

Hillsboro Independent.

Vol. XXV.

HILLSBORO, WASHINGTON COUNTY, OREGON, FRIDAY, MAY 13, 1898.

No. 51

WE DON'T BORE

Our advertisers, the independent enjoy the largest subscription list of any paper published in the county.

GENERAL DIRECTORY.

STATE OFFICERS.

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Benjamin Bowman, Supt. Prisoner
F. J. Mitchell, Supt. Jail
W. D. Smith, Justice of Peace
J. P. Hicks, Justice of Peace

CHURCH AND SOCIETY NOTICES.

CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH.

Corner Main and Fifth streets. Preaching every Sabbath morning and evening. Sabbath school at 10 o'clock a. m. Prayer meeting Thursday evening 7:30 p. m. S. C. E. Sunday at 6:30 p. m. All services will be short, bright, interesting and helpful. Officers cordially welcome.
EVAN P. HUGHES, Pastor.

EVANGELICAL CHURCH.

Corner Fifth and E. Preaching every Sunday evening at 8 p. m.; second Sunday at 11 a. m.; Sunday school at 10 a. m.; prayer meeting every Wednesday evening; teachers meeting every Sunday evening; H. A. Deeb, pastor.

FIRST CHRISTIAN CHURCH.

R. L. Shelley, pastor. Preaching and singing every Sunday at 10 a. m. Prayer meeting, Sunday School, 10 a. m. S. C. E. Sunday, 8:30 p. m. Y. P. S. O. E. Sunday, 7:30 p. m.

M. E. CHURCH.

R. A. Atkins, pastor. Preaching every Sabbath morning and evening. Sabbath school every Sabbath at 10 a. m. League meeting every Sunday at 7:30 p. m. General prayer meeting every Thursday evening. Leaders and Steward's meeting the third Tuesday evening of each month.

A. O. U. W.

HILLSBORO LODGE NO. 61, A. O. U. W. meets every first and third Friday evening in the month.
JOS. KLINEMAN, M. W.
P. H. HAUGLIMAN, Recorder.

Daughters of Rebekah.

HILLSBORO REBEKAH LODGE NO. 54, I. O. O. F., meets in Odd Fellows' Hall every Saturday evening.
SARAH WILLIAMS, N. G.

P. of H.

HILLSBORO GRANGE, NO. 73, meets 2nd and 4th Saturdays of each month. Ross, Schnorfer, Master.
ANDRE LUBBER, Sec.

I. O. O. F.

MONTEZUMA LODGE, NO. 50, meets Wednesday evenings at 8 o'clock in I. O. F. Hall. Visitors cordially welcome.
RICHARD REMISE, N. G.
D. M. C. GAULT, Sec'y.

V. P. S. O. E.

MEETS every Sunday evening at 7 o'clock in the Christian church. You are cordially invited to attend its meetings.
EDNA ADAMS, Pres't.

Degree of Honor.

THE DEGREE OF HONOR, A. O. U. W., meets in Odd Fellows' Hall every first and third Friday evening of each month.
M. M. PITTENGER, C. of H.
Mrs. Belle Brown, Recorder.

Bathhouse Sisters.

PHOENICIA TEMPLE NO. 10, R. S., meets every 2nd and 4th Friday in each month at 7:30 o'clock in I. O. F. Hall.
Mrs. A. M. Carter, M. E. C.
Joie Sebastian, M. E. C.

K. of P.

PHOENIX LODGE, NO. 34, K. OF P., meets in Masonic Hall on Monday evening of each week. Sojourning brethren welcome to lodge meetings.
F. Kelso, O. B. Wagon, K. of R. & C.

A. F. and A. M.

QUALITY LODGE NO. 4, A. F. & A. M., meets every Saturday night on or after 11 o'clock of each month.
W. D. WOOD, W. M.
R. CRANDALL, Secretary.

O. E. S.

QUALITY CHAPTER, NO. 31, O. E. S., meets at Masonic Temple on the 2nd and 4th Tuesday of each month.
Mrs. W. D. HARR, W. M.
OSACK CHRISTIE, Secretary.

W. C. T. U.

HILLSBORO, W. C. T. U. MEETS IN the Congregational Church on the 1st, 3rd, 5th, 7th, 9th and 11th Saturdays of each month, at 3 o'clock P. M.

R. O. T. M.

VIOLA TENT, NO. 18, R. O. T. M., meets in Odd Fellows' Hall, on second and fourth Thursday evening of each month.
I. A. LONG, Com.
BENTON BOWMAN, Sec.

WASHINGTON ENCAMPMENT NO. 34.

L. O. O. F., meets on 1st and 3rd Tuesdays of each month.
D. M. C. GAULT, Sec'y.

GEN. RANSOM POST, NO. 69, G. A. R.

MEETS IN ODD FELLOWS HALL ON the first and third Saturdays of each month, at 2:30 o'clock, P. M.
J. P. HICKS, Com.
R. CRANDALL, Sec'y.

GEN. RANSOM CORPS NO. 47, W. R. C.

MEETS IN ODD FELLOWS HALL in Hillsboro, on the 1st, 3rd, 5th, 7th, 9th and 11th Saturdays of each month, at 2:30 p. m.
Mrs. H. A. Dates, Elizabeth O. Crandall, Secretary.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

THOS. H. TOSQUE, A. S. TUCKER, Notary Public.

THOS. H. & E. B. TONGUE,
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,
HILLSBORO, OREGON.
OFFICE: Rooms 3, 4, & 5, Morgan Block.

W. N. BARRETT, D. S. ADAMS,
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,
HILLSBORO, OREGON.
OFFICE: Central Block, Rooms 6 and 7.

BENTON BOWMAN, W. D. SMITH,
Notary Public.

SMITH & BOWMAN,
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,
HILLSBORO, OREGON.
OFFICE: Rooms 6 and 7, Morgan block.

J. S. BROWN, GEN. R. BAGLEY,
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,
HILLSBORO, OREGON.
Resident agent for Royal Insurance Co.
Rooms: 1, 2, and 3, Shore Building.

B. T. BAGLEY,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR-AT-LAW,
HILLSBORO, OREGON.
Deputy District Attorney for Washington County.
OFFICE: Room No. 13, Morgan and Bailey Block.

JOHN T. WHALLEY, LORENZO B. STEWART,
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,
PORTLAND, OREGON.
OFFICE: 415 Chamber of Commerce.

N. T. LINKLATER, M. B. C. M.,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
HILLSBORO, OREGON.
OFFICE: at residence, east of court house, where he will be found at all times when not visiting patients.

J. P. TAMMIE, M. D.,
S. P. R. SURGEON,
HILLSBORO, OREGON.
OFFICE AND RESIDENCE: corner Third and Main streets. Office hours, 9:30 to 12 a. m., 1 to 5 and 7 to 9 p. m. Telephone to residence from Brook & Selie's Drugstore at all hours. All calls promptly attended, night or day.

W. D. WOOD, M. D.,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
HILLSBORO, OREGON.
OFFICE: in Chamber Row, Residence corner First and Main streets.

F. A. BAILEY, M. D.,
PHYSICIAN, SURGEON AND ACCOUCHEUR,
HILLSBORO, OREGON.
OFFICE: in Pharmacy, Union Block, S. W. Cor. Base Line and Second streets.

A. B. BAILEY, D. D. S.,
DENTIST,
HILLSBORO, OREGON.
Rooms 1 and 2, Morgan & Bailey Block.

C. E. GEIGER,
HOMEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
FOREST GROVE, OREGON.
Special attention paid to Medical and Surgical Diseases of Women and Children and all chronic diseases.
Office and residence: Bowly house, Pacific ave., west of Forest Grove hotel.

THOS. D. HUMPHREYS,
CONVEYANCING AND ABSTRACTING OF TITLES,
HILLSBORO, OREGON.
Legal papers drawn and Loans on Real Estate negotiated. Business attended to with promptness and dispatch.
Office Main Street, opposite Court House.

R. NIXON,
DENTIST,
FOREST GROVE, OREGON.
Now making teeth for \$5.00 and \$7.50 per set; best of material and workmanship. Will compare with sets costing \$25. Teeth extracted without pain. Fillings at the lowest prices. All work warranted.
OFFICE: three doors north of Brick store. Office hours from 9 a. m. to 4 p. m.

JAS. M. THOMPSON, NOTARY PUBLIC.

THOMPSON & SON,
20 years experience in Office Legal Business. General trusts executed. Property of Estates and Individuals cared for.
Office at the Bazaar, Forest Grove, Oregon, R. K.

The Royal is the highest grade baking powder known. Actual tests show it goes one-third further than any other brand.



ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.

WILL HE EXPLAIN?

R. M. Veatch, candidate of the Fusionists for congress in the First District, is making speeches throughout the District. Will Mr. Veatch explain to his hearers if he has changed his mind on the financial question since 1892? In that year he ran for congress as a democrat on a platform demanding that all money coined by the government should be of equal monetary value; that all paper currency be redeemable in gold or silver at the option of the holder, and that the government go out of the banking business and cease to issue paper money.

Now Mr. Veatch has accepted the nomination of the democratic, populist and free-silver republican conventions, which agreed to planks demanding the free coinage of silver, that the option of redemption of paper money in gold or silver be taken from the holder and given to the government, and that the government issue an unlimited amount of fiat paper money, redeemable in nothing.

Will Mr. Veatch say he was not sincere in 1892? The "crime of 1873" was committed long before that time. The issue was a live one. He did not avoid it. He stood on that platform. If he was not sincere in 1892, will any person believe he is sincere now, when he takes the opposite side of the issue; when he takes the side which events transpiring since that time have proven still more clearly to have been and to be wrong?

Mr. Veatch would no doubt like to be considered an honest man and a sincere one. Will he say he was mistaken in 1892, and that he has since discovered his mistake? If so, when did he discover it? If he has simply cast aside his former principles and now advocates doctrines he knows to be wrong, and has known all along to be contrary to truth and good policy, for the purpose of political and financial gain for himself, is he a man to be trusted? Is he a man worthy to represent the First District in congress?

Even though it were shown that Mr. Veatch has honestly changed his mind, a possibility entirely contrary to reason and the course of events, would it be good to send from Western Oregon to represent us in the popular branch of the federal legislature, a man who would be classed with Jerry Simpson, of Kansas, and Dade Lewis, of Washington? What could he do for our people—opposed as he would be to all the purposes of the administration, and with the minority party in congress? His election would be a costly mistake, affecting adversely the interest of every person living or doing business in Oregon.—Salem Statesman.

Whooping Cough.

I had a little boy who was nearly dead from an attack of whooping cough. My neighbors recommended Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. I did not think that any medicine would help him, but after giving him a few doses of that remedy I noticed an improvement and one bottle cured him entirely. It is the best cough remedy I ever had in the house.—J. L. Moore, South Burgettstown Pa. For sale by the Delta Drug store.

Many old soldiers now feel the effects of the hard service they endured during the war. Mr. Geo. S. Anderson, of Rossville York county Penn., who saw the hardest kind of service at the front, is now frequently troubled with rheumatism. "I had a severe attack lately," he says, "and procured a bottle of Chamberlain's Pain Balm. It did so much good that I would like to know what you would charge me for one dozen bottles." Mr. Anderson wanted it both for his own use and supply it to his friends and neighbors, as every family should have a bottle of it in their home not only for rheumatism but lame back sprains, swellings, cuts, bruises and burns, for which it is unequalled. For sale by Delta Drug store.

DEWEY'S GREATEST VICTORY.

In Seven Hours the Spanish Fleet was Completely at his Mercy.

OVER SEVEN HUNDRED SPANIARDS KILLED.

Controls the Bay and Can Take the City at any Time. Guarantees to Protect the Foreign Residents. Makes no Request for Assistance.

The sea fight of Dewey on Sunday morning, May 1st, is the event of the century when the results are considered. He sailed into an enemy's bay with six war ships, a dispatch boat and two transports and attacked his enemy of eight ships, with a cloud of gunboats and transports flanked by land batteries. He destroyed the ships; occupied the harbor; blew up the magazine; killed and wounded 700 of the enemy without losing a ship or a man, and having only six of his crew wounded. Such a battle was never before fought. True, there have been sea fights and fleets destroyed, but no successful captain ever before annihilated his enemy without losing men.

Manila Bay is a beautiful landlocked sheet of water 20 to 25 miles in extent—about as large as Tualatin plains—situated in the southwestern part of Luzon, the largest of the Philippine Islands, and the one furthest north of the group. The strait at the entrance of the bay is eight or nine miles across, but divided into three channels by two small islands. The south channel is five miles wide. The small islands seem not to be fortified, but the main land has batteries or had. Dewey seems to have sailed in by the south channel, which is five miles broad. The Associated Press gives the following account of the battle, telegraphed from Hong Kong:

Owing to the fact that the cable between Hong Kong and the Philippines was not in working order, having been cut, it is said, some distance from the capital of the island, there has been delay in obtaining a detailed account of the battle, and the facts in the case were only available when the United States gunboat Hugh McCulloch arrived here yesterday, and even then the tremendous pressure of business suddenly thrown upon the cable necessarily made the entire account of the engagement somewhat broken.

Commodore Dewey's orders were to capture or destroy the Spanish fleet, and never were instructions executed in so complete a fashion. At the end of seven hours there was absolutely nothing left of the Spanish fleet but a few relics. The American commander had most skillfully arranged every detail of the action, and even the apparently most insignificant features were carried out with perfect punctuality, and on railroad time-table order.

At the end of the action Commodore Dewey anchored his fleet in the bay before Manila and sent a message to Governor-General Augusti announcing the inauguration of the blockade, and adding that if a shot was fired against his ships he would destroy every battery about Manila.

The position occupied by the Spaniards, the support which their ships received from the land batteries, and the big guns they had ashore, gave them an enormous advantage. Therefore, when it is considered that the Spaniards lost over 600 men in killed and wounded, and that their naval arsenal at Cavite was also destroyed with its defenses, it will be apparent that the victory of the American commander is one of the most complete and wonderful achievements in the history of naval warfare.

Not a man on board the American fleet was killed nor a ship was damaged to any extent, and only six men were injured slightly on board the Baltimore. This grand achievement is quite as much due to the generalship of Commodore Dewey as to the fact that the American gunners, ships and guns are superior to any afloat anywhere.

Great credit must also be given to the fullest extent to the officers under Commodore Dewey, for to a man they seconded their gallant commander in every way possible, and thus helped him win the laurels which are justly his.

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shot and shell. Every American shot seemed to tell, while almost every Spanish shot missed the mark. After having thus scattered demoralization among the Spanish fleet and batteries, the American fleet retired for breakfast, and incidentally a council of war was held on board the Olympia.

By this time the Spanish ships were in a desperate condition. The flagship Reina Christina was riddled with shot and shell, one of her steam pipes had burst, and she was believed to be on fire. The Castilla was certainly on fire, and soon after the fire became worse and worse, until they were burned to the water's edge.

The Don Ulloa made a most magnificent display of bravery. When her commander found she was so torn by American shells that he could not keep her afloat, he nailed her colors to her mast and she sank with all hands fighting to the last. She was completely riddled, and her upper deck had been swept clear by the awful fire of the American guns, but the Spaniards though their vessel was sinking beneath them, continued working her guns on her lower deck until she sank beneath the waters.

During the engagement a Spanish torpedo-boat crept along the shore and around the offing in an attempt to attack the American storeships, but she was promptly discovered. She was driven ashore and was actually blown to pieces.

The Mindanao had meanwhile been run ashore to save her from sinking, and the Spanish small craft had sought shelter from the steel storm behind the breakwater.

The battle, which was started at about 5 a. m., and adjourned at 8:30 a. m., was resumed about noon, when Commodore Dewey started in to put the finishing touches on his furious work. There was not much fighting left in the Spaniards by that time. At 2 p. m. the Petrel and Concord had shot the Cavite batteries into silence, leaving them heaps of ruins and floating the white flag.

The Spanish gunboats were then scuttled, the arsenal was on fire, and the explosion of a Spanish magazine caused further mortality to the Spanish defenders on shore.

FINANCIAL POLICY OF U. S.

The Coinage Laws Fully Stated with a History of Their Enactment.

THE FALLACIES OF FREE SILVER EXPOSED.

A Plain Laboring Man Addresses Plain Laboring Men on a Subject of Interest to all. His Deductions Cannot be Denied.

For several years previous to 1865 brokers had been gathering up the American silver dollars, taking them to the West Indies and exchanging them for the new Spanish dollars, bringing these back to our mint and having them coined into American dollars. By this scheme they could get 101 American dollars for 100 Spanish dollars and of course under free coinage they were to no expense.

To put a stop to this practice Pres. Jefferson, in 1805, issued orders to the director of the mint to stop coining the silver dollar. This order remained in force until 1836, a period of thirty years and more, and during that time no silver dollars were coined.

In fact, up to 1840 only 1,380,817 silver dollars were coined. It is a peculiar circumstance that this order to stop coining the silver dollar should come from Thomas Jefferson, the founder of the democratic party and that it should be continued through not only the administrations of Madison, Monroe and John Quincy Adams but also through the administration of that democratic saint Andrew Jackson.

So you see that our American silver dollar never got into general circulation before nor afterwards as I will presently show.—A very peculiar monetary unit, or unit of value, to stand alone and admit gold to free coinage at a ratio based upon it.

This is not of such great importance only to hold that the silver dollar did not show such an exalted place above the gold dollar previous to 1873 and had not thus attained to any peculiar sacredness, as the free silver agitators would have us believe.

The democratic money plank calls attention to the act of 1873 demoting silver but before I take that up I desire to call attention to the acts of 1834, 1837, and 1853, as well as some of the conditions leading up to those acts. The ratio of 15 to 1 was a mistake for the actual or market ratio in 1792 was 15.17 to 1. This undervaluing gold and by a law of human nature the gold disappeared, being the more valuable of the two metals, it was hoarded or sold for use in the arts. I say "by a law of human nature" for this reason, that it is human nature to keep the more valuable commodity where one of two commodities having different values will answer the purpose of paying a debt. (This is generally referred to as Gresham's law.)

Theoretically we had a double standard or bimetalism, but practically we had silver monometallism or a single standard, and that mostly of foreign silver coins, from 1822 to 1834.

Congress fixed the ratio between gold and silver but it did not remain there, for when the market ratio changed a little gold disappeared and left us with a silver circulation.

As early as February 2, 1821, the currency committee of congress in its report said of the ratio established by Hamilton, "It is sufficient to know by unhappy experience that its tendency is to rid us of a gold currency and leave us nothing but silver."

And President Jackson's secretary of the treasury, Ingham, said on May 4, 1830 in response to a resolution of inquiry by the U. S. senate: "The history of coinage proves that little reliance can be placed on artificial regulations of relative values of the standard measure of property as a means of maintaining a regular currency of uniform value. The proposition that there can be but one standard in fact, is self evident. The history of coinage abounds with mint regulations to keep gold and silver together and statutes prohibiting under severe penalties, the exportation, all of which have disappointed every expectation of their projectors."

And on June 30, 1832, C. P. Whites select committee of the house said in its report: "This committee cannot ascertain that both metals have ever circulated, simultaneously, concurrently and indiscriminately in any country."

Finally congress in 1834 passed the law changing the mint ratio from 15 to 1 to 16 to 1. The market ratio being at this time 15.73 to 1 thus over-estimating gold and making it the cheaper metal at the mint ratio and thus deliberately drove silver out of

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ROYAL Baking Powder Absolutely Pure

THE GREAT REMEDY FOR PAIN CURES PROMPTLY.

ST. JACOB'S OIL

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