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D. M. C. GAULT, Editor.

OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE CITY

FRIDAY, JUNE 15, 1900.

In Washington county there were about 350 registered electors who did not vote. It is conceded that these are republicans. If they had voted the result would have been quite different.

H. B. Kincaid, of Lane county, he who ran for county judge, is now known as the stump man because he had so many postage stamps left over when his term as secretary of state expired.

The blotting of China from the map of Asia would not be a real calamity. The Chinese farmers and the Chinese artisans would remain and continue to work. The emperors or emperors and a few of the nobles would have to go, and that would not be so very bad.

The Salem Statesman rejoices that Senator Haines was defeated for the reason he fought the State Fair graft and a few more of Salem's pet schemes for getting appropriations. It is really to be hoped that the taxpayers at large will not have occasion to regret his defeat.

The Chinese problem is fast drifting toward a condition of war. The Boxers have attacked the column of British blue jackets with the result that a fight has taken place. Forty Boxers were killed. The English sustained no loss. Our government is represented in our great force as any of the other powers excepting Russia. The American policy looks no further than the protection of American life and property. We do not want to expand on the continent, but we may have to for very self protection.

In 1896 Bryan was short on votes in the electoral college to the number of 48. At that election he got 4 in Washington and one in California, five together from the Pacific. In '98 Washington went republican by 8000 and California by 19,000. Noting the recent election in Oregon, it is safe to suppose that Washington and California will do as well as they did in '98, hence Bryan will not get the five Pacific Coast electors and he will have to get 53 votes that he did not have in 1896. Can he find them? Only in New York with Connecticut, or New Jersey, or Maryland.

No short a time ago as 1896 the Oregon republicans were somewhat under the sway of the free silver delusion, or were at least timid about declaring strongly against it. Boston Journal. That was the year that Washington republicans adopted a radical gold plank and were defeated by 12,535 plurality. The republicans of Oregon more wisely contented themselves with the Minneapolis national platform, the most advanced stand that the national party had yet taken, and carried the state. Oregon has never stopped over, but it has always been for sound money, and when it took gold to make the money sound, Oregon has been for gold.

We do not hear so much now about the per capita of wealth, yet there are mutterings. But four and six years since it, in the judgment of some, was absolutely necessary to put the greenback printing presses to work and to set the mint going on free coinage of silver. Neither was done. The republicans took charge of the wealth increasing schemes. Instead of free silver, gold mining has been fostered, till now American mines pour into trade channels \$60,000,000 per year. In the last three years the nation has increased its circulating medium by the importation of \$200,000,000 gold from Europe. Then wealth is increased by the rise in the value of personal property; Colorado's wealth is increased by sheep alone by \$3,750,000, and Oregon's by \$4,000,000. This increase in property is of more value than the \$50 per capita of the republicans and the 16 to 1 of the Bryanite.

Now that the end of the Boer war seems near, the problem of what shall become of the Boers confronts both the English and the Boers themselves. It has been intimated that they will in bulk immigrate to the United States, and take up their residence in some one of the Rocky mountain states. Such an exodus from Southern Africa is hardly probable because of physical conditions. The white population of Transvaal is more than 50,000 souls. Now while this number might march to a new home by land, it is a great undertaking to ferry them across the pond. They may come to America in great numbers, but the nation will not come. Indeed it is not desirable that they should. To reject into a state 50,000 people with different customs, habits, language and religion is not at all desirable. Though a great company may be objectionable, individuals will be welcome. Another in this neighborhood and another over there could be initiated into our life without danger.

OUR TURKEY DINNER

Turkey has not replied to Secretary Hays' second note asking for the payment of the audited claim of \$100,000 for destruction of property in 1895. It will be remembered that during the Armenian massacres of that year a much made up largely of Turkish soldiers, enlisted from the Kurds, attacked an American missionary station which was burned and the property destroyed. No American lives were taken, though the missionaries were subjected to hardships and indignities in their flight to the coast. A claim for damages was presented through our state department and allowed by the Turkish government, but the money has not yet been paid. Secretary Hays has written two sharp letters, though they did not go to the extent of demanding payment or fight. The incident has aroused the attention, not only of the citizens of this country most directly concerned, but the diplomats of Europe are watching to see what our next move will be. The London Spectator warns us that any attempt of our navy to gain redress would be risky to joint naval action of Russia, Austria and Germany, who are determined that this republic shall not have aught to say about European affairs, even when the incitement to action is the collection of a claim for indemnity the justice of which has been acknowledged by the Sultan. Such is the Spectator's interpretation of a recent utterance in the Listok of Odessa. The interpretation may or may not be strained. It is useless to deny that there is much hostility to us in Europe and an inclination to challenge our fact-giving power at the first opportunity.

A pretext for this unfriendliness is our Monroe doctrine. Now, by this doctrine, we do not pretend to desire to interfere with European politics any more than we are determined that Europe shall not have a hand in surveying American boundary lines. But because of that we do not intend to allow ourselves or our citizens to be imposed upon. Before now we have gone into the Mediterranean and worked for those European governments, and we have the right to protect our citizens in life and property if those same European governments will not. True, Russia, France and Austria have the power to prevent us from going to the Levant if they choose to use it, but let them beware.

They have subjects owning great blocks of property in American waters. Do they want to establish a precedent that will prevent those subjects from collecting claims from the Latin-American states? It has not been so very long ago since England sent a warship to a Central American port and put a receiver in to its custom house till a bill was paid. And only last year France did the same thing at one of the West India Islands. If Europe would but think she could but see that assuming it were to become a settled principle of action that we are to be debarred from collecting just debts from our creditors in Europe, then it would be most natural for us to extend our reading of the Monroe Doctrine so as to debar European powers from collecting indemnities from American nations.

In this matter our government must not let itself be bluffed. If it is necessary to let a battleship, or if that is not enough, then a squadron go into the Mediterranean and to Constantinople fleet. If Europe sends an opposing fleet, let her take the consequences.

DEFEAT OF THE SUFFRAGE AMENDMENT

"I think the men ought not to be blamed for the defeat of the equal suffrage amendment for the reason they have carried political schemes to a logical conclusion. It is a quiet retiring woman to lose," said a quiet retiring woman to the INDEPENDENT. Continuing she said, "Charging indiscriminate and wholesale corruption to the men is to apply profane epithets to our fathers, our husbands, our brothers and our sons. Such charges come alarming to our ears so especially when applied to our sons for whose training or lack of training we are responsible."

There is an anti-suffrage spirit in existence, which officers in Portland and in New York have been published. This society worked during the last campaign but very quietly. Here in Hillsboro a house to house visit was made. There was no noise or boasting. Women who were known to oppose the suffrage amendment worked with their husbands and sons so that the returns show how perfectly their influence controlled. One lady, gleefully remarked on the day after election, "I cast two votes against the amendment. I asked my husband to vote for me, and I asked my son. He said, 'I will mamma dear,' and he did."

These women declared that they used their influence against the amendment because they did not want more burdens put upon them when there is no necessity. True they might not be compelled to go to the polls. But women are like men, some bad, as well as many good. The bad may be expected to vote over time, and unless the others voted, their good husbands and sons would be out voted worse than it is claimed they are now. The conduct of public affairs in Utah and the adjoining state have not been revolutionized by equal suffrage. Indeed gentlemen assert that polygamy would not be possible in Utah were it not for the votes cast by women.

Rumor has it that Mr. E. A. Eddy of Tualatin is to be deputy sheriff.

Aguinado is again reported killed or wounded. The story is that Maj. March's command in pursuit of Aguinado, took the town of Lagat, and learned from a captured Filipino that Aguinado had encamped there for the night. The report says: Maj. March's men entered Lagat on the run. They saw the insurgent's scattering into the bushes or over the plateau. A thousand yards beyond the town on the mountain side, the figures of 25 Filipinos, dressed in white, with their leader on a gray horse were silhouetted against the sunset. The Americans fired a volley and saw the officer drop from his horse. His followers fled, carrying the body. The Americans, on reaching the spot, caught the horse, which was richly caparisoned. Blood from a badly wounded man was on the animal and on the ground. The saddle-bags contained Aguinado's diary and some private papers. The officer shot was either Aguinado or his adjutant, and as the horse was richly caparisoned it is a fair presumption that his rider was Aguinado.

STATE PRESS.

The election just passed into history is significant in a good many respects. It settles questions of various kinds all over the state. Here in Josephine county it more especially could scarcely happen, except none could scarcely happen, for so heavy increased majorities. Hon. T. H. Tongue was re-elected to congress by a largely increased republican vote in the district to which no county contributed more than Josephine. Two years ago Mr. Tongue lost this county by 74 votes while this time he carries it by more than 200 plurality. Here is room for reflection. It shows that the voter has been thinking and has decided to infuse the public prosperity in preference to democratic hard times. We believe this may also be taken as an indication of the result of many states in November. The voter has also expressed his own W. H. Corbett is not desirable timber for U. S. senator. It also expresses the feeling on "independents," in each case they were beaten in this county.—Grants Pass Observer.

The trusts are not having things their own way by any means. Officers and directors of the ice trust, of New York, they have been summoned to show why they should not be proceeded against criminally on the charge of conspiracy. They are accused of restraining and preventing competition. There is no tariff on ice, therefore it can not be an offspring of protection. Its parentage has been traced directly to Tammany hall, which is robbing the poor of New York and depriving the people there of a summer necessity.—Albany Herald.

While every republican in Oregon feels like throwing his hat in the air and yelling "the world is ours," from exultation and commendable pride in the result of the election, it is well to remember that we have but crossed the sea—the ocean is beyond. Last Monday's vote is an expression of satisfaction with republicanism, and a very clear and emphatic expression, too. But it should be borne in mind that this great success will act as a new incentive to the anti-expansionists, the free-silverites and the calamity howlers. They will leave no stone unturned in their effort to drag down the work the republican party has accomplished. Keeping continually at the gains already made. Let's keep at it brethren. Faithful work in a steady and consistent promulgation of the doctrine of republicanism will insure a success in the November election as great as the national as our recent victory was in Oregon.—Roseburg Plaindealer.

There is an improvement in the price of wheat and there are some things in the market that allow the thought that the price will go higher. Quotations this week have ranged from 54 to 56 cents per bushel with bids a cent higher for desirable lots. The price would be well up in the 60's if charters were in season. Three years ago the ton rates to Europe were between 25 and 29 shillings, even lower figures were accepted, but now 42) shillings per ton was asked and actually obtained in Portland on Tuesday last.

The New York Tribune quoted at another place on the result of the Oregon election, justly intimates the importance of the election, though it is lame in its historical summing up of the same sentiment of the state. Ever since the coinage policy of this government has been a sharp issue Oregon has stood for sound money. Every state platform has stood for that, and no man who has opposed free coinage of silver has had a political home except with the republican party. Before the money question was a sharp issue, the state was in the habit of electing democratic governors and U. S. senators occasional-ly, but when the issue was protection to American industry and sound money, the state has chosen republican officials, and now that expansion is platform timber, the republican majorities are growing.

Sealed bids will be received until Saturday, June 23rd, 9 p. m., for moving and painting Jackson school, in the District of Columbia. For particulars apply to C. D. Farham, Chairman of Board, Olympia, O. Oregon Board reserves the right to reject any and all bids.

THE OREGON VICTORY.

The sweeping gold standard, expansion victory in Oregon is one to give the Bryan managers pause. It does not promise well for the success of their favorite battle cries. It rather shows that the people over whom Bryanism had great influence four years ago have lost faith in the no-trumps of the Chicago platform. In 1896 the republican candidates for congress were both elected by narrow pluralities, only owing to the division of the democrats and populists, whose vote, if combined, would have swept the state by some 4,000. This year, in spite of complete union of the two Bryanite parties, the republicans elect their state ticket by a majority, both congressmen, and a legislator which will it close a republican senate for the term beginning next March.

One of the issues which played a prominent part in the campaign was expansion, and the emphatic endorsement of the republican policy of dealing with our new possessions for tells the disappointment of those who are looking for a great reaction at the call of Mr. Bryan and a demand from the American people that we give up the task forced upon us by the results of the Spanish war. The Northwest certainly will not respond to the appeals of the anti-expansionists. They may hope to do better in the East, but it is difficult to see on what ground. The elections of November, 1898, showed no objection to the then clearly seen expansion program. It may be said, perhaps, that at that time the glare of conquest was still upon us, but certainly last fall the unpopularity of expansion should have manifested itself at all. The Philippine disorders had been dragging on for a year; all the dissatisfaction with every mistake of military administration was acute; then was the extreme point of reaction, when the people at home were feeling what the war cost them and theirs in blood and hardship and treasure, after the ardor which sustained them at the time of losses was past. Yet the republicans won unexpected victories, and the anti-expansionists themselves confessed that the American people were apparently behind the administration in acquiring the outlying territories.

Now comes Oregon, leading off 1900 with facts to confirm them in last fall's view. The East is less constant in its favor of expansion than the West, and even if there is a stronger opposition sentiment in the New-England and Middle States on this issue here, such sentiment is offset by the overwhelming belief in sound money. Oregon was once filled with the silver delusion. Not only democrats but republicans were carried away by it, and in 1896 the republicans, though supporting McKinley, were on record against the declaration for the gold standard. Since then they have come squarely in line with the rest of the party and boldly their campaigns for sound money, and this year declared that "so long as either of our great political parties advocates the free coinage of silver the maintenance of the gold standard is the most important political issue." When in the old strongholds of silver the gold party can win such victories, it is not to be believed that people in the East who have all along been firm in their devotion to sound business principles and insist on upholding them will be less responsive to that issue. If, as some pretend to believe, the business men of the East will this year take only a mild interest in the cause of sound money and business stability they will certainly be running counter to the tendency of the rest of the country. If Oregon can be carried for gold there ought to be no shadow of a chance for Bryan making headway in any eastern state.—N. Y. Tribune.

ALL ABOUT CALIFORNIA.

California is the natural paradise of the holy maker. Its resources are inexhaustible, its invitation universal, and its resorts and attractions among the most noted of the world. "Resorts and Attractions along the Coast Line" is handsomely illustrated folder, giving a description of the health and pleasure resorts on the coast between San Francisco and Los Angeles.

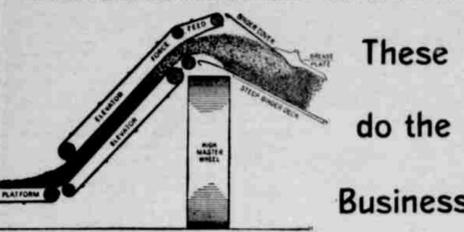
"Shaft's Resorts," embellished with beautiful half-tone engravings, describes the scenic and outing attractions of the vast and wonderful Shasta region, the grandest of pleasure grounds.

"A Story of Sterility, SUFFERING AND RELIEF." [LETTERS TO MRS. PINKHAM, Oct. 5, 1900] "DEAR MRS. PINKHAM—Two years ago I began having such dull, heavy dragging pains in my back, meneses were profuse and painful, and was troubled, but recovers. I took patient medicines and consulted a physician, but received no benefit and could not become pregnant. Seeing one of your books, I wrote to you telling you my troubles and asking for advice. You answered my letter promptly and I followed the directions faithfully, and derived so much benefit that I cannot praise Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound enough. I now find myself pregnant and have begun to use your again. I cannot praise enough.—Mrs. CORA GILSON, YATES, MANISTEE, MICH.

A KNOCK OUT There is more disability and helplessness from LUMBAGO than any other muscular ailment, but St. Jacobs Oil has found it the easiest and promptest to cure of any form of LAME BACK.

CHAMPION BINDERS

Stands Head and Shoulders Above all others as these will testify: Mountainside, Ore., May 28, 1900. Mitchell, Lewis & Staver Co., Portland. Dear Sirs:—The Champion Binder I bought of you last year has given good satisfaction. I think it is the highest running binder I have seen. It cuts, elevates and binds in all kinds of grain making neat, compact bundles and never missing except through some fault of the twine. Any one needing a binder will make no mistake in getting a Champion. Respectfully, (Signed) M. W. Hahn, Farmington, Ore., May 30, 1900. Mitchell, Lewis & Staver Co., Portland. Gentlemen:—You received in due time and would say that the Champion Binder I bought of you last year has given perfect satisfaction. Respectfully, (Signed) C. A. Keitt, Logan, Ore., May 28, 1900. Mitchell, Lewis & Staver Co., Portland. Dear Sirs:—I will answer your kind letter. The Champion Binder I bought from your firm last year is a very good one. It runs easy and does its work to perfection. Yours very respectfully, (Signed) Jacob Huber, Elwood, Oregon, Mitchell, Lewis & Staver Co., Portland. Gentlemen:—Whoever this may concern the Champion Binder has given perfect satisfaction and also the Company has been very accommodating. Yours Truly, (Signed) Jesse Cox. We have a whole book full of such letters. Send for it once.



Champion Force Feed Elevator.—Guaranteed to waste less grain than any other. This Elevator has a world of good points—all explained in catalogue. Send for it. Eccentric Sprocket Wheel. Guaranteed to give 16 2/3 per cent gain of power when knot is tied and bundle compressed. The time when other binders choke. Have you seen our Draw Cut Mower? Strongest cutter on earth. Guaranteed to cut where others fail. In heavy alfalfa Champion Draw Cut stays at its work when others have choked and quit. Our Hay Maker Champion Mower for stumpy ground has no competition.

Mitchell, Lewis & Staver Co., First & Taylor sts. Portland, Ore. Sample machines with McElroney, Sons, Hillsboro, and J. T. Buxton, Forest Grove. W. H. McDunnery, Chubb for Hillsboro and vicinity. N. A. Barrett, for Forest Grove and North Yamhill vicinity.

HAVE YOU USED BUTTER PARCHMENT? All gilt-edged butter put on the market by creameries is wrapped in paper. The product of the private dairy world reach its market in much better condition if wrapped in Butter Parchment than it does when wrapped in cloth. Parchment is not only better than cloth but cheaper. Cloth sells at 6 cents per yard from which 27 sheets can be cut—27 Parchment wrappers cost 2 1/2 cents. 500 Sheets 8x11, 50 cts. 500 Sheets, 8x13, 55 cts. The standard size for 2-pound rolls is 8x11 inches; 8x13 size. One reason why paper has not been generally used heretofore, farmers could not get it at the general store. It is now kept at the Independent office cut to any size wanted.

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NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION LAND OFFICE AT OREGON CITY, OR. H. E. 1026 for the N W 1/4 Sec. 22 T 2 N R 7 W. He names the following witnesses to prove his claim: Frank H. McLaughlin, of Portland, Ore.; D. C. Hatch, of Astoria, Ore.; L. V. Hickey, of Astoria, Ore.; CHAR. B. MOOREHEAD, Register. Catarrh Cannot be Cured with local applications, as they cannot reach the seat of the disease. Catarrh is a blood or constitutional disease, and in order to cure it you must take internal remedies. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces. Hall's Catarrh Cure is a not a quack medicine; it has given relief to one of the best physicians in this country for years, and as a regular prescription. It is composed of the best London known combined with the best purgatives, acting directly on the mucous surfaces. The perfect condition of the two ingredients is what produces such wonderful results in curing Catarrh. Send for testimonials free. Address, F. J. CHENEY & Co., Toledo, O. Sold by Druggists. The Hall's Family Pills are the best.

Patent Articles We carry all the popular remedies and anything not in stock we will gladly make for you. Drug Sundries on consisting of combs, tooth, hand, nail, hair and cloth brushes, tooth powders, pastes, soaps and washes, chamolis, skins, purses, hot water bottles, nipples, etc. Stationery Our lines complete, consisting of the latest styles, colors and shape box papers, tablets, envelopes, visiting cards, note, letter, foolscap, legal cap paper, pens, inks, etc. Perfumery We carry a large assortment of all the popular odors of the best manufacturers. The Delta Drug Store.

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