

HILLSBORO INDEPENDENT

Entered in the postoffice at Hillsboro, Oregon, as second-class matter.

Subscription, in advance, per year \$1.00

Published by HILLSBORO PUBLISHING CO., Proprietor

D. M. C. GAULT, Editor

OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE CITY

FRIDAY, JUNE 24, 1898.

Gov. Geer's plurality in the state is 10,574. In the counties composing the second district his plurality is 5113. Moody's plurality is 6690 in the second district.

Hobson is a better defense to Moro Castle than all the Spanish guns. As long as he is supposed to be in that prison not a shell from Sampson's fleet wanders towards its walls.

It reported that Camaria is to attempt the feat of the Oregon and go around Cape Horn and north to trouble some of our Pacific coast cities. If he makes the voyage he will do better than any Spaniard has yet done. A part of his fleet that sailed from Cadiz the first of the week is back again in a disabled condition.

Spain refuses to exchange Leut. Hobson. It is suggested by one party that a good ransom might bring about his release. Another suggests that Hobson has seen too much and that his report to his superior would be better than the talk of spy. If the latter the obstacle will soon be removed for Shafter will take the place soon.

Full returns show that Mr. Tongue's plurality in the first district is 2032. Geer's plurality in the same counties is 2461. This is quite complementary to Mr. Tongue against whom the fight was made. In the district Geer received 423 votes more than Tongue, and voted received 356 votes less than King. It appears therefore that there were more votes thrown for governor than for Congressman. Luce, populist received 2866 votes and Clinton, prohibitionist 2213. So there was not a complete fusion by 5079 votes.

The progress made in the war against Spain during the past week has been considerable. True no great battles have been fought or ports been bombarded, but the invading land forces have without an unfortunate incident arrived off Santiago de Cuba. Telegraphic communication has been reestablished, and the disembarkation of the land forces has commenced, 6000 troops were put on shore Wednesday and Thursday. The weather was favorable and the Spaniards waited for the morning to make resistance. It was then too late. No news of the arrival of the troop transports at Manila has been received but it is thought they are there, and that tidings will yet come before the week closes. The Porto Rico expedition has been abandoned till Santiago and Cerveras fleet is destroyed, but that is in the near future.

All one night last week Dr. Lane, ex-superintendent of the Insane asylum sat and burned corn meal. The incident that led him to remove the cover from the meal tub was the appointment of Hon. L. L. Patterson of Marion county to be collector of customs at Portland. Lane says once upon a time Patterson swindled the state by filling a contract at the asylum with inferior meal. Patterson answered long ago that he sold that meal by sample, that the jobber sent the meal directly to the asylum and that he, Patterson, knew nothing of its damaged condition. Dr. Lane was superintendent then but never breathed the matter. Who is the greater criminal, Patterson who was able to make the jobber send good meal or Lane who kept quiet for three or four years and because he was dismissed from his place commenced to chew the rag? Why does not Lane include Gilbert, Patterson's partner, in his trade? The firm is Gilbert & Patterson. Lane is a democrat. Patterson republican. Lane was removed from office and is angry—and hopes that the smoke from the burning meal will prove a salve.

A correspondent writing from Gaston says that some few of the farmers in that vicinity last year having run out of binding twine finished binding their crop with hop twine such as is used for twining hops. They claim to have had excellent success with this twine, binding fully as well as with the regular binding twine. The twine is made from cotton, the only difficulty found was in the smallness of the balls. Not having been wound for binding the balls do not contain enough twine although several balls can be fastened together. If this twine is as good for binding purposes as is claimed by those who have used it, the manufacturer could soon be induced to wind it in proper shape for binding purposes. Cotton twine being much lighter than manila twine one pound will go much farther and it would be much cheaper than manila twine at present prices. The farmers would be using this twine at least be able to show that manila twine is not the only binding twine in the market and that they were not at the mercy of the manufacturer of manila twine. The twine used at Gaston last year was 12-ply cotton twine. Manila twine is higher this year and so is hop twine, but the cotton twine is probably cheaper than the other.

HAWAIIAN ANNEXATION.

The Senate has been debating the House resolution annexing the Hawaiian Islands, during the week but they are spiritless declamations that are uttered to vacant chairs. One preliminary vote taken shows that there will be a majority for the resolution when the vote is reached. There are objections urged against annexation. One ground is that it changes the well established policy of the nation which has been non-interference with the people of foreign countries. Objects say if we take the Hawaiian group we surrender whatever prestige we have heretofore held under the Monroe doctrine. In other words we by taking the new republic invite the interference of European governments in American affairs. It seems to the INDEPENDENT that the objections are not sufficient to justify a vote against annexation. We have formulated the Monroe doctrine for the purpose of maintaining our interests in Central and South America. But instead of our commerce expanding southward into those countries it goes westward towards Asia. Honolulu is a half way house and a necessary stopping place for not only our warship but our merchant marine. If taking the islands is a relinquishment of the Monroe doctrine we should let it go for we get what is of more worth. But it is not necessary to give up our interests in Central America. We now see how difficult it is for an enemy to occupy a country with its navy alone and how difficult it is to throw an army of land forces into a country beyond the sea. If Spain had industry how much more difficult would it be for Shafter to land his troops. European nations have not acknowledged the binding force of the Monroe doctrine further than the strength of our nation compelled. Then therefore how much more readily will they observe the doctrine when our strength is developed by this Spanish war. Instead of giving up anything by annexation we hold what we have and get more.

Government is bound to defend the property rights of its citizens on land, and it is equally bound to look after and protect our commerce at sea. With coaling stations at convenient intervals this can best be done. The commerce of the Pacific should overshadow trafficking in any other direction. The civilization of the Sandwich Islands is the title of the United States and the title to the territory is, in justice, quite as good as that to Illinois. True we can build no railroad to the new possessions but we can string a telegraph wire and guide ships there. The islands will be ours as they ought.

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attorney, clerk of a United States court, collector of customs, collector or assessor of internal revenue, United States treasurer or Assistant Treasurer, or the president or cashier of a national bank, or if in a foreign country, a United States minister or consul. In cases where there is no officer within a reasonable distance, or when, through sickness or for some other good reason, the owner of registered bonds can not go before one of these officers; the Treasury department will designate some person near the owner to act as witness.

When the owner of a registered bond disposes of it and has properly assigned it, he should at once forward it to the Register of the Treasury for transfer on the books of the department. The register cancels the bond so forwarded and issues a new bond in the name of the new owner, and sends it to him by registered mail. The department makes no charge for transferring bonds.

If the owner of a registered bond loses it, or if it is stolen from him, he should at once notify the Secretary of the Treasury. A stoppage will be entered against the bond, and, if it should be presented for transfer, the department will hold possession of the bond until the ownership is clearly established. If a lost or stolen bond is not recovered within six months, the Department will issue a duplicate bond upon proof of loss and a bond of indemnity being furnished.

The interest on registered bonds is paid by the government by means of checks. In order that no mistake may be made in the payment of interest, the books of the Department are "closed" for a period, varying according to the importance of the loan. The books of the 4 per cent loan of 1907 are closed for the whole month preceding the payment of a quarter's interest. On other loans the books are closed for fifteen days preceding the interest payment. During this period no transfers are made, and the time is devoted to preparing "schedules" which contain the names of the owners, the amount of bonds each one holds, and the amount of interest due each one. When these schedules have been prepared and proved, they are sent to the Treasurer of the United States, who immediately has checks and time checks addressed, and in due time each check is mailed to the address of the owner. The checks for the more distant points are first mailed. Interest checks are obligations of the United States, and, of course, are good everywhere.

Coupon bonds are issued in denominations of \$20, \$100, \$500, and \$1000. Register bonds are issued in denominations of \$20, \$100, \$500, \$1,000, \$5,000, \$10,000.

HOW TO SUBSCRIBE FOR THE NEW BONDS.

WAR REVENUE BILL.

If the war with Spain lasts a year, the expenses, on our side, as estimated by Senator Hale, of the committee on appropriations, will be from \$900,000,000 to \$700,000,000. The war-revenue bill providing for these expenses was passed by both houses of congress last week. The bill was originally reported to the house on April 26, the day following the formal declaration of war by congress. The house, within three days, passed the bill without amendment. The finance committee of the senate introduced the bill with numerous amendments (213, it is said) on May 16, the principal amendments proposed being a tax on corporations, the coinage of the signiorage on silver bullion in the Treasury, and an issue of legal-tender notes instead of bonds. The senate passed the bill twenty days later, June 4, having limited the corporation tax to sugar and oil refiners having adopted (by a vote of 48 to 31) the Wolcott amendment for coinage of silver bullion at the rate of \$1,000,000 per month and \$12,000,000 signiorage thereon, with issuance of silver certificates against it; having substituted (by a vote of 45 to 31) a reduced issue of bonds for the legal-tender provision; and having adopted (by a vote of 38 to 32) the Tillman amendment imposing a duty of 10 cents per pound on tea, the Chilton amendment taxing certain patented products and preparations, the White amendment taxing

sleeping-car tickets, and the Mason amendment taxing adulterated flour. Mr. Morgan's income-tax amendment was rejected by a vote of 35 to 38.

The bill then went to a conference committee consisting of Senators Allison, Aldrich, and Jones; representatives Dingley, Payne (New York), and Bailey. These conferees accepted the principal senate amendments above mentioned, except as to the method of coinage silver bullion; they fixed the amount of bonds to be issued half way between the senate and house figures; and they accepted in the main all other features of the house bill. The house adopted the conference report after a few hours' debate, June 9, by a vote of 163 to 111; the senate adopted it June 10 by a vote of 43 to 22.

First—To borrow, at not more than 3 per cent such sum as, in his judgment, may be necessary to meet public expenditures, and to issue therefor certificates of indebtedness in denominations of \$50, or multiples thereof, payable in one year, with an amount not exceeding \$100,000,000.

Second—To borrow on the credit of the United States from time to time, as the proceeds may be required to defray expenditures authorized on account of the existing war (such proceeds when received to be used only for the purpose of meeting such war expenditure) the sum of \$400,000,000, or so much thereof as may be necessary, and to prepare and issue therefor coupon or registered bonds of the United States in such form as he may prescribe, and in denominations of twenty dollars or some multiple of that sum, redeemable in coin at the pleasure of the United States after ten years from the date of their issue, and payable twenty years from such date, and bearing interest payable quarterly in coin at the rate of three per centum per annum.

The full text of the tax schedule will be published later, but the following is quite a full abstract:

LIQUOR TAXES.—A tax of \$2 on all beer, lager beer, ale, porter, and other similar fermented liquors brewed or manufactured, sold or stored in warehouse or removed for consumption not more than 31 barrels containing not more than 37 gallons; and at a like rate for any other quantity or fractional part of a barrel, with a discount of 7 1/2 per cent on all sales by collectors to brewers of the stamps provided for the payment of the tax. An additional proviso was added, as follows, by the conference: "That the additional tax imposed in this section on all fermented liquors stored in warehouses, to which a stamp had been affixed, shall be assessed and collected in the manner now provided by law for the collection of taxes not paid by stamps."

SPECIAL TAXES (from July 1).—1. Bankers \$25,000, \$50; employing a capital exceeding \$25,000, \$2, surplus included in capital. The amount of such annual tax to be computed on the basis of the capital and surplus for the preceding fiscal year. Savings banks having no capital stock, and whose business is confined to receiving deposits and loaning or investing the same for the benefit of their depositors, and which do no other business of banking, are not subject to this tax.

2. Brokers, \$50, but any person having paid the special tax as a banker shall not be required to pay the special tax as a broker.

NEURALGIA. A Disease of the Blood Resulting from some Constitutional Taint Inherited or Acquired—Caused by Impoverished Blood, which is Always Shown by the Afflicted One's Pallor and Emaciation—How it May be Cured.

From the Graphic, Nashville, Ind. Mrs. Pearl Wood, a popular young lady of Arlington, Indiana. Two years ago Miss Wood became seriously afflicted with neuralgia and was not relieved of her suffering until about eight months ago.

every telephone message for which over 15 cents is charged. Any telegraphic message one cent. Indemnifying bonds, 50 cents.

Contract, broker's note, or memorandum of sale of property of any description issued by brokers, for any conveyance or deed for real estate in which the consideration exceeds \$100 and does not exceed \$500, 50 cents, and for each additional \$500, 50 cents.

Entry of goods in any custom-house not exceeding \$100 in value, 25 cents; exceeding \$100 and not exceeding \$500, 50 cents; exceeding \$500, \$1. Entry for withdrawal of goods from customs bonded warehouse, 50 cents.

Insurance, Life, on each policy for each \$100, 10 cents on the amount insured. Policies on the industrial or weekly plan, 40 per cent of the amount of the first weekly premium. Fraternal beneficiary societies and officers, farmers' local cooperative companies, employees' relief associations, conducted for the exclusive benefit of members, are exempted. Insurance (marine), inland fire, each policy; one-half of one cent on each \$1, cooperative and mutual companies exempted. Insurance (casualty, fidelity and guaranty) each policy and bond for performance of duties of any position or other obligation of the nature of indemnity, and each contract or obligation guaranteeing validity of bonds or other obligations issued by any public body, or guaranteeing titles to real estate or mercantile credits, executed by surety company, upon the amount of premium charged, one-half cent on each \$1.

Lease, land or tenement, not exceeding one year, 25 cents; exceeding one year and not exceeding three, 50 cents; exceeding three years, \$1.

Manifold for custom-house entry or clearance of cargo, if vessel's tonnage (does not exceed 300 tons, \$1; exceeding 300 and not exceeding 600, \$3; exceeding 600 tons, \$5).

Mortgage of property, exceeding 1,000 dollars and not exceeding 1,500 dollars, 25 cents, and on each 500 dollars in excess of 1,500 dollars, 25 cents.

A SHIP IN FULL SAIL. M. BORN & CO., The Great Chicago Merchant Tailors. SCHULMERICH & SON, HILLSBORO, OREGON, AND SEE PATTERNS.

Hillsboro Pharmacy UNION BLOCK MAIN STREET, Dr. F. A. Bailey, Prop. Pure fresh drugs, Brushes, Paints, Oils, Sponges and all Druggists Sundries, Fine first-class cutlery a specialty.

Perferred the Champion! It is a notable fact that the following Washington County farmers, to-wit: HERMAN KAMNA, JOHN KAMNA, KAMNA & ALBERTS, CLAUD REHS, JOS. HARE, HENRY HARRIS.

After looking over all the different makes of Self Binding Harvesters offered in Hillsboro and Portland, selected the Champion, notwithstanding the price was higher than other makes of machines. Farmers who intend buying Binders or Mowers this season should not overlook this fact; it will pay you to examine the Champion line of cutting machinery. There is nothing on the market to compare with them.

PACIFIC UNIVERSITY. THR COLLEGE COURSE. CLASSICAL, SCIENTIFIC, LITERARY.

The Academy prepares for College and gives a thorough English Education, the best preparation for teaching or business. All expenses very low. Board and rooms at the Ladies' Hall \$3 to \$4 per week, including electric light and heat.

THE COLLEGE DORMITORY. Under experienced management, will furnish rooms and board at cost on the club plan, not to exceed \$1.50. For full particulars, address PRESIDENT McCLELLAND, Forest Grove, Oregon.

Through Tourist Cars to St. Louis. Dreadfully Nervous. A tourist sleeping car will leave Portland every Monday via Mo. Pac. and every Wednesday via the Burlington route at 8 p. m. via the O. R. & N. through Salt Lake and Denver without change to St. Louis, and under the supervision of experienced conductors. No change of cars to the cities, Kansas City or St. Louis. Keep this service in mind when going east and consult O. R. & N. agents or address, W. H. HURLEBURT, General Passenger Agent, Portland, Oregon.

A Beautiful Present. In order to further introduce ELASTIC STARCH (Flat Iron Brand), the manufacturers, J. C. Hubinger Bros. Co., of Cooks, Iowa, have decided to GIVE AWAY a beautiful present with each package of starch sold. These presents are in the form of

Beautiful Pastel Pictures. They are 1 1/2 inches in size, and are entitled as follows: Lilacs and Pansies. Wild American Poppies. Pansies and Marguerites. Lilacs and Iris. These rare pictures, four in number, by the renowned pastel artist, R. LeRoy, of New York, have been chosen from the very choicest subjects in his studio and are now offered for the first time to the public. The pictures are accurately reproduced in all the colors used in the original, and are pronounced by competent critics, works of art. Pastel pictures are the correct thing for the home, nothing surpassing one of these pictures. One will be given away with each package of purchased of your grocer. It is the best laundry starch on the market, and is sold for 10 cents a package. Ask your grocer for this starch and get a beautiful picture. ALL GROCERS KEEP ELASTIC STARCH. ACCEPT NO SUBSTITUTE.