

HILLSBORO INDEPENDENT

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The mustering out of volunteers has already commenced. Fifty thousand go home at once.

Food for Havana is going forward at a rapid rate. Several steamships left New York on Tuesday last.

The greater part of a cargo that cleared Portland for Vladivostok, Russia a few days ago was oats, destined for Port Arthur, China. Our commerce is thus gradually extending.

The military commission for Cuba is to be Maj. Gen. J. F. Wade, Maj. Gen. M. C. Butler and Admiral W. T. Sampson. The Porto Rico commission is Maj. Gen. John R. Brooks, Maj. Gen. Theo. Schwan and Admiral W. S. Schley.

Some of the recent letters from the soldiers at Manila mentioned the drill they were being exercised at. It was scaling a wall. From accounts of the last fight the soldiers did not use the skill they have acquired for they had the town before they got to the wall.

Gen. Merriam has replied to the Portland emergency corps, and the ladies perhaps realize now that he is a bigger man than any of them. It seems that the Washington soldiers have from the first been housed in barracks and have never been in tents or on the sand lots.

Augustin and Blanco satisfy honor by deserting their posts. Blanco resigns the captain-generalship of Cuba and Augustin secretly absconds from Manila. He is spirited away by a German dispatch boat. Germany has not raised herself in respect by assisting our prisoners to escape.

Gen. Lee who left Havana last April had desire to return at the head of an army. The government will gratify his patriotic ambition. Before peace was arranged for, Lee was to command the Havana besieging force this fall. Now that war has closed, Lee is kept at the head of his corps and will go to Cuba at the head of his troops.

Germany thinks the American conditions for peace are hard on Spain. Well this song is on a different key to the one sung to France in 1871 when two provinces were taken from the conquered nation, and an immense money indemnity. The campaign was but little longer than ours has been. Compared with the German exactions, our has been meantly moderate.

J. Henry Brown, author of a history of Oregon, died in Portland last Tuesday. Brown was a crude writer but his history is the best and most reliable that has been prepared. Brown did his literary work under great difficulties. He lacked money for publishing his history, wherefore he would write a chapter, go to the case, (he was a printer) and set it up. Then he worked at the case to earn money for paper and press work. In that way was the first volume published. The second is yet in manuscript, and it is very probable that the last chapters are unwritten.

The Albany Herald has this defense of Congressman Tongue because he favors taking and holding the Philippines: "Some of the would be political manipulators in Oregon are calling down, or attempting to call down, Hon. Thos. H. Tongue for the stand he has taken in the territorial expansion question. They do this in the shape of vile epithets and disrespectful names, the only argument of that species of animal, and the only point they attempt to make is that the people of the state do not uphold Mr. Tongue's position. This is mere assertion on their part, and known to be a falsehood by one who is in touch with the people. They are not. They simply voice their own gaudy thoughts."

Editor Williamson of the Oregon Agriculturist, thinks that "If there were no railroads in the world wheat would probably never sell for less than a dollar a bushel in Willamette valley towns which are reached by steamboats. On the other hand it would not pay to raise wheat anywhere at a distance of a hundred miles from a navigable stream." So it is not the coinage crime of 1873 after all that has brought down the price of wheat. The editor further says: "The building of railroads has done more than all other causes combined to bring down the price of wheat throughout the world and to reduce the margin between the average price paid to producers. Wherever great districts adapted to wheat growing could be found, railroads have gone. There will never again be as rapid an increase in the production of wheat as that which has taken place in the past quarter of a century because there are very few large areas of land adapted to wheat culture which have not already been exploited. The average cost of transporting wheat from producer to consumer is probably not more than one-half as much now as it was a quarter of a century ago, and the further reduction in this cost will come slowly."

AMERICAN SHIPS.

There is no occasion for chagrin that our merchant navy is not greater. During the decade from 1850 to 1860 our ships were the finest that floated and sufficiently numerous to transport what we sold to and bought of foreigners. Then came that unfortunate four years when our freight boats were driven from the seas. During that four years ship building was revolutionized. We could build wooden ships on better models and cheaper than anyone else but when iron was substituted we were handicapped for 25 years, and the new ships were built by foreigners and carried a foreign flag. But we were not idle. We commenced a system of internal improvement, the like of which astonished the world. Every dollar of domestic capital was invested within our own borders. We borrowed abroad till we could borrow no more. Money was poured into mines by the cart load. There was no hill so high or so steep but we passed it by a railroad. Six transcontinental railroads connect the Atlantic and Pacific. Millions of acres of farm land became accessible to the surplus farmers. The whole industrial energy was in the 25 years from 1865 to 1890 taken up with internal affairs. Roads were built, factories planted, mines opened, farms fenced, and a perfect preparation made for producing a surplus. Within the past two years we begin to seek markets. We find that our internal preparation has been so thorough and so perfect that we for the first time are able to enter the markets of the world.

They lack only ships, steel ships. Our opened mines give us material cheaper than our competitors can find. Our foundries and machine shops can roll and shape the plates and our mechanics can rivet them. We are now for the first time prepared to build ships under the new conditions. The internal improvements are finished for the most part and the energies of the nation must seek new opportunities for exercise. They need only the initial impulse, and that must come from congressional legislation. Our factories have been protected now let the same aid be extended to our shipping.

Our navy and army have blazed the way to Asia and set a flag pole at Hawaii, Ladrones and Philippines on the one side and Porto Rico on the other. If ship building and foreign commerce can arouse the same spirit that railroad building and mining and manufacturing did, our vast internal resources improved as they are will be taxed to supply the demand. Heretofore and up to this time we need not feel annoyance because our ships are so few, but now being ready to build, disgrace will be ours if we neglect our opportunity. Let congress give the shipping industry the initial impetus required.

MANILA SURRENDERS.

The story of the last battle is told by Admiral Dewey in these terse words: Manila, Aug. 13.—Manila surrendered today to the American land and naval forces, after a combined attack. A division of the squadron shelled the forts and entrenchments at Malate on the south side of the city, driving back the enemy. Our army advanced from that side at the same time. The city surrendered about 5 o'clock. The American flag was hoisted by Lieutenant Brumby. About 7000 prisoners were taken. The squadron had no casualties, and none of the vessels were injured. On August 7 Merritt and I formally demanded the surrender of the city, which the Spanish governor-general refused.

DEWEY. The latest press reports state that six Americans were killed and 29 wounded. The Oregon regiment seems not to have been in the fight. The terms of the surrender may be outlined as follows: An agreement for the capitulation of the Philippines. A provision for disarming the men who remain organized under the command of their officers, no parole being exacted. Necessary supplies to be furnished from the captured treasury funds any possible deficiency being made good by the Americans. The safety of life and property of the Spanish soldiers and citizens to be guaranteed as far as possible.

The question of transporting the troops to Spain to be referred to the decision of the Washington government, and that of returning their arms to the soldiers to be left to the discretion of Gen. Merritt. Banks and similar institutions to continue operations under existing regulations unless these are changed by the United States authorities. The dispatch dated at 5 o'clock last Saturday evening stated that perfect order prevailed on both sides of the Pasig, the civil guard remaining armed and on duty, co-operating with the American sentries to preserve quiet. About 2000 soldiers laid down their arms tonight in the palace vestibule. The stories of starvation in the town are exaggerated. The Spanish troops appear to be in excellent condition, and there are only 176 sick. Great credit must be given to General Merritt for his plan of attack, which was successfully carried out in every detail under unusually complicated conditions. Nor can commendation be withheld from Chief of Staff General Babcock, for his expert co-operation in the admirably conceived strategy. Prompt action and strictly following fully de-

BLANCO'S FAREWELL.

General Blanco publishes the following address to the inhabitants of Cuba: "It having been resolved by the Madrid government to conclude peace with the United States, I consider my mission in this country ended, and have solicited my relief from duty. I could not urge upon you a pacific solution of the existing struggle, when not long ago I advised you to maintain the war in any event. "I came to the island of Cuba, as is well known to all, in critical circumstances, without fear of the difficulty which I must encounter, and animated by the hope of pacifying the island and saving it for Spain, with the co-operation of all political parties; and without any other ambition than to render a service to my country which I so fervently love. The lack of faith and the distrust of some, and the prejudices and terrors of others, were insurmountable obstacles to my desires and aspirations, but despite these grave difficulties perhaps the day was not far distant when we could have soon realized so happy a purpose, though one contrary to the wishes of the enemies of our race, and the domination of America.

"We had to accept the struggle at a moment when it was least expected, and under most unfavorable circumstances. Nevertheless we sustained the campaign with vigor, and our army has already let the invaders feel the weight of our arms, and I was willing at the head of the army to continue disputing, inch by inch, the land with such valor and at the cost of so much blood, which we were defending.

"Since the nation's government, which is surely inspired with the great interest of patriotism, and a desire also to assure your proper interests, and those of the other colony, believes the moment has arrived to make peace, it is our duty faithfully to second her in her purpose, but it cannot be that I am the one called to perform a duty which does not agree with my acts and with my convictions. "I see myself obliged to leave you at the present painful and difficult moment. Nevertheless, I will not do it without advising you to maintain the calmness and prudence so necessary to save the legitimate interests of Spain in Cuba, which represents the fruit of your labors, and thus I think I have rendered my last and most disinterested service to Cuba, to her inhabitants and especially to the city of Havana."

The address is dated August 12.

THE PEACE PROTOCOL.

The text of the protocol between the United States and Spain was first made public at Madrid from whence it comes, and is in these words: "His excellency, M. Cambon, ambassador extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary of the French republic at Washington, and Mr. William R. Day, secretary of state of the United States, having received respectively to that effect plenary powers from the Spanish government and the government of the United States, have established and signed the articles which define the terms on which the two governments have agreed with regard to the questions enumerated below, and of which the object is the establishment of peace by the countries, namely: "Article I.—Spain will renounce all claim to all sovereignty over and all her rights over the island of Cuba.

"Article II.—Spain will cede to the United States the island of Porto Rico and the other islands which are at present under the sovereignty of Spain in the Antilles, as well as an island in the Ladrones archipelago, to be chosen by the United States. "Article III.—The United States will occupy and hold the city, bay and harbor of Manila pending the conclusion of a treaty of peace, which shall determine the control, disposition and government of the Philippines.

"Article IV.—Spain will immediately evacuate Cuba, Porto Rico and the other islands now under Spanish sovereignty in the Antilles. To this effect, each of the two governments will appoint commissioners within 10 days after the signing of the protocol, and these commissioners shall meet at Havana within 30 days after the signing of this protocol, with the object of coming to an agreement regarding the carrying out of the details of the aforesaid evacuation of Cuba and other adjacent Spanish islands, and each of the two governments shall likewise appoint within 10 days after the signature of this protocol other commissioners, who shall meet at San Juan de Porto Rico within 30 days after the signature of this protocol, to agree upon the details of the evacuation of Porto Rico and other islands now under Spanish sovereignty in the Antilles.

"Article V.—Spain and the United States shall appoint to treat for peace five commissioners at the most, for either country. The commissioners shall meet in Paris October 1st at the latest to proceed to negotiations and the conclusion of a treaty of peace. This treaty shall be ratified in conformity with the constitutional laws of each of the two countries. "Article VI.—Once this protocol is concluded and signed, hostilities shall be suspended, and to that effect in the two countries orders shall be given by either government to the commanders of its land and sea forces as speedily as possible.

"Done in duplicate at Washing-

ton, read in French and in English by the undersigned, who fix at the foot of the document their signatures and seals August 12, 1898."

KEEP THE PHILIPPINES.

Capt. Heath, of the 2d Oregon Infantry who is on the ground and from personal inspection writes advisedly of the policy of keeping the Philippines. He says: "If the people of the United States surrender the territory acquired, they are foolish. With Hawaii, the Ladrones, the Carolines, and the Philippines in our possession we control the Pacific ocean as a military proposition and drive a wedge into the trade of the Orient that will in time split the continent and tumble the proceeds into the pockets of the energetic American. These islands have been in the control of Spain for over 300 years, and are not as well developed as the Grand Round reservation: The island of Guam, for instance, is suitable for a coaling station for warships and fast passenger and trading ships, and is situated at a most convenient point in the line of trade.

"Out of its soil several million dollars can be taken annually. Under Spain it is worthless except to enrich not to exceed six Spanish officials. A visit to these islands will show more than words their possibilities, and it is a crime to say to Spain, 'Take them back.' Keep what we take, is the verdict of the 3000 men in this expedition. Let us hope for the sake of American progress that the islands will never revert to Spain."

THE CUBANS ARE SATISFIED.

A Washington dispatch dated the 17th states that Tomas Estrada Palma and other prominent members of the Cuban revolutionary party in this country have arrived there, and with Gonzalo de Quesada, the Cuban charge d'affaires, have held several conferences on the situation of the island. The meetings have given rise to a renewal of the report that the island republican administration is changing under the present system of control. President McKinley and the members of his administration paid no attention to these reports, and a member of the cabinet asserts that there is no expectation of any official protest against the system of administration put in force pending the establishment of a stable government in Cuba.

"No representations from the Cubans on this subject," he said, "have been made to this government, nor is anything of the sort looked for. The Cubans have expressed themselves as being satisfied with the present method of administration and have confidence, so far as I know, in the sincerity of this government, and will remain satisfied until the time is ripe for the establishment of a stable government. The Cubans, the administration believes, will make no trouble on that score."

Alger's critics have not been a few. In some departments the Santiago campaign seems to have been mismanaged, but the INDEPENDENT does not see that the secretary of war is to blame. It is the universal testimony that sufficient stores of all kinds went forward with the army of invasion—food, rations, clothing, tents, medical stores, wagons, everything required. So the orders of the secretary of war that an army should be raised and equipped seems to have been effective. The landing of the troops on the Cuban coast was orderly, and effected with dispatch. That is the testimony of everybody including foreign expert observers. Wagons were not used because there was no use for them, no roads. The subsistence department is not responsible for that but the break down seems to have been in the medical department. Men had enough to eat after the first day or two, but the hospitals, hospital tents and stores were short. All those things were on the ships but the medical department seems

not to have been able to get them off. If the secretary of war is to blame at all it is for not looking ahead and noting the lack of capacity some subordinates possessed. But who can tell what a man will do till he has been tried? Even so great an organizer as Stanton had an army at Chattanooga that went hungry till relieved by that man of details, Grant. Truly the administration ought not to be held responsible for the short comings of men whose capacity was not found lacking till the pinch was on.

We will occupy and hold the city, bay and harbor of Manila. That much is certain. With the bay and city, the island of Luzon will probably go. Luzon is the largest of the group. But what is to become of the remainder of the group? In Spain's wasted condition she is liable to offer them to some purchaser for a coin consideration. Now this ought not to be permitted. The peace commission should put an option on the islands that will prohibit their sale to others. It must be Spain or the United States. It ought to be the United States.

The Catholic clergy of the Philippines are uneasy and anxious about their standing in the new sovereignty. There are two or three fundamental facts connected with the American government which will clearly fix their status. First church and state are completely separated and as a result the clergy are as private citizens. In America person and property are protected. In the United States Catholics exercise their religious rites undisturbed. So do protestants. This one thing Catholics in Manila will have to do, witness and tolerate protestant's work by their sides for the salvation of men. That is what is done here and it is a success. Catholics in Manila will be protected but they will have no special privileges.

The Supreme Master Workman of the A. O. U. W. has issued a circular for War Relief call No. 1, of 50 cents for each full rate member, and 25 cents for each half rate member of the order throughout the Union, to pay death policies for widows, children and relatives of soldiers who were killed or died in the war prevailing. This call will realize about \$200,000, and if more is needed, further special calls will be issued later. Each full rate member's heirs get \$2,000, and that half rate \$1,000. The call on the entire order is due to the fact, that the loss comes too heavily on single state jurisdictions, and beyond their fixed assessment limits, while the entire order of the Union is required to make up when the death rate overruns.

The order has just been received from Paris by an American firm for 500 electric street cars, with all their belongings—another evidence of the superiority and cheapness of American manufactures. We make the best, from a battleship to a locomotive, dynamo or bicycle, and the world is beginning to appreciate the fact.—Ledger.

Senator Davis, chairman of the foreign relations committee has been appointed a member of the Spanish-American peace commission.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION

LAND OFFICE AT OREGON CITY, OREGON, Aug. 11, 1898. NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before Register and Receiver at Oregon City Oregon, on September 30, 1898, viz: John S. Gard H. E. 10335 for the E 1/4 of S W 1/4 Sec 20 Tp 2 N E 7 W.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: James A. McLean of Tillamook Oregon, Frank H. Mettiffin " " " Lawrence V. Hickey " " " Baldwin Gisher " " " CHAS. B. MOORES, Register. 13-18.

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Executors Notice. NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT I the undersigned, have been by the County Court of Washington county Oregon duly appointed executor of the last will and testament of Fritz Harms deceased, and have duly qualified as such executor. All persons having claims against said estate are required to present the same with proper vouchers at the law office of W. N. Carrett in Hillsboro, Oregon, within six months from this date. Dated July 27, 1898. H. W. H. BINES, Executor of the estate of Fritz Harms, deceased. 10-14

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