

HILLSBORO INDEPENDENT

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D. M. C. GAULT, Editor.

OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE CITY

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 2, 1898.

The Vatican cannot express herself too freely touching the ceding of the Philippines to the United States.

The dry healthy season in the tropics north of the equator has set in and the health of our soldiers is fast improving.

We gave \$15,000,000 for Louisiana and \$20,000,000 for the Philippines. The first was the best bargain.

Spain now finds what ought to have been seen last spring that there's no other European nation just ready to go to war with the United States.

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THEY FEAR AMERICA.

Europe for a long time has been partitioning the world as seemed good to the monarchists, but a time has come for a halt under old pretenses.

Other German papers argue that the United States would never have dared to impose such conditions had it not been for England's support.

The continental powers are allowing themselves to be deceived in the matter of an American-English alliance.

After the acceptance by the Spaniards of the American proposition there seems to be a better feeling with all the commissioners.

"We have fulfilled our mission here and have agreed to make a treaty of peace, but we do so under protest that our sovereign rights over the Philippines are still intact.

"We lose our colonial empire, but America does not know what new and difficult responsibilities she is undertaking.

"No. Inasmuch as the Americans have put these questions aside and have refused to take them into account when framing the treaty.

"I do not expect more than two or three sittings after Wednesday."

"Peace is assured. We have agreed to sign a treaty in accordance with the protocol of Washington, but at the same time protesting our sovereign rights over the Philippines and stating that we only yield to the hard American terms owing to our inability to renew the war and in the presence of superior force."

The American commissioners are highly pleased and relieved that the crisis has been successfully surmounted.

"I hope we shall be sailing for home in a fortnight. Everything is now clear."

The Spanish commissioners were gloomy and depressed at Monday's meeting. There was no interchange of the usual compliments and civilities.

For the first time since the meeting of the commission the Spaniards have left off the gravity of their patrician demeanor.

Moutrou-Rios left the meeting place with bowed head and a spiritless gait, the picture of dejection.

THEY CANNOT UNDERSTAND.

Lt. Tejero, the second naval commander in the Province of Santiago, Cuba, has made a report of military operations about Santiago from the Spanish side.

In closing his report he says: "I have never been able to understand the reason why there was sent to the island of Cuba a fleet that was in no manner able to cope with that of the United States, and which, therefore, could in no wise prevent the ships of the latter from blockading our ports and controlling the sea; but since it was sent without its arrival being able to prevent the loss of the island—which was lost, as experience has shown, from the very moment when war was accepted, owing to the conditions prevailing

there—then it should have been prevented from being destroyed, as it was, without resulting in any advantage whatever.

"The only way of gaining any advantage would have been in my opinion, taking advantage of the fact that all the hostile ships were in Cuba, to send a few ships of great speed, more or less well armed, to the commercial ports of the United States and bombard them. It is probable that American public opinion, especially of those who did not partake in the war, would have exacted the return of the ships, and then the ships of the Spanish fleet could have left Santiago in perfect safety, and a catastrophe would have been avoided which has brought us no advantage. At the same time the blockade, could have supplied themselves with provisions, and although the final result would have been the same, it would not have been so immediate."

The Lt. could understand better if he would think for a moment that in March and April last the Spaniards considered their fleet superior to ours. So did other European critics. The Lt. is in error, however, in supposing the blockade of Cuban ports could have been raised by an attack upon our seaboard cities. There never was a time during the blockade when any fleet that Spain could assemble could have appeared before any of our cities and do mischief. It is that dream of sending a few ships of great speed to our commercial cities that was the undoing of Spain.

OUR 1899 VISITORS.

Last Tuesday the Executive committee of the Oregon Press Association held an important meeting in Portland at which the proper reception and entertainment of the National Editorial Association was the chief topic of consideration.

THE KAISER'S SCHEME.

A dispatch to the times from London says: The contemporary Review issued Nov. 23, contains a sensational anonymous article entitled "The Arch Enemy of England." This is the German emperor.

The writer declares that the kaiser had drawn up a complete plan arranging for the naval superiority of France, Russia and Germany over England four years hence, when England is to be compelled to make humiliating terms throughout the world, leaving Germany the chief commercial colonial power.

All these plans have suddenly been thrown into confusion by the American-Spanish war, and America and England drawing together.

The article which is sure to attract attention for its extraordinary attack on the queen's grandson, continues:

"The American people with characteristic shrewdness, have detected this with resentment and hostility and are in no mood to put up with brow beating from anyone. Considering that the Americans look no inconsiderable part in opening China and Japan to external influences, the only ground for surprise is that they have been so slow in manifesting interest in the situation in the far east but now that the impulse has been supplied and an assertion of the claim to have a voice in it has been made there will be no drawing back or hesitation in pushing matters to a conclusion.

"It is precisely in the far east that the action—the mere presence of the United States is so disconcerting and disagreeable to the German emperor. It disarranges all his plans, deprives himself and allies of that ascendancy in the China seas which they have twice asserted for their own benefit, and from which they saw a long train of future advantages.

"Under such circumstances the continued proximity of American and German squadrons at Manila aggravated by the demeanor of the German officers is full of peril. The peril may pass off but will only do so by the withdrawal of Germany's pretensions.

"At this moment the question turns on whether the German emperor can induce Russia and France to join him in a demonstration of superior naval force to that possessed by the United States, both in the Pacific and the Atlantic and the answer to that question largely depends whether he and the czar of Russia, in Washington County, can exercise sufficient personal pressure in England to induce our government in return for some friendly concessions in Africa, some really broken promises as to China to hold its hand, to hesitate for the necessary moment while they enforce their will on the United States.

"This is to be the real peril to the creation of a real Anglo-Saxon alliance.

"From the beginning of the crisis in the far East the English public has done nothing but hesitate and give way, has allowed and assisted the creation of difficulties that never would have arisen if it had only stood firm at the beginning of the crisis.

"There now appears on the scene in a totally unexpected manner one ally, who could and would adjust the balance of power in the far east in our favor. It is obviously to our interest to support that power with all our strength and make every effort so that it shall not be discouraged and restrained on the threshold of the new and beneficial movement it is making toward a more active external policy."

THE SPANIARDS SURRENDER.

The two peace commissions were in separate session all last Monday morning. The joint commission met at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, and the Spanish commissioners immediately announced their acceptance of the American demands.

The acceptance was made verbally. When the members of the two commissions were seated, Rios, president of the Spanish commission, handed the Spanish reply to Ferguson, the Spanish interpreter, attached to the United States peace commission.

The answer of the Spaniards was short, and less than 10 minutes were consumed in rendering it into English for the Americans. The Spanish commissioners announced that they were authorized by their government to reply that the American propositions were inadmissible on legal principles, but that all diplomatic resources were exhausted, and the Spanish commission was now asked to accept or reject the American proposition. Spain, inspired by reasons of patriotism and humanity and to avoid the horrors of war, resigns herself to the power of the victor. She accepts the offered conditions in order to conclude a treaty of peace.

Throughout the controversy Spain had the strongest arguments, and as between positions so diametrically opposed, the American offer of \$20,000,000 was not a fair sum. Nevertheless, the reply continued, Spain desired to avoid any further effusion of blood and further disorder, and concluded to accept the American offer unconditionally and thus bow to the superior power of the victor. The secretaries were then ordered to prepare treaty articles, embodying the essence of Cuba, Porto Rico and

the Philippines and payment by the United States of \$20,000,000, for submission to a meeting which will be held Wednesday next.

The American demands include the acquisition of the whole of the Philippine and Sulu groups for \$20,000,000, and it is also understood the United States will purchase the Caroline group. The question of the debt of Cuba is left unsettled.

There is no denying that the whole European continent will bitterly resent the American acquisition of the Philippines. This sentiment is not confined to diplomats, but especially here in Paris it is the opinion constantly heard in the highest French society. It is known that a high official of the French foreign office said yesterday:

"The appearance of Americans in Eastern waters is a disturbing factor to the whole of Europe. The Americans, as is well known, lack diplomatic manners, and will surely bring constant trouble to all of us."

As to the general sentiment, W. T. Stead, who has just returned from a tour of France, Belgium, Germany, Russia, Austria, Turkey and Italy, and who has seen the highest politicians in each country, and in some cases their rulers, said today to a correspondent of the Associated Press: "An immense majority of Europeans are of course absolutely ignorant of what has happened. Interested in their daily toil, they neither know nor care what occurs in the other hemisphere, but other Europeans who read the newspapers, are able to form what may be called public opinion in the old world. They are practically unanimous on the matter. Outside of England I have not met a single non-American who was not opposed to expansion of America; nor through my whole tour of Europe have I met a European who did not receive the protestations of genuine sincerity with which the Americans entered upon the war with more or less mock incredulity."

Stead reports that the bitter hostility of all was found at the Vatican. Much remains to be done in execution of the last instructions of the state department before the treaty itself can be completed and made ready for signature. Instructions to the American commissioners were sent last week to arrange for a renewal of renounced trade treaties with Spain, for the acquisition of Ulan, for obtaining concessions for cable connections in other quarters, and

Hostilities Renewed

Our War against High prices will be continued. We are now offering an immense and complete stock of Dry Goods, Groceries, Boots, Shoes, Hats, Caps, Sotlons, Hosiery, Ladies' and Gents' Furnishing Goods, Capes, Jackets and Mackintoshes.

In fact our store is full of bargains in goods that you need at prices surprisingly low. Call and see.

R. E. Bryan & Son, Cash Store, Hillsboro, Oregon.

Machine Loaded Shells. Sometimes mis fire because the powder shot and wads are not well selected. HAND LOADED SHELLS are always reliable when put up by a home house that of necessity can have its favorite ammunition. Don't order from abroad but trade with a home house.

O. G. WILKES, MAIN STREET, HILLSBORO, OREGON.

We are not The only House

In Oregon that sell Paints and Oils; however, we do keep a few of these rare articles occasionally—but as a side line only.

We are Pharmacists

And we sell Drugs first and foremost. Good, pure drugs at reasonable prices.

Our Prescription Department is our Specialty.

THE DELTA DRUG STORE.

for the procurement of religious toleration in the Carolinas.

A REVISED SCHOOL LAW. The following is said to be the new school law enacted at the late special session fixing the qualifications of electors at school meetings: "In all school districts in this state now created, or that shall hereafter be created, any citizen of this state, male or female, married or unmarried, shall be entitled to vote at any school election who is twenty-one (21) years of age, and has resided in the district thirty (30) days immediately preceding the meeting or election, and who has property in the district of the value of at least \$200, as shown by the last preceding county assessment, upon which he or she is required to pay a tax."

NOTICE OF FINAL SETTLEMENT. Notice is hereby given, that the undersigned has filed his final account as executor of the last will and testament of John H. Freeman, deceased, in the county court of the state of Oregon for Washington county, and that said court has appointed Saturday, the 3rd day of December, 1898, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of said day, the time for hearing of objections to such final account and the settlement thereof.

EXECUTOR OF THE LAST WILL AND TESTAMENT OF JOHN H. FREEMAN, DECEASED.

W. D. BRADFORD, Sheriff, Hillsboro, Oregon.

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DECEMBER 1898

Calendar for December 1898 showing days of the week and dates.

BY VIRTUE OF AN EXECUTORIAL DECREE and order of sale, issued out of the circuit court of the State of Oregon, for Washington county, in favor of Wm. P. Lord, Governor of the State of Oregon, H. R. Kincaid, Secretary of the State for Oregon and Phil Metcalf, State Treasurer for Oregon and together ex-officio constituting the board of commissioners for the sale of School and University Lands and for the investment of the funds arising therefrom of the State of Ore. and against W. P. Freeman, Clara A. Freeman, John Dennis, R. B. Goodin, Mrs. Geo. W. Kizer, Anna Kizer, Genevieve Kizer, Nora Kizer, Andraid Kizer, for the sum of \$152,000.00, and for the further sum of \$152,000.00, 8% gold coin, with interest thereon at the rate of 8 per cent per annum from the 28th day of October, 1898, and for the further sum of \$152,000.00 in favor of the within named plainiffs and for the further sum of \$450.00 with interest thereon at the rate of 10 per cent per annum from the 15th day of January, 1893, in favor of R. B. Goodin one of the within named defendants and the further sum of \$28.00 with interest thereon at the rate of 10 per cent per annum, from the 15th day of January, 1893, in favor of M. N. J. Austin, Kizer, Genevieve Kizer, Nora Kizer and Andraid Kizer, for the cost and expenses of sale of said land.

Now therefore by virtue and in pursuance of said judgment decree and order of sale I, on Monday the 19th day of Dec. 1898, at the south door of the court house, in Hillsboro, Washington county Oregon, at the hour of 10 o'clock of said day sell at public auction to the highest bidder to cash the following described real property to-wit:

All of that piece parcel and tract of land lying being and situate within Washington County, Oregon and more particularly known, described and described to-wit: Section 24 of the N. W. 1/4 of the D. L. Co. 1/4 of the N. W. 1/4 of sections 23 and 24, T. 2 N. R. 3 W. Co. 22nd and 23rd ranges, S. 37° 30' E. 22.73 cos. thence S 12° 27' W. 46 chs. to the division line between the husband and wife's half of said claim thence north 77° 20' W. on said division line 29.08 chs. thence N 10° E 23.95 chs. thence north 77° 20' W. on said division line 29.08 chs. thence N 0° 11' E 23.95 chs. to the place of beginning; coats 112 ac. 3/4 of the N. W. 1/4 of section 23 and 24, T. 2 N. R. 3 W. 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