

OUR OFFER

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Hillsbor Independent

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Vol. XXVIII.

HILLSBORO WASHINGTON COUNTY, OREGON, FRIDAY, AUGUST 10, 1900

No. 12.

GENERAL DIRECTORY.

STATE OFFICERS. Governor, T. T. Geer; Secretary of State, E. L. Dunbar; Treasurer, C. H. Moore; Public Instruction, J. H. Ackerman; State Printer, C. H. Moore; Supreme Court, C. H. Moore; Judge Fifth District, J. A. McLeary; County Clerk, J. A. McLeary.

COUNTY OFFICERS.

Commissioners, L. A. Reed, E. J. Ward, J. A. McLeary; Sheriff, John A. Sewell; Treasurer, Ralph L. Wain; Assessor, Geo. H. Wilcox; School Superintendent, T. J. Wilcox; Coroner, W. F. Via; Registrar, C. H. Moore; Recorder, W. F. Via.

CITY OFFICERS.

Mayor, Geo. Wilcox; City Clerk, J. A. McLeary; Police Chief, J. A. McLeary; Fire Chief, J. A. McLeary; Board of Health, J. A. McLeary, J. A. McLeary, J. A. McLeary.

PUBLIC OFFICE INFORMATION.

The mails close at the Hillsboro Post Office, daily, Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 7:30 a. m., Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 6:30 a. m. For Farmington and Laurel, daily at 12:30 p. m.

CHURCH AND SOCIETY NOTICES.

CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, corner Fifth and First streets. Preaching every Sabbath, morning and evening. Sabbath school at 10 o'clock. W. S. O. U. W. Meets every first and third Friday evening at 8 o'clock. W. S. O. U. W. Meets every first and third Friday evening at 8 o'clock.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

THOS. H. & E. B. TONGUE, ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW, HILLSBORO, OREGON. OFFICE: Rooms 5, 6 & 7, Morgan block.

W. S. BARRETT, ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW, HILLSBORO, OREGON. OFFICE: Central Block, Rooms 6 and 7.

BENTON BOWMAN, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, HILLSBORO, OREGON. OFFICE: Rooms 6 and 7, Morgan block.

H. T. BAGLEY, ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR-AT-LAW, HILLSBORO, OREGON. OFFICE: Over Delta Drug Store.

JOHN M. WALL, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, HILLSBORO, OREGON. OFFICE: Bailey Morgan Block, Rooms 1 & 2.

S. T. DISKATER, M. D., PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, HILLSBORO, OREGON. OFFICE: at residence, east of town, where he will be found at all hours when consulting patients.

J. P. TAMMIE, M. D., S. P. R. SURGEON, HILLSBORO, OREGON. OFFICE: at residence, corner Third and Main streets. Office hours, 9:30 to 12:30 a. m., 1 to 5 and 7 to 9 p. m. Telephone to residence from Brook & Main 211. All calls promptly attended night or day.

F. A. BAILEY, M. D., PHYSICIAN, SURGEON AND ACCOUCHEUR, HILLSBORO, OREGON. OFFICE: in Pharmacy, Union Block. Calls attended to, night or day. Residences, S. W. Cor. Main and Second streets.

REPUBLICAN PLATFORM

PHILADELPHIA.—Following is the full text of the platform adopted by the Republican National convention: The Republicans of the United States, through their chosen representatives, met in national convention, looking back upon an unsurpassed record of achievement, and looking forward into a great field of duty and opportunity and appealing to the judgment of their countrymen, make these declarations: The expectation in which the American people, turning from the Democratic party, entrusted power four years ago to a Republican chief magistrate and a Republican congress, has been met and satisfied. When the people then assembled at the polls after a term of Democratic legislation and administration, business was dead, industry paralyzed and the national credit disastrously impaired. The country's capital was hidden away and its labor distressed and unemployed. The Democrats had no other plan with which to improve the ruinous condition which they had themselves produced than to coin silver at the rate of 16 to 1.

Prosperity brought by Republicans. The Republican party denouncing this plan as sure to produce conditions even worse than those from which relief was sought, promised to restore prosperity by means of two legislative measures—a protective tariff and a law making gold the standard of value. The people by great majorities issued to the Republican party a commission to enact these laws. This commission has been executed and the Republican dollar is a gold dollar and its assured equivalent, and America stands higher than that of any other nation. Capital is fully employed and everywhere labor is profitably occupied.

No single fact can more strikingly tell the story of what Republican government means to the country than this: that while during the whole period from 1801 to 1897 there was an excess of exports over imports of only \$38,094,497, there has been in the short three years of the present Republican administration an excess of exports over imports in the enormous sum of \$1,000,000,000. And the American people, sustained by this Republican legislation, have been achieving these splendid triumphs in their business and commerce, they have conducted and in victory concluded a war for liberty and human rights.

War for Liberty Not Aggravated. No thought of national aggrandizement, no desire for territorial conquest, which American standards were unshaken. It was a war unsought and patiently resisted, but when it came the American government was ready. Its fleets were alerted for action. Its armies were in the field, and the signal triumph of its forces on land and sea bore equal tribute to the skill and foresight of Republican statesmanship. To 10,000,000 of the human race there was given "a new birth of freedom," and to the American people a new and noble responsibility.

Indorsement of President McKinley. We indorse the administration of William McKinley. Its acts have been established in wisdom and in patriotism, and at home and abroad it has distinctly elevated and extended the influence of the American nation. Walking unshaken and unshaken in the responsibilities, President McKinley has been in every situation the true American patriot and upright statesman, clear in vision, strong in judgment, firm in action, always inspiring and deserving the confidence of his countrymen.

In asking the American people to indorse this Republican record and to renew their commission to the Republican party, we remind them of the fact that the menace to their prosperity has always resided in Democratic principles and not in the general incapacity of our confidence in the wisdom of the legislation of the Fifty-sixth congress by which the parity of all our money and the stability of our currency on a gold basis has been secured. We recognize that interest rates are a positive factor in the production and business activity and for the purpose of equalizing and of further lowering the rates of interest we favor such monetary legislation as will enable the varying needs of the season and of all sections to be properly met in order that trade may be evenly sustained, labor steadily employed and commerce enlarged. The volume of money in circulation was never so great per capita as it is today.

We declare our steadfast opposition to the free and unlimited coinage of silver. No measure to that end could be passed which would not be in support of the leading commercial countries of the world. However firmly Republican legislation may seem to have secured the country against the peril of base and discredited currency the election of a Democratic president could not fail to impair the country's credit and to bring down the standard of the nation upon the gold standard the parity of their money circulation. The Democratic party must be convinced that the American people will never tolerate the Chicago platform.

On the Question of Trade. We recognize the necessity and propriety of the honest co-operation of capital to meet new business conditions, and especially to extend our rapidly increasing foreign trade, but we condemn all conspiracies and combinations intended to restrict business, to create monopolies, to limit production or to control prices, and favor such legis-

AMERICA'S DIPLOMATIC CONQUEST.

The triumph which the United States has just secured in the management of the Chinese problem is far from being the first of this country's notable diplomatic conquests. "It is impossible not to be struck with the skill, hardihood and good fortune that marked the American negotiations," remarks Lecky, in his "History of England in the Eighteenth Century," in speaking of the success of the American commissioners in the negotiation of the treaty of 1782 in Paris, in which Great Britain acknowledged the independence of the United States. "Everything which the United States could wish any shadow of plausibility demand from England they obtained, and much of what they obtained was granted to them in opposition to the two great powers by whose assistance they had triumphed." The reference here, of course is made to France and Spain, both of which were on America's side in the latter part of the war of independence, but both of which failed in the Paris peace negotiations of 1782, to shut the United States in on the Atlantic seaboard by making the Alleghenies this country's westerly boundary, instead of the Mississippi, which the American representatives demanded, and which they obtained from England without the knowledge or consent of their allies.

Here was a diplomatic victory which the United States gained at the very beginning of its career as a nation. It has won many remarkable triumphs in the same field since. The victory which John Adams, Jay and Franklin won in the treaty of Paris closing the war of independence was not equaled by the settlement of the war of 1812, which was effected by John Quincy Adams, Clay, Gallatin and Bayard, at Ghent, in 1814, but the latter adjustment, nevertheless, was a victory for the American negotiators, and called out from some of the leading British newspapers the charge that their own representatives were seriously outclassed in ability and courage in the negotiation. A still more conspicuous triumph was gained by the United States when Monroe and Secretary of State Adams rebuffed the conspirators of the Holy Alliance in 1823, and preserved the independence of Mexico, Chili, Peru and the rest of the nations of the American continent which had just broken away from Spain. That victory, which was hailed with delight by Canning and the British ministry of that day, has been supplemented by the invocation of the Monroe principle against France in the Mexican case in 1866, and against England in the case of Venezuela in 1896.

All this may be called shirt-sleeves diplomacy, but it is honest, courageous and effective. The same sort of diplomacy is being employed in China at this moment. No official in the United States is telling American soldiers in China to give no quarter to their enemies. Nobody who has any connection with the government is threatening a declaration of war. The Chinese government is told that it must give up the ministers to their respective governments, protect the foreign residents and punish the persons who have committed any outrages against any of them. After the Chinese authorities do these things, promise to prevent the recurrence of these disturbances in the future, and show they are acting in good faith in trying to suppress the rebellion, then the old relations of amity between China and the rest of the world will be re-established. If the Chinese government agrees to the reasonable terms which are proposed by the United States it will be saved from danger of dismemberment, the nations which were using this disturbance as a pretext by which they could accomplish their schemes of territorial aggrandizement will be foiled, and a sort of Monroe doctrine will be established in Asia by the United States in 1900 like that which, as pronounced in 1823, has protected the New World from the despoiler. This will be a diplomatic conquest for McKinley and Hay which, in its importance to America and the world, will not rank far below Adams' and Jay's victory in the treaty of Paris, and Monroe's and Adams' triumph in the Holy Alliance war.—Globe Democrat.

EXPONDS AND THE TARIFF. It is time to allow the Free-Traders to explain how it is that a tariff taxed and monopoly ridden country is able to supply all the world with cheaper products than it can get elsewhere. Is there, then, nothing but reckless fraud in the pretense that Americans are forced to pay extortionate prices for their manufactured products? Germany, for instance, has a protective system of her own and has encouraged her industries to the utmost, and is, moreover, blessed or cursed with more extensive and powerful industrial monopolies than exist in any other country. But these have been breaking down, with

LIBERAL PENSION LAWS FAVORED.

The nation owes a debt of profound gratitude to the soldiers and sailors who have fought its battles, and it is the government's duty to provide for the survivors and for the widows and orphans of those who have fallen in the country's wars. The law which provides in this just sentiment should be liberal and should be liberally administered, and preference should be given, wherever practicable, with respect to employment in the public service, to soldiers and sailors and to their widows and orphans.

REPUBLICANS AND THE CIVIL SERVICE. We commend the policy of the Republican party in maintaining the efficiency of the civil service. The administration has acted wisely in its effort to secure for public service in Cuba, Porto Rico, Hawaii and the Philippines only those whose fitness has been determined by training and experience. We believe that employment in the public service in these territories should be confined, as far as practicable, to their inhabitants.

IT WAS THE plain purpose of the Fifty-sixth congress to the constitution to prevent discrimination on account of race or color in regulating the elective franchise. Devices of states government, whether by statutory or constitutional enactment, to avoid the purpose of this amendment are revolutionary and should be repudiated.

RECLAIMATION OF ARID LANDS. In the further pursuance of the constant policy of the Republican party to provide free homes on the public domain, we recommend adequate national legislation to reclaim the arid lands of the United States, reserving account of the distribution of water for irrigation to the respective states and territories.

WE FAVOR HOME RULE FOR the early admission to statehood of the territories of New Mexico, Arizona and Oklahoma.

THE DINGLEY ACT, amended to provide sufficient revenue for the conduct of the war, has so well performed its work that it has been possible to reduce the war debt in the sum of \$40,000,000. So ample need the government revenues and so great is the public confidence in the integrity of its obligations, that its newly funded two per cent bonds sell at a premium. The country is now justified in expecting and it will be the policy of the Republican party to bring about a reduction of the war taxes.

WE FAVOR THE construction, ownership, control and protection of an isthmian canal by the government of the United States. New markets are necessary for the increasing surplus of our farm products. Every effort should be made to open new markets, especially in the Orient, and the administration is warmly to be commended for its successful effort to commit all trading and colonizing nations to the policy of the open door in China.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE FAVORED. In the interest of our expanding commerce we commend the congress to create a department of commerce and industries in the charge of a secretary, with a seat in the cabinet. The United States consular system should be reorganized under the supervision of this department upon such a basis of appointment to open offices as will render it still more serviceable to the nation's increasing trade.

STRENGTH OF REPUBLICANISM.

The republican party in entering upon the campaign of 1900 has an unusual advantage. The ordinary methods of political argument are often ineffective because there are always two sides to a question and men of unquestioned patriotism and general intelligence may look upon different sides of a thing and see it in different ways.

But there can be no difference of opinion among reasonable men concerning two main facts of recent national history. One is that the country was suffering from hard times four years ago. The other is that the country is prosperous at the present time.

Sensible men, honest with themselves and with their fellows and acquainted with the conditions as they existed then and as they exist throughout the country today, do not dispute these two facts.

There is another fact equally indisputable, and that is that the democratic party four years ago, in discussing the hard times that then existed, put itself on record as declaring that only one remedy could be found for the national misfortunes and that was the remedy suggested by that party. The return of prosperity demonstrates absolutely the futility of the democratic declarations and proves that their remedy was not the only one that their leaders were ignorant of the principles of national prosperity.

There can be no doubt about this. The return of prosperity has falsified the democratic predictions and principles of 1896.

But the republican party claims further, and it brings the most convincing proof in support of its declaration, that the return of prosperity was not only achieved in direct violation of democratic principles, but that it was directly brought about by the operation of republican legislation and successful administration of the national affairs.

There were two main reasons for this. The first was the restoration of a republican protective tariff, by means of which American manufacturers were released from competition with the cheap methods and wage scales of Europe. In connection with this and as a result of wise republican legislation and administration our foreign commerce has been enormously increased, thus adding to the demand for American made goods, increasing the balance of trade in our favor to an unprecedented amount and bringing to this country vast sums to be added to our money in circulation.

The second reason given by the republicans for the return of prosperity was the settlement of the question of the money standard of the country. Apart from the question of which standard was the best, it has been of incalculable value to the business interests of the country to have the matter settled, and settled in such a way that the decision cannot be disturbed for a considerable period of years. The establishment of the gold standard has been of benefit to country by fixing the basis upon which business rests.

THEY CAN INDUCE THE VOTERS TO GIVE A VOTE UPON SOME LITTLE QUIBBLE RATHER THAN UPON THE MAIN ISSUES OF THE YEAR.

The tremendous strength of the republican party this year is due to the fact that it comes before the voters with the prestige of success. It has done what it said it was going to do. It has triumphed where its predecessor failed ingloriously. It has succeeded where its great opponent prophesied inevitable failure.

If it had no other claim to re-election than a promise of the continuance of the conditions that have prevailed for the past four years it would deserve a triumphant indorsement from the people of the United States.—Colorado Springs "Gazette."

NEWS OF THE STATE. There are 200,000 sheep in Walla-walla county. Lebanon's fire department has ordered 500 feet of new hose. Tassel-growers of Clackamas county are getting ready to harvest their crop.

A fair peach crop will be harvested this year from farms on Mission Bottom. A humpback whale, 45 feet long, has drifted ashore a few miles above Bandon. Of 80 cavalry horses offered at Medford, Captain Wainwright accepted but 20.

Salmon trout are in Coos river early this year. Fly fishing is reported good there. G. M. Stewart has sold A. Davidson 280 acres of land in Polk county, consideration \$2000.

A brickyard at Athena has burned 325,000 this summer, and has 225,000 more ready to "fire." W. F. Butcher has sold a controlling interest in the Baker City gas works to Edwin Fisk, of Roseburg.

Henry Grotgert, a native of Germany, who has lived 30 years on Coos Bay, died at Marshfield, July 27, aged 68. I. D. Applegate sold his wool clip, about 23,000 pounds, at Klamath Falls to the Thomas Kay Woolen Mills at 124 cent.

Peter Verrier has sold 100 acres of the John Martin donation land claim, in Polk county, to R. S. Evans; price, \$5250. J. L. Biont has purchased 14 acres near Hood River from Shoemaker Bros.; price, \$1000. The land is set to fruit trees of different kinds.

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Double Trouble The complication of SPRAINS and BRUISES is a very sore trouble, but doubly so, especially as sprain or bruise, there is no remedy known the equal of St. Jacobs Oil for PROMPT, SURE CURE

NERVITA PILLS restores VITALITY, cures Impotency, Night Emissions and wasting diseases, all effects of self-abuse, or excess and indiscretion. A nerve tonic and blood builder. Brings the pink glow to pale cheeks and restores the fire of youth. Daily mail 50c per box, 6 boxes for \$2.50, with a written guarantee to cure or refund the money. Send for circular. Address, NERVITA MEDICAL CO., Clinton & Jackson Sts., CHICAGO, ILL.