out of Cuba eventually by the insurgents single handed or by the aid of the United States, but she can never be coerced or bribed to get out by anybody."

WHOSE FAULT.

Tariff legislation makes no headway and the markets are dull and inactive. Congress fools away the time and the people must pay the bills and suffer in silence.—Portland Chronicle.

Don't get anxious, Brother White. You are getting what you called as anarchists for voting against.—Bosburg Review.

Our Douglas county neighbor would have us believe that it is republicans who are hindering the passage of the tariff bill. In truth it is the free silver democrats whom this same republicans helped to elect. The republican house did its part of the work with enough promptness. It is the senate with its large free silver minority that hinders.

NATIONAL APPEAL.

It is estimated that the government is losing three million dollars a week in revenue by the delay in the passage of the tariff bill. The people are losing ten times as much in work on account of the delay. We earnestly ask every one of our readers to immediately write a postal card to, at least, one member of the United States senate at Washington, urging and demanding the immediate passage of a protective tariff law and such a law as will give adequate protection to American labor and American industries. Address your postal card to G. W. McBride, U. S. S., Washington, D. C.

One of the leading commercial agencies announces that the sale of goods for the month of April last nearly equaled the amount received for the same month in the most prosperous year the county experienced during boom times. It is not at all wonderful that this statement should have fixed the attention of the business world upon the fact that there is a genuine revival of business. In truth there would be reason for satisfaction at the conditions but for the one fly in the ointment—the importation of merchandise that ought to be furnished by domestic producers. If the senate will hasten and lift that speck out before the whole jar shall be defiled, then all will be well.

As good as a graphic cartoon as has recently appeared is one that was in the Inter Ocean, Chicago, last week. It represents Uncle Sam in the driver's seat of an army ambulance loaded with supplies for Cuba and drawn by an enormous elephant. A cannon hung from a support is a bell which Uncle Sam is vigorously ringing while he urges the elephant to jump over the straits of Florida on to the island of Cuba. Spain is represented by a craven who has just dropped the torch and knife of massacre while his knees seem to tremble with a great fear. In one corner of the picture appears the words: "He will probably know enough to get out of the way."

The alienation of the sound money men of the democratic party is to be made permanent in the coming campaign. The silverites, who have control of that party everywhere, are refusing to permit the gold democrats to participate in the primaries, and are demanding currency platform upon which they know that these men cannot renew political association with them. These silver people were quite successful last year in driving away the gold democrats, and no good reason can be seen why they should not be quite as successful at the next campaign.

Mr. A. O. Brown who is one of the consistent populists of the county, met the chairman of the central committee last Saturday to whom he made some plain statements. The difference between the two gentlemen seems to be that Mr. Brown is a populist while Mr. Kelly is a fascist.

is seldom that such marked changes occur during any week in Western Oregon. The day temperatures averaged 75° and the night 90°. The cloudiness was slightly in excess of the average, though Thursday and Friday were perfectly cloudless. Sunday and today were more or less cloudy and cool. Light frosts, with temperatures of from 36° to 42° occurred in many sections about sunrise of the 25th and 27th. The amount of rainfall varied; it was as a rule light and generally less than a 1/16 of an inch.

Crops—All vegetation would be greatly benefited by a good rain. The best of Thursday and Friday was excessive and it dried the soil very materially. The crops were light and, except in a few localities not even tender vegetation was affected.

Fall-plow winter sown grain is growing rapidly and it will make a good crop even though more rain does not fall; it is heading and a fair crop is assured, but it would be improved by rain. Spring sown grain, and especially that sown after May 1st, is badly in need of rain; much of it will not yield over ten bushels per acre unless rain falls. The hay crop is fair. Alfalfa is being cut; clover is in bloom and will be ready to cut within ten days. A good rain would be of great benefit to the hay crop. The garden truck is growing nicely; it appears to withstand the dryness much better than the field crops. Peas, beans and early potatoes are in bloom. Gardens are as a rule, very prolific and they promise well this year. Hops are growing rapidly, they are being trained onto the cross arms. The present appearance indicates an excellent hop crop. Corn is growing rapidly and doing much better than usual. Strawberries are ripening rapidly they are a full crop and of good size. Blackberries and raspberries are in full bloom and promise a heavy crop.

Fruit prospects are difficult to determine. The prune crop is in some sections reported to be full, in other sections it is reported to be small. The prune crop will be small if the majority of orchards, though in a few localities for unexplained reasons a fair crop will result. Cherries are ripening and they are not a full crop, though some varieties of trees are as well filled as they should be. The peach crop now promises to be good; hand pruning in the southern counties has commenced. The apple and pear crop will not, as a rule, be full. Owing to the variation in reports, it is not possible to particularize where the fruit promises well and where not, but it is certain that, taken as a whole, the prune cherry, apple and pear crops will be larger than in 1896, but not so large as in 1895.

Rain would be of benefit to all vegetation but it is not probable that sufficient rain will fall to be of that benefit which is desired.

EASTERN OREGON. Wednesday, May 12, 1897. Monday and Tuesday last, and on Sunday the 20th. It was heavier over the Plateau region than in the Columbia valley; over the former about three fourths of an inch fell while over the latter less than one quarter of an inch fell. Frosts occurred over the Plateau region Wednesday morning.

The mean temperature for the week was 63° which is 1° lower than during the preceding week. The day temperatures ranged from 62° to 74° during the week. On Monday and Tuesday last, and on Sunday the 20th. It was heavier over the Plateau region than in the Columbia valley; over the former about three fourths of an inch fell while over the latter less than one quarter of an inch fell. Frosts occurred over the Plateau region Wednesday morning.

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Large numbers of cattle and sheep are being sold and driven out. Stock is in good condition and the range furnishes good food. The major portion of the stock is on the summer ranges. The hay crop is very promising. The water is plentiful for irrigation.

A three days' rain would have a magical effect upon all vegetation and would greatly improve it.

NOTICE OF FINAL SETTLEMENT.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT Joseph Herdeweger administrator of the estate of Alois Herdeweger deceased, has this day filed his final account in said estate in the county court of the State of Oregon for Washington county and that Tuesday the 6th day of July 1897 at 10 o'clock a. m. is set for the hearing and determining of the same. All persons interested in said estate are hereby notified to be and appear in said court on said day and make objection if any they have to the allowance of said account and the discharge of said administrator.

Dated June 2, 1897. R. F. CONNELLY, County Judge of Washington County, Oregon.

HOW OLD ARE YOU?

A little more than a year ago, my hair began turning gray, and falling out, and although I tried various remedies, I never saw a continuance of these conditions. I obtained satisfaction until I tried Ayer's Hair Vigor. After using one bottle, my hair began to grow again, and I am now as well as ever. Nothing sets the seal of age upon a woman's beauty so deeply, as gray hair. The hair loses its color generally from lack of nutrition. If you nourish the hair, the original color will come back. That is the way that the normal color of the hair is restored by Ayer's Hair Vigor.

This testimonial will be found in full in Ayer's "Candid" with a hundred others. Price, Address J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.

NEW GOODS! NEW PRICES!

Our Stock of Spring and Summer Goods is now complete, consisting of Dry Goods, Groceries, Hats, Caps, Boots and Shoes, Ladies' and Gents' Furnishing Goods, Gloves, Hosiery, Wash Goods, Laces, Embroideries, Shirt Waists, in LATEST STYLES. We Defy Competition in any and all lines.

We ask YOU to see our Goods and Prices and Compare them with others before Buying

We also offer to all who purchase goods amounting to \$15 a Life-Size Portrait made in Crayon or Water Color from any Photograph, in Elegant Frame like sample in window for \$2.85. We can save you money. If you are not trading with us, Come and get acquainted.

Tuesday, 8 p. m.—Exercises of the Associate Alumni. Wednesday, 10 a. m.—Graduating exercises of the University. Wednesday, 1:30 p. m.—Corporation to Alumni and invited guests. Wednesday, 8 p. m.—Commencement exercises.

Those paying full fare to Forest Grove over the lines of the Southern Pacific railway in Oregon, and taking receipt from the agent where ticket is purchased will be returned for one-third the regular fare.

The crops are all looking fine this spring. Last Friday the thermometer registered 96° in the shade. Memorial exercises were held at the school house on Monday, beginning at 10 a. m. Consisting of many patriotic songs and recitations after which Misses Mollie Mizel and Maud Deletta raised up the new school flag. Rev. Mr. Tigart made a fine address also. Mr. McKoun. There were present 135 people among whom were some of our old soldiers who saved our country. In the afternoon wagons were arranged for and many went to the cemetery to decorate the graves of deceased friends.

Beaverton is a fine location for a four mill. Good times are coming so invest money in a paying business. There were four people of this place who took the teachers examination. They all passed, these were Annie and Grace Dudley, Earl and Mary Fisher. Messrs Churchly & Co. of Portland are getting out many cords of wood at this place. There were a good many went to the picnic at Beedville the other Saturday.

The Congregational choir will practice on Friday evenings after this. The boys have begun to play ball and are fixing up their grounds in anticipation of having a game. Who wants to play them first. Through the efforts of Mr. McKoun we have a nice flag for our school house. Mollie Wetzel and Maud Deletta took up the subscription and raised the money so thank them all.

Do YOU need an ENGINE, THRESHER, HORSE POWER, or in fact any new Machinery? If you do write us for Catalogue and Prices. We can save you money on your purchases.

A. H. AVERILL, Manager. RUSSELL & CO., Portland, Oregon.

SCHULMERICH & SON. Again wish to call attention to their LOW PRICES. 35 Cards Hooks and eyes 5 cts. 25 Yards all silk Fish Lines 30 cts. Shirt Waist sets 10 cts. Pearl Tablets, 3 for 5 cts. 30 Yards Bleached Muslin 21.00. 2 Papers Pins 5 cts. 1 Bottle Nuclea 5 cts. Good Shoe Brushes 10 cts. Clothes Brushes 12 cts. Can Opener 5 cts. Laces, per pair 5 cts. Ribbon, all widths, per yard 10 cts.

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How are of Oniments for Cataract that Contain Mercury. As mercury will surely destroy the sense of smell and completely derange the whole system when entering it through the mucous membrane. Such articles should never be used except on prescription from reputable physicians, as the damage they will do is too full to the food you can possibly derive from them. Hall's Cataract Cure, manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, O., contains no mercury, and is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. In laying Hall's Cataract Cure be sure you get the genuine. It is taken internally, and made in Toledo, Ohio, by F. J. Cheney & Co. Testimonials free.

Regular Normal Course of Three Years. Send for a copy of our catalogue. Light six case; Tuition, books, board and lodging (approximately) \$120.00 per year. Academic grade accepted from all schools. Catalogues cheerfully sent on application.

ADDRESS: P. I. CAMPBELL, President. or W. A. WANN, Sec. of Faculty.

CASTORIA. CASTORIA. The only reliable remedy for all ailments of children.

How Old are You? It makes no difference whether you answer or not. It is always true that a woman is as old as she looks. Nothing sets the seal of age upon a woman's beauty so deeply, as gray hair. The hair loses its color generally from lack of nutrition. If you nourish the hair, the original color will come back. That is the way that the normal color of the hair is restored by Ayer's Hair Vigor.

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