

HILLSBORO INDEPENDENT

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D. M. C. GAULT, Editor

OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE CITY

FRIDAY, JUNE 3, 1895.

REPUBLICAN STATE TICKET.

- For Governor, T. T. GEEB, of Marion County, For Secretary of State, F. L. DUNBAR, of Clatsop County, For State Treasurer, CHAS. S. MOOR, of Klamath County, For Attorney General, D. R. N. BLACKBURN, of Linn County, For Superintendent of Public Instruction, J. H. ACKERMAN, of Multnomah County, For Supreme Judge, T. A. MOOR, of Columbia County, For State Printer, W. H. LEADS, of Jackson County, For Congressman, First District, THOS. H. TONGUE, of Washington County, For Judge, Fifth District, THOS. A. McBRIDE, of Clackamas County, For District Attorney, Fifth District, T. J. CLEETON, of Columbia County, For Member State Board, W. H. SMITH, of Columbia County.

REPUBLICAN COUNTY TICKET.

- For Senator, 3 yrs, E. W. HAINES, For representatives, G. W. MARSH, J. R. C. TOMPSON, ABNER BRIGGS, For County Judge, B. P. CORNELIUS, For County Clerk, J. A. IMBRIE, For County Sheriff, W. D. BRADFORD, For Recorder of Conveyances, CALVIN JACK, Jr., For Commissioner, J. Q. A. YOUNG, For Treasurer, A. B. CADY, For Assessor, C. A. CAVELL, For Surveyor, A. A. MORRILL, For Supt. of Schools, H. A. BALL, For Coroner, Dr. C. L. LARGE, J. P. and Constable District Officers, North Hillsboro, Justice of the Peace, W. D. SMITH, Contable, E. C. BROWN, South Hillsboro, Justice of the Peace, S. H. HUMPHREYS, Constable, C. W. REDMOND.

H. B. MILLER'S APPOINTMENTS.

Hon. H. B. Miller of Lane county, will make five speeches in Washington county next week, appearing at the following named places at the times stated:

Gaston, Friday, June 3, 7.30 p. m. Hillsboro, Saturday, June 4, 2 p. m. Ft. Grove, Saturday, June 4, 8 p. m.

Silver has received another stab. The time was when considerable of the white metal was used in photography, but another better metal has been found, platinum. The new salt makes an infinitely handsomer picture though it can't be said to be cheaper. Photographers will now come in for their share of the mal-editions.

Be careful in marking your ballots on next Monday. Place a cross (X) between the number and name of each republican candidate, and make no other marks whatever upon the ballot. The republican candidates are designated on the ballots simply as "Republicans." Do not be misled or confused. The designation "Peoples, Democratic, Silver Republicans" is the fusion ticket. Vote only for the straight republican candidates without any prefixes.

Some time ago the INDEPENDENT said that the demo-pops in the county were too honorable to secretly spread abroad muddy circulars against their opponents, whatever the party might do in other counties. But now the INDEPENDENT wants to take back that declaration. Its opinion is revised. Neither a man's political opinions or his personal character is safe from attack. Circulars most false and scurrilous are being distributed broadcast. Slanderous stories are told not only about candidates but by private individuals. The truth of the matter is the "union reform" forces have no principals for which they can contend. Free silver is a thing of the past, so is free trade and "referendum" is for rude jests and laughter. Nothing is left for them but lies and mud slinging. Electors will bear this in mind that these things are done in the dark when, at a date in the campaign, they hope the truth cannot be circulated in refutation.

PREPARATIONS FOR WAR.

European nations have been pointing to what they say is a lack of preparation for war on the part of the United States. Viewed one way, it may be true that we could be in better preparation but as pointed out some weeks ago, we are so well prepared and now are that no European nation could successfully attack us. Spain boasted that she would give us the first swift staggering blow but she did not and could not. When her ships reached the American side of the Atlantic they were out of coal. The same would be true of any other nation; England could recast but the coaling stations of the other powers are far from our ports except those of Spain and we see how easily we have blooded her ports. No European government not even England can place on our soil a land force before we can be prepared to receive it. Note what trouble we have had to start 2000 troops to Manila and consider what that handful of soldiers could do if landed either on the Atlantic or the Pacific. It requires twenty-five transports to carry fifty thousand men across the narrow straits to Cuba, and they could not be embarked while the Spaniards were on the open sea with their fleet. If European powers expect to aid Spain they are losing valuable time. Admitting that our troops are unseasoned, their training is giving us time to prepare them for any emergency. By the time Spain gets her seasoned troops here ours will be trained to receive them. But no foreign power will trust thirty-five transports on the high seas bearing 50,000 land forces, while Sampson and Schley are roaming about. But new ideas come to America. We before thought we were a home people, but now we find we have to assume the responsibilities that belong to our enlightened civilization. If we would defend our weak neighbor we must prepare to attack his enemy wherever he is vulnerable. We per consequence not only need warships but we need sailing stations at convenient distances. We need a large merchant marine so we may quickly transport soldiers to distant places of attack. We need not only a united and patriotic people, but we need a legislature of one mind, men who will unanimously support the administration in its efforts at conquering a lasting peace. We know from all previous history that sound financial backing is absolutely necessary for successful war making. Experiments in the face of the enemy are not to be thought of. It is no argument to say we waged a successful war in 1861 with greenbacks for a currency. We had a paper currency true enough but there was never an issue of greenbacks authorized that there was not an accompanying bond issue provided for. Greenbacks were an expensive currency in 1861-5, and we do not want more of the same experience. We need men in congress who will vote good money with which to pay our sons and brothers who unprotected have gone across the sea to save what Dewey has won.

DID ADVERTISE FOR BIDS.

The Argus, in its issue of May 26, 1895, republished the law that refers to letting contracts for jails by the county courts, but the Argus man either willfully or inadvertently, it being hard to tell which, over-looks the preceding section of the act that refers to the building of jails or prisons. For the benefit of the editor of the Argus, whose sight seems to be failing, he is referred to Section 3908 of the Miscellaneous Laws of the State of Oregon, which says: "The county courts in each county of this state are hereby authorized, whenever they deem proper, to erect in such county a jail or prison for the reception and confinement of prisoners and criminals, to be built of such materials and dimensions, and on such place at the seat of justice of such county, as the court may direct; and there shall be constructed in every such jail one or more cells or dungeons for the confinement of criminals sentenced to solitary confinement."

It needs no lawyer to interpret this section and construe it in connection with the subsequent section, which is published by the Argus. It will easily be seen that the section above set forth refers to a jail or prison, and in the same section says, "there shall be constructed in every such jail one or more cells or dungeons." Now, construing the two sections together, can the editor of the Argus say, where the first section makes a distinction between a cell and a jail or prison, that the second section saying jail or prison means jail or prison and cells? If the Argus can make cells out of three words "jail or prison" and can over-look the distinction made by the two sections, then it is the duty of the county courts to advertise for the furnishing of cells to be placed in the jail or prison, but the legislature of the state of Oregon, when enacting said sections, had no intention of including the cells in the jail or prison to be advertised for, or the section mentioned by the Argus, being 3908, would have said cells or dungeons in conjunction with jail or prison. Every act of the legislature is construed in accordance with the intentions thereof at the time of the enactment of the same, and any one, but the editor of the Argus, who will read the sections of the act which was passed in 1851, with reference to jails, will concede that it is not necessary and the law does not require the county courts to advertise for bids for the furnishing of cells to be

placed in the jail or prison, which must be advertised. The court did advertise for bids as required by law.

WHY DISMISSED.

The Argus of the issue of May 26th 1895, stated that Hon. T. J. Cleeton, candidate for district attorney on the republican ticket, was in this county among friends, and that at the term of court last fall he had run politics into his administration in liquor cases, as one of the attorneys for two of the defendants in the liquor cases, which the Argus by incendo mentions, I desire to make a refutation of the insinuations cast by the Argus and intended to reflect on Mr. Cleeton. Three men were arrested for selling liquor to two young men, residents of Forest Grove, and each of the men were indicted upon two charges by the grand jury of Washington county, at the November term, 1897; that the first of said cases was tried by a jury of twelve men of Washington county. After hearing the testimony, and after the two young men to whom the liquor was alleged to have been sold had positively testified that they had purchased the liquor from the defendant, the jury in said case disbelieved the two young men, and rendered a verdict of acquittal. The next case was a different defendant, and the jury in that case did not choose to believe the two young men, as the jury in the former case chose to disbelieve them and acquitted the defendant. The jury in the second case disagreed and the circuit court believing that no jurors who could be found, would, under the circumstances, believe the evidence of the two young men, recommended that the cases be dismissed, and that by so doing Washington county would be saved a cost of probably \$100.00 on each trial. The circuit judge at that time saying: "that if two juries would not believe the young men it was useless to empanel other juries." Under these circumstances the indictments were dismissed and Washington county was saved considerable costs in the trial of the other indictments that was furnished by the grand jury.

RE-ELECT T. H. TONGUE.

The people of this district will be wise in giving Hon. Thos. H. Tongue their hearty support for congress. This honorable gentleman has made an active and industrious member, and has accomplished as much good for Oregon during his brief congressional career as it is possible to accomplish in one term. Mr. Tongue had many prominent bills in hand strictly beneficial to the state of Oregon, when the war notes were sounded, which placed everything in the background but the one momentous matter of preparing the army and navy to whip Spain. These matters will remain dormant until the war is over and the next term of congress convenes. It is eminently important that Mr. Tongue be returned to congress to complete the good work already started to benefit this state. No new member from Oregon can accomplish this at the coming term. Mr Tongue has on all occasions supported the president and the policy of the majority of his party in the present congress, and in the great war that is now on between America and Spain, he has not been wanting either in ability or that patriotic fervor of character which should inspire our representative in a time like that which now confronts the American people. His actions on all occasions have been in line with sound judgment and reason, and Oregon could not have an able man in congress or one better calculated to fairly and vigorously represent her during the present difficulty which may arise in the future, than Hon. Thomas H. Tongue.—Lake County Examiner.

OUR OPPORTUNITY.

The results of the present war will be far reaching. Commenced in the name of humanity it will be successful in its aims but will accomplish waster results than its advocates ever dreamed of. The nation is standing at a point where two ways meet, our future destiny as a nation largely depends on the policy we adopt in securing the results of the war. The time has arrived when America will be compelled by the inevitable force of events to adopt a broad American policy in its dealings with foreign nations. Our present policy of non-interference in the affairs of other nations will have to be modified to the extent at least of not allowing them to interfere with our rights in securing the results of our victories brought us by our arms. The war has not injured our commerce from the fact that it is covered by a neutral flag. It is all important that we should study the cause that has driven our flag from the seas. It was not the result of accident. The civil war drove our flag from the sea, not by privates but because our navy was too weak to protect it. Capital on land demands government protection, capital on the sea demands the same protection. This law is immutable. American capital will never be invested in a merchant marine until the stars and stripes can protect it against the accident of war. This is the first requisite if we would build up our foreign commerce. Germany has seized a Chinese port, not from love of conquest but from necessity, in order to protect its commerce by having a naval base of supplies in the far east. America will have to do likewise to the extent at least of retaining the

VALUABLE TESTIMONY FROM AN ENEMY OF THE DINGLEY BILL.

The Boston Herald is one of the leading democratic papers in the east. It has been a constant and a very able advocate of a "tariff for revenue only." It has constantly favored the free importation of agricultural products and the so-called "raw material." Its idea of prosperity consists in cheap farm products, cheap living so that the employers of labor may be compelled to pay lower wages, and thereby reap greater profit. In its editorial columns a short time ago this position was illustrated in the following statements: "If the masses are degraded or brought to suffering through higher prices of the necessities of life and living, the only remedy lies in higher wages to the laboring classes." "Then if it be remembered that the laboring class far outnumber the other class, it must be seen that genuine prosperity cannot exist in an increased cost of living." Acting upon this idea the Herald vents its complaint against increased price of farm products and the operations of the Dingley bill in a recent editorial, headed "Respectfully submitted," and in which the following passages occur: "At the meeting of the home market club this evening, will Congressman Dingley, Mark Hanna or Senator Hoar, answer the following question? "Failing to answer them, will they give a valid reason for not touching them?" "If we are in the midst of prosperity why is it that the cost of living is now so greatly increased?" "Why are all the prime necessities of life and the principal staples so much higher than a year ago?" "Flour is fully 55 per cent higher than at the lowest point a year ago. Corn is 9 to 10 per cent higher. Pork is 33 1/2 per cent higher. Mutton is over 25 per cent higher. Potatoes are over 100 per cent higher. Apples are more than 100 per cent higher. Eggs are over 10 per cent higher. Wool is from 80 per cent to 100 per cent higher. Hides are 40 per cent higher. Is this of supreme benefit to the great majority?" "If we are extremely prosperous and daily growing more so, how does it happen that printing cloths, involving one of our great manufacturing industries have reached the lowest price ever recorded?" "These are conditions that troubles the Boston Herald, but they are not conditions that would trouble the Oregon farmer. What Oregon needs is a good price for farm products. Farm products are food products. When there is an active demand for food products, and good prices, Oregon farmers are prosperous. The increase in the price of pork, mutton, potatoes, apples, eggs, wool, hides named in the above description, are not articles of export. Higher prices come by increased home demand and by decreased importations from foreign countries. Does the American farmer want to assist his own prosperity? Does he want to renew the conditions that give him increased prices for his products? If so he will vote for the republican ticket, to elect republican congressmen and republican senators, who will continue in force this legislation. He will emphasize his approval of existing conditions by voting to retain them, not by a vote to change them.

The present war has proven that the United States is powerless to wage a successful war against a first-class power simply from the lack of naval stations as bases of supplies for our fleets. We never can protect our merchant ships unless our navy can have access to all seas on which float our merchant marine. Today not a single naval station floats the American flag. To hold the results of the present war is the issue that confronts us as a nation. The present alignment of the powers, England excepted, shows as plainly that we are not to enjoy the fruits of our victories if intrigue and force can prevent it. Japan's victories in her late war with China turned out to be Sodom apples. Ours will result the same unless we can demonstrate our power to hold them. Common prudence dictates to us that we must be thoroughly united and determined if we are to hold our footing in the east. It is to emphasize that fact that led me to write this article. I have touched briefly as possible on the possibilities almost in our reach as a nation, if we but rightly use them. We have a duty to perform. An election is near at hand. In part the results of that election will go far either to hold or lose the results of the war. Congressman Tongue has demonstrated his ability to grasp the situation in all its bearings and give the administration a cordial support. Mr. Veitch has by his record in the legislature proven that at the very best he would be only a negative force in congress. Just the man we don't want at the present crisis in our affairs. It seems to me that our duty as electors is to set aside, for the time at least, the questions that have divided us heretofore and unite in rightly setting the great question that has been thrown down to us by the fortunes of war. A vote for Congressman Tongue is not a vote for the republican party, but a vote to sustain the power and dignity of our nation in its present struggle with Spain—that we may reap the harvest sown at great sacrifice and cost. K.

Two years ago we were told from the rostrums, on the street corners, on the highways, and through the newspapers that unless Bryan was elected and the cause of free silver prevailed, that the producers would all be bankrupt and that the country would go to ruin in short order. Bryan wasn't elected and the free silver proposition was sat down upon. Have the producers suffered? Have prices of farm products gone down or up? Have the farmers been benefited or injured by letting our money system alone as it has been for years? We need not answer that question, it naturally answers itself in the mind of any reasonable man. This being the case, can you safely trust the party that two years ago predicted such dire calamities in case the republicans were successful? This is a fair question to ask yourselves before voting this year.—Transcript.

The "union" committee is circulating a type-written circular through the county instructing republicans how to vote for county surveyor. These populists assert that Mr. Morrill is incompetent and that his instruments are "verule" while his opponent has nineteen years experience and a lot more stuff of same tenor. Well Mr. Morrill is deputy county surveyor six years—two years under Hall and four under Wilkes. He has also been employed as compassman by Mr. Wilkes on two government contracts. From this it seems that Mr. Wilkes, an expert, has confidence in Mr. Morrill's qualifications. As to instruments, the market is full of them and of a more approved type than the old ones of his opponent. No, republicans do not have to go to the ranks of the populist party for qualified candidates or to ask their advice as to how they shall vote.

Young Girls Fading Away.

Symptoms that seem like consumption; a lack of blood; friends feared one girl would fall dead on the street; restored to health by a sensible woman's suggestion.

Many girls of sixteen years seem to have consumption, although they have it not. Their anxious parents and friends watch them slowly fade away. A death-like pallor, transparent complexion and listlessness are signs of this condition. The body lacks blood. Mrs. John Tansy knows the meaning of these symptoms, and she tells the story to help others who are at a distance. Her advice to mothers has been of great value to her neighbors. She tells the story to help others who are at a distance. She said: "When my daughter was sixteen years old she was fading away before our eyes. I was unable to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People, and the change they made was almost magical. Before she had taken half a box there was a great improvement in her looks, appetite and weight. These needed elements are supplied by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. The vegetable ingredients of these pills make it safe for children, young girls, and adults, weakened by overwork, or by the loss of blood. They cost 50 cents a box six boxes \$2.50.

The North Yamhill Record charges that Congressman Tongue collects from each pensioner a \$10.00 attorney fee and that thus he has increased his salary by \$1000.00. The Record maliciously tells what is not true. Looking into its own sordid heart it judges others by what it itself would do. Mr. Tongue has never charged a cent or received a cent from a soldier for services he has rendered in the departments at Washington since he has been in congress. This is known, not from Mr. Tongue, but from the pension vouchers that have been received here. On the contrary he has saved to that 100 pensioners \$1000. He has done in most of these instances what attorneys who receive pay failed to do. Tongue has done a work for the soldiers that pension attorneys could not do. He is not a pension attorney nor does he or his receiver the fee of an attorney or any other fee. The Record's charge is off the same piece of cloth as that congressional anonymous circular, of which both senators and representatives are ashamed. The Record is that party which received a bribe of \$80.00 to \$120.00 each for refusing to obey the law, but because they took a bribe it does not follow that there are no men above that shameful thing.

There is a circular distributing in the county, unsigned however, stating that Washington county pays the taxes of the Southern Pacific Co. By this the "union reform" probably means that the railroad does not pay as much as it ought to, for there is hardly a man in the county so silly as to think that the railroad company pays no tax. Examining the report of the state equalization board it appears that the company pays on an assessment in Washington county per mile \$5,353, Yamhill county per mile \$2,975, Clackamas county per mile \$2,589 and Multnomah county per mile \$2,288. So it seems that Washington county collects on a higher assessment than that of any adjoining county, notwithstanding both Yamhill and Clackamas are of-floored by populists. That is the way the pops reform. Further, the Southern Pacific has paid taxes to this county this year, amounting to \$3,767.47 gold. Mind you, in gold, not silver nor paper nor checks but in gold, all in one sack except \$2.47 subsidiary silver for odd change. The INDEPENDENT wishes we had two or three more railroads running through the county paying \$4,000 tax each.

Vote the republican ticket.

BY VIRTUE OF AN EXECUTION, I do hereby order and direct, in pursuance of a decree and order of sale issued out of the circuit court of the State of Oregon, in favor of the State of Oregon, in and against David Savage, executor of the estate of David Savage, deceased; Mary Daily, Marcelina S. Jolly, Cordelia Gould, Charles Gould, and others, as co-defendants; John E. Oakerman, Ernest Savage Jr., Mary E. Savage, Emma Jorgans, Jorgans, Marcelus Savage, Leona Savage, Francis Savage, Blanche Savage, Bert Savage, David Savage, C. Schulmerich and Leo Schulmerich partners under the firm name of Schulmerich & Son, Herman Schulmerich and C. M. Koch partners under the firm name of Schulmerich, Koch, O. W. Peterson and Thomas D. Humphreys, defendants for the sum of \$32.00 costs and for \$100.00 interest thereon at the rate of 7 per cent per annum from the 28th day of April, 1895 until the cost and interest of said sale and said writ.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY VIRTUE OF AN EXECUTION, I do hereby order and direct, in pursuance of a decree and order of sale issued out of the circuit court of the State of Oregon, in favor of the State of Oregon, in and against Stephen Penfold, Jessie L. Penfold, Henry Penfold and Goldie Penfold for the sum of \$36.19 costs and for \$100.00 interest thereon at the rate of 10 per cent per annum from the 5th day of September, 1894 and the further sum of \$25 with interest thereon at the rate of 10 per cent per annum from the 24th day of Nov. 1897 as attorneys fee and for the costs and expenses of sale and said writ.

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A SHIP IN FULL SAIL. M. BORN & CO. The Great Chicago Merchant Tailors. Everybodys equally sure to be pleased. No poor work. No mistakes. No inferior goods. No exorbitant prices. No dissatisfaction. Everybodys fully satisfied. FIT and FINISH GUARANTEED. FOR 30c. Send for Circular to Fill Your Order from.

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