

HILLSBORO INDEPENDENT

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D. M. C. GAULT, Editor.

OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE CITY

FRIDAY, JUNE 22, 1900.

The democratic convention meets at Kansas City, July 4th, and pays hotel bills.

"Better streets for Roseburg, is the Review's platform in the future." From which it appears that the Roseburg Review abandons Bryan and 16 to 1.

It is stated in the news reports that Russia has demanded 50,000,000 taels indemnity for damage to the railroad from Tein-Sein to Peking. Russian capitalists are largely interested in the road. That sum is equal to about \$70,000,000 our money.

One of our republican farmers declared a few days ago his intention to vote for Bryan this fall, for the reason he wanted a lower wage rate for farm hands. He could not see how the Bryan policy would effect his prospects, but he could see how the laborers hire would be effected.

The official count in Multnomah county was completed on Tuesday last. Only one republican was elected on the legislative ticket, Geo. L. Story. The opposition got everything else, but what they are no one knows. One thing we do not expect to find them in a republican caucus.

Col. Liscomb, with his regiment, the 9th Infantry, has been ordered from Manila to China. The regiment was formerly stationed at Vancouver barracks, Wash. Its present commander is a gallant soldier, and there is no doubt but that the small force will conduct itself gallantly on foreign soil.

Our democratic contemporary is in haste to anticipate any claims that might be made by republicans concerning the upward bound of wheat since the Oregon election. It is rather unfortunate for the democrats that such coincidences should occur, but their frequency indicates something more than effects from wind and weather.—Pendleton Tribune.

The census of 1890 found that the per capita of wealth in the United States was \$1038. This sum, under republican administration, had gradually grown from \$514 in 1860. But under democratic rule in 1892-6 it was cut in two. Men's fortunes dwindled as they had never before dreamed. The parity of nothing was maintained except gold, silver and greenbacks. Late in '96 the change came and wealth began to increase, so that we are back to where we were, possibly a little ahead. But, would you believe it, there are those who want the disastrous democratic policy again.

Bishop McPaul, of New Jersey, is proposing to unite all Catholic laymen into a single organization so that the 12,000,000 communicants of the Roman church can demand and secure the rights of which they claim to be deprived. The Bishop, in this is not tactful. In this government no church has any rights or privileges except to conduct religious exercises as it chooses. The Roman church has the same privileges along that line as the Methodist, Baptist, Presbyterian, Congregational or all of them combined. We do not recognize a theological oligarchy in this country and it will be a sorry day when anything of the kind is installed by it Protestant or Catholic.

The per capita of circulation has bothered the demo-pops a great deal in year's past even reaching up to now. They seem not to pay much attention to per capita of wealth. Republicans have been somewhat concerned with the last, and have been somewhat successful. In 1860 the per capita of wealth was \$514. Ten years later, 1870, it had increased to \$780; in 1880, to \$870, and in 1890, to \$1038. The census now taking will without doubt show further gain. To a man of property it matters little whether the per capita of circulation is great or small. His check on his bank of deposit serves his purpose well. The republican party sets itself to the task of improving the business conditions. If the industries are thriving the per capita of circulation will take care of itself.

The republicans of congress proposed a constitutional amendment by which the trust evil could be handled in the most effective manner, but populists to a man and the democrats with but three exceptions voted against it. Their reason was that the proposed amendment abridged the doctrine of states rights. Now it had always been supposed by republicans that the democratic theory of states rights, if it is any merit whatever, is that the states are better able to protect the interest of the individual private citizen. Yet here it is shown that the private citizen's interests are to be sacrificed and the individual to be placed in the power of grinding corporations. It turns out that the democrats and populists propose to protect the monopolists and let the poor men take his chances.

McKINLEY FOR PRESIDENT.

The National Republican convention met in Philadelphia last Tuesday. It was temporarily organized by calling Senator Walcott to the chair. A committee on credentials, one on platform, and the national committee were appointed. The committee on platform from Oregon was John D. Daly, of Corvallis. The national committee is Geo. A. Steel, of Clackamas, present chairman of the state central committee. The convention then adjourned till Wednesday. The contested delegates, differences were settled and the credentials committee's report, seating 926 delegates, was adopted as well as the platform, and at 3:15 o'clock p. m. the convention adjourned till 10 a. m., Thursday.

Platform indorses McKinley, declares unequivocally for gold standard, protection, reciprocity, restriction of immigration, just pension laws, efficient civil service, American ships, opposes trusts and trade combinations, promises early reduction of war tax, is against repeal of fifteenth amendment, pledges protected Ishman canal, favors open door in China, demands protection in the British empire as a market.



WILLIAM MCKINLEY

tion of Americans on foreign soil. The matter that caused most canvassing was to find an available candidate for vice president.

The only work for Thursday was the nomination of candidates. At 12:45 p. m. Wm. McKinley, of Ohio, was nominated for president by acclamation. At 2:20 p. m. Theodore Roosevelt, of New York, was nominated for vice president, the vote standing Roosevelt 925, not voting 1. This, of course, was Roosevelt's one vote. He was a delegate from New York.

THIS IS IMPORTANT.

Under that head the Salem Statesman prints this statement: "Wool was imported into the United States as follows: 1896.....230,911,473 pounds 1897.....76,736,209 pounds The difference was 154,175,264 which represents the quantity, for one year, sold in the American market by foreign wool growers instead of by American wool growers. The democratic free trade tariff robbed the American farmer of his market for 154,175,264 pounds of wool in a single year."

At 14 cents per pound, the lowest quoted price for unwashed wool in 1896, at the wholesale center that amount of wool stood as \$21,574,536.94. We sent that much money out of the country. It was gold, too, because foreigners will not take our greenbacks, though they have the populists' theoretical backing of the government. To equalize this gold exportation, the populists and democrats would set the printing press at work to bring up the per capita of circulation to \$50. How long could we stand such a drain of gold? And when the supply was exhausted wherewith would we buy?

OUR BEST PURCHASER.

England buys 60 per cent of all the products which the American farmer sends abroad, says Consular Agent E. L. Harris, at Elberstock, in a recent report to the state department treating upon the extent of United States trade with Great Britain. England, he says, is our best customer for overproduction in food stuffs, and the British colonies present the greatest field for our manufactured products. Consular Agent Harris provides a table for the fiscal year 1898-99, showing that England bought, in round numbers, \$73,000,000 worth of our principal products, or 79 per cent more than all the rest of Europe combined.

"This report," says Consular Agent Harris, "is based upon the statistics published by the Deutsche Kolonialzeitung, Bradstreet's annual report and on a statistical abstract for the several colonies and other British possessions issued in London. They are figures which every farmer, manufacturer and laborer in the United States should know. They are especially interesting when we consider that the English colonies are not included. The farmers of our great central states will see at a glance what the English market means to corn, wheat, flour, beef and pork. England buys 60 per cent of all the products which the American farmer sends abroad. I may add that Great Britain has never shown the enmity toward these products which has characterized the actions of some European nations. The cotton grower of the south is aware of the value of the English market for his products. But the manufacturer of iron and steel has the greatest inter-

est in the British empire as a market. His exports to England may be proportionately small, but in the colonies he is advancing with strides and bounds. He has more to hope for from these colonies in the future than from any other countries. Our bridge builders are busy in India and Egypt. Our steel rails, machinery and galvanic wires are in South Africa. British enterprise and stability in all these countries mean increased opportunities and markets for our manufacturers. The more one becomes familiar with the continent of Europe the more one is satisfied that no lasting results can be obtained here with manufactured articles. The amount of labor spent in trying to secure markets in France, Germany and other European countries will have three and four-fold results in Africa, Siberia, China, Australia and South America. Cordial relations with Great Britain will carry us many a milestone on the way. We have thousands of laborers and skilled workmen who are dependent for their existence upon the sale of our overproduction. England is our best customer for overproduction in food stuffs. The British colonies present the greatest field for our manufactured products."

President McKinley caused to be published yesterday, June 21, in both Washington, D. C. and Manila, Philippines, his proclamation of amnesty to all Tagal insurgents. It gives a free pardon to all Filipinos who have participated in the rebellion against the United States, the only condition being that they take the oath of allegiance and acknowledge the sovereignty of the United States. It excludes no one, except those who have violated the laws of war. Aguinaldo, Paterno and other prominent Filipino leaders are greatly pleased, as they believe that under the amnesty they can bring about the surrender of Aguinaldo, who, they declare, is ready and willing to consider the peace platform adopted by the Filipino leaders, with a few insignificant exceptions.

NOT GOOD POLITICS.

The INDEPENDENT, in several paragraphs published during the past three months, pointed out that the United States cannot do more than has been done toward ending the South African war without going to war with Great Britain. Along the same line, though at greater length, the Oregonian has this to say: Because there has been no interposition by the United States in behalf of the Boers and against the British, in the South African War, appeal is to be made, we are told, to the people of Dutch kin in the United States to vote for a change of parties in the administration of our government. Eastern democratic newspapers are having much to say on this subject. It is to be made a feature of the partisan literature of the year, and it will be addressed also to voters of German and Irish descent, who may be supposed to be actuated by special sympathy with the Boers, or by hatred of the English.

But we think the good sense of the people of the United States will disapprove the introduction of such methods in our politics; for they are not sincere. The United States cannot interfere in South Africa without going to war with Great Britain. The situation is such that no expression of "sympathy," unless it be backed by soldiers and warships, would do any good. We should get a rebuff that would humiliate us, and we should have to take it, or declare war. There is nothing reasonable in the demand for action by our government that would put us in such position. Besides, the demand is not an honest one. Its purpose would not be to help the Boers, for it could not help them, but to get votes for a political party here.

We should not divide here and confuse the issues of our own politics upon the affairs of the other hemisphere. If we did, the effect would be neglect and misdirection of our own policies and affairs. When we begin to vote upon European and African affairs, which we cannot control or direct, do what we may, we shall lose rational direction of our own. Our people of Dutch descent and their kin will hardly make this mistake. Besides, there are many persons of English and Scotch origin in these United States, who, if the question be raised in this way, will be likely to act upon it from their own point of view. These persons heretofore have mostly acted with the democratic party, through sympathy with free trade. So that party would stand a chance of losing at least as much in this quarter as it could gain in the other. But this sort of business would better be kept out of our politics. It would be extreme folly to neglect our own affairs for such Quixotic undertakings. Politicians no doubt will try the experiment, but the good sense of the people may be trusted.

ONE TRUST.

Less than a year ago the U. S. Flour Milling Company was organized for the purpose of controlling the output of flour and consequently the market. An exchange gives this graphic history of the company: "Early in September, 1899, the preferred stock was quoted at 78. On September 21st stockholders felt a jar when it dropped to 60, a decline of 25 points in one day. From this figure it slid gracefully downward, to the amazement and disgust of its

friends. In November 1st was the bidding price; by December 1st, 14c. It celebrated the glad new year by being quoted at 12c on January 1st, by the end of February the company was in the receivers' hands, having become a ghastly failure, and on May 17th, at a sale of its bonds in New York, they realized but 28c, while its preferred stock is now quoted at 2c and its common at 1/2c. If, after this experience, any one has nerve enough to talk about forming a flour trust, in the hope that the general public can be induced to purchase its securities, he should be looked after by his friends, for he is not in full possession of his faculties."

AMNESTY PROCLAMATION.

President McKinley caused to be published yesterday, June 21, in both Washington, D. C. and Manila, Philippines, his proclamation of amnesty to all Tagal insurgents. It gives a free pardon to all Filipinos who have participated in the rebellion against the United States, the only condition being that they take the oath of allegiance and acknowledge the sovereignty of the United States. It excludes no one, except those who have violated the laws of war. Aguinaldo, Paterno and other prominent Filipino leaders are greatly pleased, as they believe that under the amnesty they can bring about the surrender of Aguinaldo, who, they declare, is ready and willing to consider the peace platform adopted by the Filipino leaders, with a few insignificant exceptions.

ELECTION RETURNS.

Official returns are in from all but five counties and careful estimates from them make the following tables all but official. In the first district all but three counties are official:

STATE TICKET.

Table with columns: COUNTY, Supreme Judge, Governor, Food Commission, School Directors. Lists candidates and vote counts for various counties including Baker, Benton, Clatsop, Clatskanie, Coos, Crook, Curry, Douglas, Gilliam, Grant, Harney, Jackson, Josephine, Klamath, Lake, Lincoln, Marion, Multnomah, Polk, Tillamook, Tillamook, Umatilla, Wasco, Wheeler, Yamhill, and Pluralities.

FIRST CONGRESSIONAL DIST.

Table with columns: COUNTY, Vote in 1898, Vote in 1900. Lists candidates and vote counts for various counties including Benton, Clackamas, Clatsop, Curry, Douglas, Sherman, Josephine, Klamath, Lane, Lincoln, Marion, Polk, Tillamook, Umatilla, Wasco, Wheeler, Yamhill, and Pluralities.

STATE PRESS.

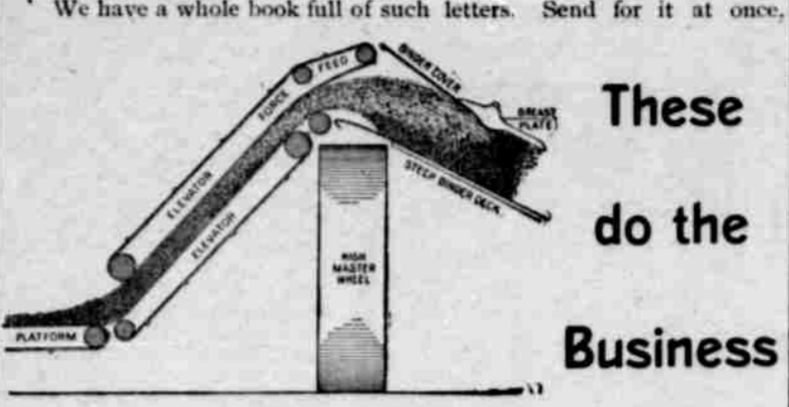
At last the truth is out. A private letter from Porto Rico says that everybody there is pleased with the new tariff except one man. That man is the British Consul at San Juan, Mr. Finley, who had bought up all the sugar and tobacco in sight, anticipating its free entry into the United States. No wonder the democrats in congress were so anxious for a free trade with Porto Rico. They were up to their old tricks of trying to fling the benefits of the American market into the laps of the British, just as they did by the Wilson bill—St. Helens Misd.

The treasurer of the United States gives figures showing that this country borrows money at a lower rate than any other nation, and that "money is cheaper with us than anywhere else among men." It means much to say in connection with this statement that every dollar issued by the United States is equivalent to gold.—Albany Herald.

CHAMPION BINDERS

Stands Head and Shoulders Above all others as these will Testify:

Mountain Lake, Ore., May 28, 1900. Mitchell, Lewis & Staver Co., Portland, Ore. Dear Sirs—The Champion Binder I bought of you last year has given me great satisfaction. I think it is the lightest running binder I have seen. I had a heavy crop of wheat last year and cut it with one span of horses. Respectfully, (Signed) M. W. Hahn. Farmington, Ore., May 30, 1900. Mitchell, Lewis & Staver Co., Portland, Ore. Gentlemen—Your binder in due time and would say that the Champion Binder I bought of you last year has given me perfect satisfaction. In reply will say that the Champion Binder we purchased of you last year gave me good satisfaction. On our hill land especially it did good service. I cut over hill sides that heretofore had not been cut with a cradle. On the level ground it did as good work as any one could ask for. Yours Truly, (Signed) W. W. Jaquith. Forest Grove, Ore., May 29, 1900. Mitchell, Lewis & Staver Co., Portland, Ore. Gentlemen—The Champion Binder I bought of you last year gave me perfect satisfaction. It performed its work like a charm. It has my decided preference over any machine of which I have knowledge. Yours Truly, (Signed) A. H. Hanson. We have a whole book full of such letters. Send for it at 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

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.

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Sample machines with Wehrung & Sons, Hillsboro, and J. T. Buxton, Forest Grove. W. H. McElDowney, canvasser 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 would 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; 2-pound blocks are wrapped in the 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.

From Mrs. Sunter to Mrs. Pinkham. "One year ago last June three doctors gave me up to die, and as I had at different times used your Vegetable Compound with good results, I had too much faith in it to die until I had tried it again. I was apparently an invalid, was confined to my bed for ten weeks. (I believe my trouble was ulceration of womb). After taking four bottles of the Compound and using some of the Liver Pills and Sanative Wash, at the end of two months I had greatly improved and weighed 125 pounds, when I never before weighed over 138. Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound is the best medicine I ever used, and I recommend it to all my friends."—Mrs. ANNA EVA CENTER, HIGGINSVILLE, MO.

Mrs. Barnhart Enjoys Life Once More. "DEAR MRS. PINKHAM—I had been sick ever since my marriage, seven years ago; have given birth to four children, and had two miscarriages. I had falling of womb, leucorrhoea, pains in back and legs; dyspepsia and a nervous trembling of the stomach. Now I have none of these troubles and can enjoy my life. Your medicine has worked wonders for me."—Mrs. B. BARNHART, NEW CASTLE, PA.

Acker's Dyspepsia Tablets are sold on a positive guarantee. Cures heart-burn, raising of the food, distress after eating or any form of dyspepsia. One little tablet gives immediate relief. 25 cts. and 50 cts. The Delta Drug Store.

Castarrh cannot be cured with local applications, as they cannot reach the seat of the disease. Castarrh is a blood or constitutional disease, and in order to cure it you must take internal remedies. Hall's Castarrh Cure is taken internally, and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces. Hall's Castarrh Cure is not a quack medicine. It was prescribed by one of the best physicians in this country for years, and as a regular prescription. It is composed of the best tonics known, combined with the best blood purifiers, acting directly on the mucous surfaces. The perfect combination of the two ingredients is what produces such wonderful results in curing Castarrh. Send for testimonials free. Address, F. J. CHENEY & Co., Toledo, O. Sold by Druggists. See Ad. 7, 1900, 712.

NOTICE. Sealed bids will be received until Saturday, June 23rd, 9 a. m., for moving and painting Jackson school house Dist. No. 3. For particulars apply to C. D. Farnham, Chairman of Board, Giletton, Oregon. Board reserve the right to reject any and all bids.

Patent Articles

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consisting of combs, tooth, hand, nail, hair and cloth brushes, tooth powders, pastes, soaps and washes, chamois 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, foils cap, 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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