

HILLSBORO INDEPENDENT.

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D. M. C. GALT, Editor.

OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE CITY.

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 26, 1897.

The expense of maintaining the county government of Gilliam county for the six months ending Oct. 1, 1897 was \$10,212.24. The estimated liabilities of the county warrants and interest over and above the available resources are \$19,548.57. The county has other resources involved at \$10,544.00, though they cannot be handled at the present.

A paragraph in an eastern paper states that "Democratic members of congress who voted for the new tariff law will find no reason to regret their action when they reach Washington in December. The treasury receipts under the new law have now reached such a figure that it is perfectly apparent the measure is going to be a success as a revenue producer. The earnings of the present month are running at the average rate of a million dollars for each business day and will be ample for all government expenditures when the increase which must come after the stocks of foreign wool, sugar, and manufactures now in the country have been consumed is realized."

The United States can interfere in Cuban matters only on the ground of humanity, and following European precedents a declaration of war on that single pretext would scarcely be justifiable. All Americans have received humane treatment through the exercise of diplomacy. Even the Competitor prisoners have been released. The administration has been wisely conservative in the matter and the good sense of the nation is reaching the same view of the matter. Speaking recently on this subject Congressman Hopkins of Illinois commended the attitude of the administration when he said: "My opinion about Cuba is that unless we are absolutely compelled to interfere from motives of humanity it were better for us to maintain an attitude of neutrality."

Foreign Minister, Goluchowski, of Austria, in a recent speech warned Europe of an impending industrial struggle between Europe and America. The speech is interpreted to mean that Germany, Austria, France and Italy should combine against America. England in this project seems to be left in her "splendid isolation." The trade war, because of our revenue laws, cannot be the cause of this proposed combination since Austria is not effected by the Dingley bill. The speech has arrested the attention of Europe though some authorities dismiss it with the remark that it was made because the orator found that he could use some fine sounding phrases. Others think that an earnest struggle is imminent. But that as it may, we are so strong that inconvenience only will be felt here. We are fully and well prepared to endure a commercial war as the invasion of an army.

"The republican editors of Oregon held a meeting in Portland last week and resolved to put party above everything else, so we are told. In other words: 'give us the office and we will leave everything else to the dear people.'"—Roseburg Review. The Douglas county contemporary does not grasp the idea. The editors in question put the republican party, its ideas, and policies, above everything else, above men and above office except where men and offices are necessary to administer the republican polity, for the reason that the republican party is the only political organization that has strength to successfully resist the fallacies and dishonest platitudes of fiat money and free silver coinage. Wherefore the republican editors of Oregon can with propriety and dignity invite all good citizens to vote with republicans to maintain the financial honor and prosperity even of our country.

Commenting on the Gage plan the Hartford, Conn. Courant says: "Secretary Gage is an experienced banker, a wise business man, and an honest and constant advocate of sound money and civil service reform. But the country will be disappointed in the scheme that he throws out now for currency reform. It was printed on Saturday (October 30) and is merely a modification of our present national banking law. The greenback is not canceled and retired, which should surely be done, but banks are multiplied; that is, a capital of only \$25,000 is required; the circulation is permitted up to 50 per cent of the capital, secured by bonds or treasury notes, etc., accepted at par, and under some conditions unsecured circulation can be added; and the government guarantees all the national bank notes. This is as far as possible from the government going out of the banking business. It is just the opposite; the government goes in further. The project is in the main an improvement of the existing law, mainly in increasing the number of banks and in making the issue of currency easier. But it is a long way from the expected and needed reform."

THE WOLCOTT COMMISSION.

Much unnecessary sneering has been indulged touching the Wolcott commission and the results it has accomplished. The Bryan democratic press are happy in saying "I told you so." Some others who glory in publishing their superior acumen and arrogating a greater voice for sound money than they suppose their neighbors have declare "It might have been foreseen." Both of these classes make themselves ridiculous. The Wolcott commission has not been a failure. It was wonderfully cleared the financial atmosphere. We now know what we cannot do and are in possession of more effective weapons to use in the struggle yet to come.

The republican party in its arguments assert that one of the qualities a substance must possess before it can be used as a money material is its demand—if it is not wanted by a considerable part of the people then it is not safe to use it for money. The Bryan people assert that it is fiat that gives it value, and that the fiat of this government alone would be sufficient to make a demand. Republicans hold that fiat will not make demand or if it does then there must be a universal fiat otherwise those holders of silver outside our nation could and would more than supply our demand. Republicans said if the nations of the world will agree to coin silver we would be willing to accept bimetalism. We now know officially through the report of the Wolcott commission that international bimetalism is impossible. That part of the St. Louis platform touching international bimetalism is therefore obsolete and republican will now be free to adopt the recognized policy for currency reform.

SECRETARY GAGE'S CURRENCY PLAN.

The publication of proposals of currency reform which Secretary Gage has in mind to present to congress at the coming session has occasioned voluminous discussion in the press. The main feature of the plan is the refunding of the entire national debt into gold bonds bearing 2½ per cent interest, and the sale of \$200,000,000 more of the bonds for cash. This, though increasing the indebtedness, would, according to Mr. Gage's calculations, reduce the present annual interest charges by \$5,000,000.

Mr. Gage further proposes: "The establishment of a separate bureau in the treasury, to be devoted to and entitled 'Issue and Redemption' a fund of \$325,000,000 of gold to be deposited in this bureau, made up of the gold already on hand in the treasury, supplemented by the proceeds of the bond sales just provided for; the bureau to redeem outstanding paper money when offered for that purpose, but to disburse none of this paper money in turn except in exchange for gold."

"The extension of the national banking system so as to permit the organization of banks with only \$25,000 capital in towns of 4,000 inhabitants or less; the repeal of all the tax on bank circulation, except such amount as may be necessary to pay the cost of supervising the system and creating a safety fund of \$5,000,000, which need take only two or three years; authority to the banks to deposit the 2½ per cent refunding bonds, and issue notes up to their par value, first to the extent of each bank's capital, and then to 25 per cent above that; the government securing itself by its first lien on all the assets of a bank, by a redemption fund of 10 per cent kept constantly on deposit as the 5 per cent fund is kept now, and, finally, by the safety fund already mentioned; provision for the redemption of all notes in New York, and in other reserve cities if desired; and the restriction of bank notes to denominations of \$10 and upward, with discretion vested in the secretary of treasury to issue silver certificates and all government notes in one, two, five, and higher denominations, as his judgment may dictate."

THE DINGLEY TARIFF AFTER FOUR MONTHS.

A recent Washington letter speaking of the workings of the new revenue law says:

"The new tariff law continues to move smoothly, so far as relates to farmers, and also as relates to the revenues of the government. A document just issued by the treasury department showing the September importations points out that there has been a marked falling off in the importations of numerous articles of farm produce compared with Sept. of last year, while the exportation of the products of agriculture has increased very greatly despite the insistence of free-traders that an increase in our tariff rates would damage our markets abroad. The September exportations of agricultural products amounted to \$74,261,573 against \$66,329,668 in the corresponding month of last year. While the general exportations of domestic merchandise increased 25 per cent in September over those of the same month last year, the increase in farm products was even greater, being, as will be seen by the above figures, about 40 per cent. In September of 1897 agricultural products formed 72 per cent of the total exportations, while in September, 1896, they constituted but 67½ per cent of the total exportations. In importation of farm products, there has been a marked decrease in many articles. The September importation of unmanufactured cotton fell off 35 per

SOME UTTERANCES OF THE STATE REPUBLICAN PRESS.

With all the democratic vituperations against oppressions and wickedness of the Dingley law, we haven't heard any wish expressed yet to return to the beneficent provisions of the Wilson law.—Dallas Observer.

A territory large as the state of New York, rich in fertile soil, immense timber belts and valuable mines, and peopled with industrious and intelligent citizens, will be benefited and greatly benefitted by the further improvement of Yaquina. The Willamette valley alone, is an empire that the national government should cheerfully recognize as entitled by its wealth and importance to government aid in the building up of its trade with the world. Congress has shown its appreciation of the needs of this territory by authorizing the secretary of war to continue the improvements of Yaquina harbor at a cost not to exceed one million of dollars. The matter is now in the hands of Secretary Alger, and it is in his power to give the people of the Willamette valley a competing line to the Southern Pacific railroad, or to annul the act of congress by refusing to carry out its provisions, and thus depriving the valley and Eastern Oregon of a direct waterway route to the markets of the world. A million dollars is a large sum, but vastly larger are the sums that will be saved to the farmers and business men of the great territory interested in the further improvement of the harbor at Yaquina.—Corvallis Gazette.

It is surprising that any man, "clothed and in his right mind" can advocate the doctrines of the "silverites." All the facts of history, all the experience of finance, is against their teachings. Like causes will produce like effects always. Why should we believe that free coinage will accomplish in the past, and what it conspicuously fails to do for any other people that acts upon the free coinage theory. Reason the matter out, and the more you think of it the further you'll get away from it.—Portland Dealer.

Several republican editors met in Portland last week and admitted that the party differences in the "cow counties" can be easily adjusted. They are republicans first. Candidates must take their chances and not split up the party in furtherance of their ambitions. The hope was expressed that but one republican primary might be held in Multnomah county.—Plainedealer.

BOARD OF EQUALIZATION IN THE SUPREME COURT.

A decision was rendered by the supreme court Monday last reversing the judgment of the lower court in the case of the Dayton Hardware Company appellant v. the State Board of Equalization and Multnomah county respondents. The cause came up as a writ of review proceeding, the appeal being from a pro forma judgment of the Marion county circuit court dismissing the writ. The suit was instituted to review the action of the state board of equalization and to correct certain errors alleged to have been committed by it, to the injury of the plaintiff, in equalizing the assessment throughout the state for the year 1896.

SOUND MONEY.

"More words will not suffice to establish a sound currency system. We have those embodied in monetary legislation already. What is now necessary is action, and the only action that is needed is that which will replace the greenbacks and treasury notes with an adequate currency which will not furnish a perpetual instrument for, and temptation to, the depletion of the gold foundation of our monetary system."

"The republican party was placed in power as a barrier to free silverism. In so far as it has rendered impossible the passage of a free silver bill it has fulfilled its trust. But it pledged itself to more than this. It promised to maintain the gold standard until a double standard could be secured through international co-operation. It has done all it could to effect international co-operation; the result being a demonstration that it is out of the question."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

The Courier-Journal is democratic. It however clearly sees the duty of the republican party and urges it on to action. Since the policy of the democratic party—Bryan doctrine—is the reverse of the republican this influential paper by inference, at least, is just, what is patriotic, why does not the Courier-Journal help with votes to do the thing it demands of the republicans. R. publicans see their duty and feel responsible but need votes in the senate. The party cripples along without them.

It is said that there is prospect of there being a Bonaparte in the U. S. senate. He will represent Maryland. He is Charles J. Bonaparte, a grand-nephew of Napoleon I. He is a descendant of Jerome Bonaparte, who married Miss Patterson and is a leading and useful republican of his state. His availability for the place is partly due to the fact that he has kept clear of the factional quarrels in Maryland and has the good will of the party as a whole.

A HISTORIC HOTEL

The Favorite Hotel in Anti-Slavery Days—Often Patronized by Abraham Lincoln—From His Veranda Stephen A. Douglas Delivered a Great Speech—Again the Scene of an Important Event.

Mr. and Mrs. Campbell Thompson run the historic Cuyler House at Plymouth, Ill., a hotel where Abraham Lincoln often slept, and where "Dick" Yates, Lyman Trumbull and Richard Oglesby sought refreshments for the inner man in anti-slavery days, and from the veranda of which Stephen A. Douglas delivered one of his great speeches.

As one sees her today, the picture of perfect health, it is hard to believe that nearly nine of the thirteen years of her life were spent on the bed of invalidism, that for months she never walked, and for years suffered the pain, misery and distress of inflammatory rheumatism in its worst form.

Able physicians were employed but no permanent benefit resulted. Mrs. Thompson heard of a wonderful cure which had been effected by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People, and was induced by it to purchase some of the pills for her daughter.

Before she had taken half a box, there was marked improvement in her condition; when she had taken two boxes she was completely restored to health. Today there is not a healthier child than Ollie Thompson.

The story of the cure of Ollie Thompson is given in detail in the story of this remarkable cure from Mrs. Thompson's own lips. See the story.

"Ollie was a healthy, well-developed child from the time she was born until she was three years old. In 1857 she was taken down with inflammatory rheumatism. For nine months she lay in bed, unable to move, and much of the time was in an alarming condition. At times, she could not walk, and her spine was drawn out of shape so that she could not stand straight. One of the doctors said if she became well she would be a cripple for life.

Dr. Granger, of Augusta, was the first doctor who had her case. He doctored her through two serious times of the disease, and finally told us he could not cure her. We doctored her most all the time, but when she was ten years old she had an unusually severe attack, and we called in Dr. Kreider, of Indianapolis, where we were then living. He tried hard to cure her but finally gave it up. He said, 'I can do nothing further, the case is the worst I have witnessed.'

We nearly gave up hope then, but called Dr. Marshall who doctored her after we came to Plymouth, but no benefit was derived. 'Then I heard how Uncle Wesley had been cured by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. Knowing the condition he had been in, I thought if the pills cured him, they might help Ollie. Consequently I bought a box for her, and before she had finished it she was much better. She continued taking them, and when the second box had been used she was well, and has never had rheumatism since.'

"I cannot say too much for the Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. Ollie would have been dead long ago if she had not taken them."

W. S. BOWICK, Notary Public.

I hereby state that I have examined Miss Ollie Thompson, and find no outward appearance of rheumatism.

W. D. WADE, M. D.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 17th day of September, 1897.

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All dealers sell Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People, or they will be sent post-paid on receipt of 25 cents a box or six boxes for \$2.50 (they are never sold in bulk, or by the 100), by addressing Dr. Williams' Medicine Company, Schenectady, N. Y.

THE WORLD'S BEST BOW

The World's most friendly smile is always ready for the well-dressed man. There's no mistake about this. Every man who is smart, talented, and goes to a beguiling, virtuous, and well-dressed man, there is always a welcome and measure of success for good clothes. If you wish to test this bit of philosophy, just order one of the elegant suits of

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300 Selected Patterns to order from.

CALL ON

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AND SEE PATTERNS.

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Concerning the objection to the classification made by the county assessor, the opinion says:

"There are but two classes of real property for assessment, under the laws of the state."

The boards method of equalizing these two classes, the supreme court holds was valid; but in the course pursued in equalizing personal property cause is found for reversing the lower court.

The tabulated statement shows that the Marion county roll classified personal property under three heads, viz: "railroad rolling stock," "live stock," while other counties made 12 to 13 classifications of the same classes of property, none corresponding with Marion county's classification, except one denominated "railroad rolling stock." Upon these classifications as bases, the board attempted to equalize. For instance, "horses and mules," "cattle," "swine," "sheep and goats," all coming under one classification in the summary of the Marion county roll, the valuation of none of the four could be reduced or raised without affecting all. Thus, 20 per cent was deducted from the valuation of horses and mules, 20 per cent was deducted from sheep and goats in Benton county, but this could not be done in Marion county. Of this method, the court in its ruling, said:

"It is very evident the state board classified, by adopting dissimilar classifications, or such as are not uniform throughout all counties, as a basis for their deductions produce that uniformity and equality in values contemplated by the constitution."

The plaintiff was assessed on merchandise and stock in trade in Multnomah county, and the valuation was raised 25 per cent by the state board and having considered the same kind of personal property under a different classification in Marion county, it is held the board exceeded its powers, and the increase is void.

The opinion was written by Justice Wolverton.

SHO. LIFE OF NEWSPAPER CRITICISM.

Every newspaper paragrapher ought constantly to have in mind the London Spectator's denunciation of the perishable quality of newspaper criticism:

Even among English politicians there are a good many who, if they had but the power, would delight in following William H.'s example. A living English statesman of the first rank is said to read all notices of himself and his speeches, and to be not only hurt, but seriously enraged when these notices are hostile. Few men have broader minds than Abraham Lincoln, but he was compelled to take refuge in a systematic refusal to read newspapers. Napoleon, like Mohammed, punished libelers with merciless severity, and the whole dueling system of the continent and America is based upon the theory that no one can be expected to bear ridicule or insult in words without inflicting condign and immediate punishment.

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PRESIDENT McCLELLAND,

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Hillsboro Pharmacy

Pure fresh drugs, Brushes, Paints, Oils, Sponges and all Druggists Sundries. Fine first-class cutlery a specialty.

Extra Care in Compounding Prescriptions.

HAVE YOU USED BUTTER PARCHMENT?

All gilt-edged butter put on the market by creameries is wrapped in paper. The product of the private dairy would reach its market in much better condition if wrapped in Butter Parchment than it does when wrapped in cloth.

Parchment is not only better than cloth but cheaper.

Cloth sells at 6 cents per yard, from which 27 sheets can be cut—27 Parchment wrappers cost 2¼ cents.

500 Sheets 8x11, 55 cts.

500 Sheets 8x13, 60 cts.

The standard size for 2-pound rolls is 8x11 inches; 2-pound blocks are wrapped in the 8x13 size.

One reason why paper has not been generally used heretofore, farmers could not get it at the general store. It is now kept at the Independent office cut to any size wanted.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Delinquent Tax List for the Year 1895.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT by virtue of a warrant issued out of the County of Washington, Oregon, by the Clerk of said Court on the 24th day of September, 1897, and in due direct command to collect the delinquent taxes for the year 1895 for the County of Washington, State of Oregon, I have levied upon certain personal property I have levied upon and will sell at public auction, to the highest bidder for cash, at the south door of the Court House in the City of Hillsboro, in said Washington County, Oregon, on Monday the 28th day of November, 1897, the following described real property, situate in said County of Washington, State of Oregon, to-wit: In the County of Washington, State of Oregon, in the City of Hillsboro, in said Washington County, Oregon, on Monday the 28th day of November, 1897, the following described real property, situate in said County of Washington, State of Oregon, to-wit: In the County of Washington, State of Oregon, in the City of Hillsboro, in said Washington County, Oregon, on Monday the 28th day of November, 1897, the following described real property, situate in said County of Washington, State of Oregon, to-wit: In the County of Washington, State of Oregon, in the City of Hillsboro, in said Washington County, Oregon, on Monday the 28th day of November, 1897, the following described real property, situate in said County of Washington, State of Oregon, to-wit: In the County of Washington, State of Oregon, in the City of Hillsboro, in said Washington County, Oregon, on Monday the 28th day of November, 1897, the following described real property, situate in said County of Washington, State of Oregon, to-wit: In the County of Washington, State of Oregon, in the City of Hillsboro, in said Washington County, Oregon, on Monday the 28th day of November, 1897, the following described real property, situate in said County of Washington, State of Oregon, to-wit: In the County of Washington, State of Oregon, in the City of Hillsboro, in said Washington County, Oregon, on Monday the 28th day of November, 1897, the following described real property, situate in said County of Washington, State of Oregon, to-wit: In the County of Washington, State of Oregon, in the City of Hillsboro, in said Washington County, Oregon, on Monday the 28th day of November, 1897, the following described real property, situate in said County of Washington, State of Oregon, to-wit: In the County of Washington, State of Oregon, in the City of Hillsboro, in said Washington County, Oregon, on Monday the 28th day of November, 1897, the following described real property, situate in said County of Washington, State of Oregon, to-wit: In the County of Washington, State of Oregon, in the City of Hillsboro, in said Washington County, Oregon, on Monday the 28th day of November, 1897, the following described real property, situate in said County of Washington, State of Oregon, to-wit: In the County of Washington, State of Oregon, in the City of Hillsboro, in said Washington County, Oregon, on Monday the