

OUR OFFER

INDEPENDENT and Weekly Oregonian, both for \$2.00 per year. INDEPENDENT and the Twice-a-Week Courier-Journal both for only \$1.50 per year.

Vol. XXVII.

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The mails close at the Hillsboro Post Office, daily:
Glasgow, Union, Bethany and Cedar at 7:20 a. m.
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Deputy District Attorney for Washington County.
Office: Over Delta Drug Store.

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HILLSBORO, OREGON.
Office: at residence, east of court house, where he will be found at all hours when not visiting patients.

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Office: three doors north of Brick store. Office hours from 9 a. m. to 4 p. m.

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DENTIST,
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Office hours: 9 a. m. to 4:30 p. m.
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Acker's English Remedy will stop a cough at any time, and will cure the worst cold in twelve hours, or money refunded. 25 and 50 cents at Delta Drug Store.

The soothing and healing properties of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy its pleasant taste and prompt and permanent cures have made it a great favorite with the people everywhere. For sale by the Delta Drug Store.

Can the round robin correspondent give a single item of news not included in former dispatches? They have failed to do so as yet.



CHAPTER XV.
THE IMPORTER'S TRICK.

When the silence was broken at length, it was poor old Percy who broke it.
"This is a pretty business," he said. "And what a blithering, blundering peddler I have made of myself! It is all my fault, old man, and I feel—I really do—that to chuck myself into the Neva is the only and certainly the most appropriate and endurable thing left for P. J. M. to do."
"Nonsense!" I said. "It will all come right. We shall never find the right truck until we have tried and rejected each wrong one that crosses it and leads us astray. Don't look so grim, Percy. You're not Percy Borofsky either. It isn't your fault. You did your best, and did it well. How could you tell he was not father, when even mother and I passed the photo as authentic?"
"Still one feels what a mess one has made of the thing," said Borofsky. "But look here—Count Boris, and you, too, Mr. Percy, you may both be witnesses—I hereby swear that I haven't done with this sham count yet, not by a long way! He got the better of us this time, but one day I shall turn the tables on him!"
"Don't frighten him, Borofsky," I said. "We shall be more likely to make him of use to us if we let him be awhile."

"All right, all right," said Borofsky. "I shall do nothing foolish. I intend to wait next time, my friend; my reputation has leeway to make up. If you are kind enough to forget it, I cannot."
"So has mine," said Percy. "And I'm with you in this, Borofsky. If we can score off the rascals, we will. Is it a league?"
"League or no league," growled Borofsky, who was dependent and not very genial. "I'm not going to rest until I'm quits with the fellow. We ought, of course, to inform the police that he is here—wherever he may be—and let them take this matter over. He is sure to be up to no good. But the countess wishes him left to himself, and I would prefer it that way, because if the police get a finger in the pie the fellow is as good as delivered out of our hands, and I, for one, have not done with him."

"Only don't forget, Borofsky," I said, "that the main idea is to find father. If there were not the hope of getting this rascal to disclose some important information about the count, which mother seems to think he may possess, I should be in favor of letting the police have him."

"And remember, you," said Borofsky, "that he will not attack at a lie, nor at a hundred lies, in order to be left in the house undisturbed! Why do you suppose he has come here?"
"To live well and luxuriously on nothing a year. I should think," I laughed.

"Not a bit of it," said Borofsky, who was not overpolite tonight. I forgave him his discourtesy because he was sore after his defeat and disappointment.
"Not a bit of it. He would not risk so much for the sake of comfortable quarters. He has a game on, a deep and probably a most infernal and murderous game, of some sort, and he is going to play it from the safe and convenient sanctuary of Count Landrin's town mansion and to pass—having found that he can do so with impunity—as the count himself. There, mark my words, and I will remind you of them presently. This man is going to play a deep game. He is a revolutionist, probably a nihilist, and he is taking the advantage of his unexpected likeness to the count, your father, in order to carry on his machinations without suspicion. Do you follow me?"

"Gad, Borofsky!" exclaimed Percy, with admiration. "It's a jolly good idea."

I concurred.
"But," I said, "how is father's discovery to be advanced by allowing this fellow, or seeming to allow him, to do as he likes and hatch all manner of devilry from the shelter of our house?"
"We mustn't hurry," said Borofsky. "We shall watch him. He may hatch the mystery of your father's absence in the hollow of his hand. We must catch the rascal in some plotting and get him into our power and force his secrets out of him by threatening him with the police and Siberia."

"What if he is my father's brother?" I said.
"Well, but so he is, in all probability. I asked him, but he denied it, which, of course, means nothing, one way or the other. There could scarcely be another so like the count."
"But, for heaven's sake, Borofsky, let us be careful what we do. What if the fellow were to commit a crime and be arrested as Count Landrin and punished under his name?"

"We don't want him to commit any crime, of course, but we do want him to commit so that we may watch him and get him into our power; that's all."

"It's dangerous, Borofsky, in many ways. Look at the disgrace of it, if anything were to go wrong, the horrible disgrace and dishonor to our family name, father's name to be mixed up with vile, murderous plottings and crimes! Bahl! I hate to think of it."

"My dear sir," said Borofsky, "it need never come to that. If we move, we shall move carefully, and nothing shall be left to chance."

"And what if he should be my uncle Andre? Shall we deliver him up to justice when we have done with him?"
"Now you are going too fast!" laughed Borofsky. "We have to catch our hare first before we can cook him. I should think, when one has an uncle of this kind, the sooner one gets rid of him, whether by means of the police or any other way, the better."

"I ought not to organize some method of combined spying, Borofsky!"

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INDIA DRIFTING TOWARD THE GOLD STANDARD.

The report of the Indian Currency Committee as was anticipated is a monometallist document. With entire unanimity the members recommend that "steps should be taken to avoid all possibility of doubt as to the determination not to revert to a silver standard," but to proceed with measures for the effective establishment of a gold standard. They oppose, it is true, the radical steps proposed by the English Government in India—namely that the silver currency of that country contracted and a gold reserve immediately accumulated; but in this conservatism the Committee conforms with the wishes of the London banking world which is unwilling at this time to create any further drain on the narrow gold reserve in London. The measures which the Committee recommends are to make British sovereign a legal tender and current coin in India and to throw open the Indian mints to the free and unlimited coining of gold. The committee does not believe that these measures will cause gold coins to circulate among the masses of the Indian people and it minimizes the extent to which they will cause gold to be hoarded, but it is sure that their adoption would introduce a gold currency for large transactions and put India in the way of establishing firmly the gold standard when the favorable opportunity arrives. The New York Tribune's London correspondent suggests that this opportunity would present itself if the United States should reopen its mints to silver and thus relax its demand for gold. The committee itself makes no such intimation but American silver men will certainly regard the adoption of the Committee proposals as a measure to increase India's demand for gold—ad increase it greatly whenever America increases her demand for silver. The English ministry had authority to deal with the matter without referring it to Parliament and on Friday of last week Lord Salisbury announced in the House of Lords that the Indian Government is to go forward along the lines recommended by the Currency Committee.

THE PHILIPPINE CENSORSHIP

Regulations of the British Army War Correspondent.

SOUTH AFRICAN FRANCHISE

President Kruger wants to reduce the English to the status of a subjugated race.

Much has been said in the secular press about the censorship of news reports exercised by Gen. Otis' government in the Philippines. Now the technical journals are coming to hand and we have what military men say on the subject.

The army and navy journal declares that the correspondents "raise the direct issue as to who controls the Philippines, the newspapers or the United States Government and whether our army is there for the purpose of serving the government or to make space for the 'bright young men' of the daily press."

The Journal then tells how they do it in the British army:

"How other governments deal with such matters as this is best shown by the example of the British government, which is in much the same position as our own, so far as concerns a necessary deference to public opinion and the rights of a free press. A circular recently issued for the guidance of the military authorities in India requires each correspondent to take out a license and to limit his contributions to the paper mentioned in the license. Only one correspondent is allowed to each paper, and his character must be passed upon by the military authorities. He is forbidden to use a cipher, to go to the outposts without permission for each visit, and is under the army act during his stay with the army. All communications must be examined by a staff officer, who may alter them if necessary in the interests of the army, and to him the correspondents must go at a given hour to obtain the information considered proper for publication. The other regulations are as follows:

"12. The military authorities will facilitate, so far as they can, the despatch of correspondents.

"13. Should the means of communication at the disposal of the general commanding-in-chief in the field not be sufficient to convey the messages of correspondents, the latter may under his sanction, arrange for special means of transmitting their messages. It is, however, to be clearly understood that such arrangements are to be entirely under the control of the staff officer previously mentioned.

"14. The general commanding-in-chief in the field has power to revoke at any time, any license granted under the authority of the commander, should he consider it advisable in the interests of the army to do so. Correspondents are to be warned that any messages dispatched either from the field telegraph office or elsewhere without the countersignature of the staff officer, will involve immediate withdrawal of the licenses."

Such are the regulations which the British consider essential for the proper control of correspondents with the army, and we can imagine what would happen to the correspondents who should unite in the publication of protest against the commanding officer enforcing them. Article 14 would no doubt be promptly put into operation against them, and the places that knew them would soon know them no more.

The war department should assume the authority for the regulation of correspondents by the issue of some such order as this. There is no reason to suppose that the restriction to which correspondents at Manila have been subjected are any more severe than those we have quoted.

The British government seems not at all disposed to accept the new franchise law of the South African republic as final. The law halves the former burden, but it does not meet Sir Alfred Milner's "irreducible minimum" put forward in his recent conference with President Kruger. The speech of Lord Salisbury, the Premier, in the House of Lords last week may or may not be followed by action, but it has been the force of united opinion. He insisted on equality of treatment for the white races in South Africa. While in the protocol of the 1881 convention President Kruger assented to friendly co-operation of the races, he has since taken an opposite line; his one effort, according to the Premier, apparently being to separate the English and South African governments and to reduce the English to the status of a subjugated

A MOTHER TELLS HOW SHE SAVED HER LITTLE DAUGHTER'S LIFE.

I am the mother of eight children and have had a great deal of experience with medicines. Last summer my little daughter had the dysentery in its worst form. We thought she would die. I tried everything I could think of but nothing seemed to do her any good. I saw by an advertisement in our paper that Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy was highly recommended and sent for a bottle at once. It proved to be one of the very best medicines we ever had in the house. It saved my little daughter's life. I am anxious for every mother to know what an excellent medicine it is. Had I known it at first it should have saved me a great deal of anxiety and my little daughter much suffering. Yours truly, Mrs. Geo. F. Burdick, Liberty, R. I. For sale by the Delta Drug Store.

During the civil war as well as in our late war with Spain diarrhoea was one of the most troublesome diseases the army had to contend with. In many instances it became chronic and the old soldiers still suffer from it. Mr. David Taylor of Wind Ridge Greene Co., Pa. is one of these. He uses Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy and says he never found anything that would give him such quick relief. It is for sale by the Delta Drug Store.

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