Portland Library

OUR OFFER

INDEPENDENT and Weekly Oregonian, both for $2.00 per year. INDEPENDENT and the Twice-a-Week Courier-Journa both for only $1.60 per year.

Hillsboro Independent.

JOB PRINTING

Our Job Printing Department Surpasses any in the County for neatness, quickness and cheapness. Call and be convinced.

Vol. XXVIII. HILLSBORO, WASHINGTON COUNTY, OREGON, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 14, 1900 No. 17.

GENERAL DIRECTORY.

STATE OFFICERS.

Governor ... T. T. Geer
Secretary of State ... F. I. Dunbar
Treasurer ... Chas. S. Moore
Supt. Public Instruction ... J. H. Ackerman
State Printer ... W. H. Leeds
Supreme Court ... Chas. E. Wolverton, R. S. Bean, F. A. Moore
Judge Fifth District ... T. A. McBride
Attorney Fifth District ... T. J. Cleeton

COUNTY OFFICERS.

Judge ... L. A. Rood
Commissioners ... T. Q. A. Tomey, E. J. Ward
Clerk ... Geo. A. Morgan
Sheriff ... John W. Sewell
Recorder ... Ralph L. Wann
Treasurer ... R. Crandall
Assessor ... Geo. H. Wilson
School Superintendent ... H. A. Dick
Surveyor ... T. J. Wilkes
Coroner ... W. F. Via

OREGON CITY LAND OFFICE.

Chas. B. Moores ... Register
Wm. Galloway ... Receiver

CITY OFFICERS.

Board of Trustees: J. Geo. Wilson, Mayor; Thos. Tucker, J. M. Greer, John Dunn, R. Wagoner, John Miller, Wm. Benson
Recorder ... Benton Bowman
Treasurer ... Sam'l Everitt
Marshal ... Geo. Gibson
Justice of Peace ... S. Everitt, J. P. Randall

POST OFFICE INFORMATION.

The mails close at the Hillsboro Post Office, daily:
Glencoe, West Union, Bethany and Cedar Mill, at 7:30 a. m.
Going South, 8:30 a. m.
Going to Portland and way-offices, 6:55 a. m. and 4 p. m.
For Farmington and Laurel, daily at 12

CHURCH AND SOCIETY NOTICES.

CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, corner Main and Fifth streets. Preaching every Sabbath, morning and evening. Sabbath school at 10 o'clock a. m. Prayer meeting Thursday evening. Y. P. S. C. E. Sunday at 6:30 p. m. All services will be short, bright, interesting and helpful. Everyone cordially invited to come.
EVAN P. HUGHES, Pastor.

EVANGELICAL CHURCH.—Corner Fifth and Fir. Preaching every Sunday evening at 8 p. m. Every Sunday at 11 a. m. and Sunday school at 10 a. m. Prayer meeting every Wednesday evening. Christain Endeavor at 7:30 p. m. Benj. Hartman, Pastor.

M. E. CHURCH, H. Olmey, pastor. Preaching every Sabbath morning and evening. Sabbath school every Sabbath at 10 a. m. League meeting every Sunday at 6:30 p. m. General prayer meeting every Thursday evening. Leaders' and Steward's meeting the third Tuesday evening of each month.

CHRISTIAN CHURCH Preaching first 2d and 4th Sundays in each month at 11 a. m. Prayer meeting Thursday evening. Christian Endeavor at 7 p. m.
K. H. SCRAGGS, Pastor.

A. O. U. W.

HILLSBORO LODGE NO. 61, A. O. U. W., Meets every first and third Friday evening each month.

Daughters of Rebekah.

HILLSBORO REBEKAH LODGE NO 54, I. O. O. F., meets in Odd Fellows' Hall every Saturday evening.

P. of H.

HILLSBORO GRANGE, NO. 73, meets 2nd and 4th Saturday of each month.

I. O. O. F.

MONTEZUMA LODGE, NO. 50, meets Wednesday evenings at 8 o'clock in I. O. O. F. Hall. Visitors made welcome.

Degree of Honor.

THE DEGREE OF HONOR, A. O. U. W., meets in Odd Fellows' hall every first and third Friday evening of each month.

Rathbone Sisters.

PHOENICIA TEMPLE NO. 10, R. S., meets every 2nd and 4th Friday in each month at 7:30 o'clock in Wehrung's Hall.

K. of P.

PHOENIX LODGE, NO. 34, K. OF P., meets in Masonic Hall on Monday evening of each week. Sojourning brethren welcomed to lodge meetings.

A. F. and A. M.

TUALITY LODGE NO. 6, A. F. & A. M., meets every Saturday night on or after all moon of each month.

O. E. S.

TUALATIN CHAPTER, NO. 31, O. E. S., meets at Masonic Temple on the 2nd and 4th Tuesday in each month.

K. O. T. M.

VIOLA TENT, NO. 18, K. O. T. M., meets in Odd Fellows' Hall, on 3rd and fourth Thursday evenings of each month.

WASHINGTON ENCAMPMENT No. 24, I. O. O. F., meets on first and third Tuesdays of each month.

GEN. RANSOM CORPS NO. 47, W. R. C.

MEETS IN ODD FELLOWS HALL Hillsboro, on the 1st, 3rd and 5th Fridays of each month at 2:30 p. m.

GEN. RANSOM POST, NO. 69, G. A. R.

MEETS IN ODD FELLOWS HALL ON the first and third Saturdays of each month, at 2:00 o'clock, P. M.

NERVITA PILLS Restores VITALITY, LOST VIGOR AND MANHOOD
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. By 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.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

THOS. H. TONGUE, E. B. TONGUE Notary Public.

THOS H & E. B. TONGUE,
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,
HILLSBORO, OREGON
Office: Rooms 3, 4, & 5, Morgan Block

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

BENTON BOWMAN,
ATTORNEY-AT LAW
HILLSBORO, OREGON
Office: Rooms 2 and 3, Morgan block.

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

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

S. T. LINKLATER, M. D. C. M.
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON
HILLSBORO, OREGON.
Office: at residence, east of court house, where he will be found at all hours when not visiting patients.

J. P. TAMIESIE, M. D.,
S. P. R. R. SURGEON,
HILLSBORO, OREGON.
Office and Residence: corner Third and Main Streets. Office hours, 9:30 to 11 a. m., 1 to 3 and 7 to 8 p. m. Telephone to residence from Brook & Sels' Drugstore at all hours. 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. Residence, S. W. Cor. Base Line and Second streets.

JAS. M. THOMPSON, NOTARY PUBLIC.

THOMPSON & SON,
20 years experience in Office Legal Business. General trusts executed. Property of Estates and Individuals cared for.
Office at the Bazaar, Forest Grove, Oregon

R. NIXON,
DENTIST,
FOREST GROVE, OREGON
Best artificial teeth $5.50 per set. Cement and Amalgam fillings 50 cents each. Gold fillings from $1 up. Vitalized air for painless extraction.
Office: three doors north of Brick store. Office hours from 9 a. m. to 4 p. m.

J. E. ADKINS,
DENTIST,
HILLSBORO, OREGON.
Office Hours: 9 a. m. to 4:30 p. m.
Office in Union block over Pharmacy.

Moki Tea positively cures Sick Headache, indigestion and constipation. A delightful herb drink. Removes all eruptions of the skin, producing a perfect complexion, or money refunded. 25 cts. and 50 cts. The Delta Drug Store.

WISDOM'S ROBERTINE

Wisdom's Robertine corrects all blemishes of the face and makes a beautiful complexion. Delta Drug Store.

SUMMER RESORTS.

"To the mountains our people in increasing numbers yearly look for those days of relaxation and recreation necessary to maintain the human machine in fair working condition. The languorous sloth of the seashore proves very seductive while it lasts, but many have decided that the annual outing should provide not only radical change of air and surroundings, but also such stimulation of flagging energies as will provide brawn and vigor for the return to labor. For this they urge the mountain climb and ramble, the balsam of the mountain pines, and the clear, unadulterated mountain air."

"In this direction the Shasta Route now affords a wealth of attractions. The entire line of road from Ashland to Redding is studded with charming and accessible hotels and camps, where are cheer and comfort and healing at reasonable cost, and where you can hunt, fish, ride, loaf, or play with equal facility."

"Or if you look for healing waters, none better can be found, hot or cold, than the springs of Ashland, Colestin, Anderson, Bartlett, Byron and Paso Robles."

"Before visiting Europe, the people of the Northwest should see the glories of Yosemite Valley, and the wondrous groves of Mariposa and Calaveras; the Parisians are likely to make inquiries concerning these attractive resorts."

Send to Mr. C. H. Markham, General Passenger Agent, Portland, for new booklets on Castle Crag, Shasta Springs, McCloud River, Yosemite, and excursion rates thereto.

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, intrusted 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 conditions which they had themselves produced than to coin silver at the ratio 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 promise is redeemed. Prosperity more general and more abundant than we have ever known has followed these enactments. There is no longer any controversy as to the value of any government obligations. Every American dollar is a gold dollar or its assured equivalent, and American credit 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 $383,024,497, there has been in the short three years of the present Republican administration an excess of exports over imports in the enormous sum of $1,483,738,094, and while 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 Aggrandizement.

No thought of national aggrandizement tarnished the high purpose with which American standards were unfurled. It was a war unsought and patiently resisted, but when it came the American government was ready. Its fleets were cleared for action. Its armies were in the field, and the quick and 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 untried paths and facing unforeseen 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 no less in the general incapacity of the Democratic party to conduct public affairs. The prime essential of business prosperity is public confidence in the good sense of the government and its ability to deal intelligently with all new problems of administration and legislation. That confidence the Democratic party has never earned. It is hopelessly inadequate, and the country's prosperity, when Democratic success at the polls is announced, halts and ceases in mere anticipation of Democratic blunders and failures.

Declaration for the Gold Standard.

We renew our allegiance to the principle of the gold standard, and declare 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 potent factor in production and business activity and for the purpose of further 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 considered which was without the 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 once more into question the intention of the American people to maintain 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 Trusts.

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 deem such legislation as will effectually restrain and prevent all such abuses, protect and promote competition and secure the rights of producers, laborers and all who are engaged in industry and commerce.

Declaration for Protection.

We renew our faith in the policy of protection to American labor. In that policy our industries have been established, diversified and maintained. By protecting the home market, the competition has been stimulated and production cheapened. Opportunity the inventive genius of our people has been secured and wages in every department of labor have been maintained at high rates, higher now than ever before, thus distinguishing our working people in their better conditions of life from those of any competing country. Enjoying the blessings of American common schools, secure in the right of self government and protected in the occupancy of their own markets their constantly increasing knowledge and skill have enabled them finally to enter the markets of the world. We favor the associated policy of reciprocity, so directed as to open our markets on favorable terms for what we do not ourselves produce in return for free foreign markets.

In the further interests of American workmen, we favor a more effective restriction of the immigration of cheap labor from foreign lands, the extension of opportunities of education for working children, the raising of the age limit for child labor, the protection of free labor as against convict labor and an effective system of labor insurance.

Our present dependence on foreign shipping for nine-tenths of our foreign carrying is a great loss to the industry of this country. It is also a serious danger to our trade for its sudden withdrawal in the event of a European war would seriously cripple our expanding foreign commerce. The national defense and naval efficiency of this country, moreover, supply a compelling reason for legislation which will enable us to recover our former place among the trade carrying fleets of the world.

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 pension laws founded 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 ophans.

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 Fifteenth amendment to the constitution to prevent discrimination on account of race or color in regulating the elective franchise. Devices of states governments, whether by statutory or constitutional enactment, to avoid the purpose of this amendment are revolutionary and should be condemned.

Public movements looking to a permanent improvement of the roads and highways of the country meet with our cordial approval, and we recommend this subject to the earnest consideration of the people and of the legislatures of the several states.

We favor the extension of the rural free delivery service wherever its extension may be justified.

Reclamation 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 control of the distribution of water for irrigation to the respective states and territories.

We favor home rule for and the early admission to statehood of the territories of New Mexico, Arizona and Oklahoma.

War Taxes and Nicaragua Canal.

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 are the government's 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 and obtain 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 recommend that congress 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 new department upon such a basis of appointment and tenure as will render it still more serviceable to the nation's increasing trade.

The American government must protect the person and property of every citizen wherever they are wrongfully violated or placed in peril.

We congratulate the women of America upon their splendid record of public service in the volunteer aid association, and as nurses in camp and hospital during the recent campaigns of our armies in the Eastern and Western Indies, and we appreciate their faithful co-operation in all works of education and industry.

The President's Foreign Policy Commended.

President McKinley has conducted the foreign affairs of the United States with distinguished credit to the American people. In releasing us from the vexatious European alliance for the government of Samoa, his course is especially to be commended. By securing to our undivided control the most important island of the Samoan group, and the best harbor in the southern Pacific, every American interest has been safeguarded.

We approve the annexation of the Hawaiian islands to the United States. We commend the part taken by our government in the peace conference at The Hague. We assert our steadfast adherence to the policy announced in the Monroe doctrine.

On the South African War.

The provisions of The Hague convention were wisely regarded when President McKinley tendered his friendly offices in the interest of peace between Great Britain and the South African republics. While the American government must continue the policy prescribed by Washington, affirmed by every succeeding president, and imposed upon us by The Hague treaty, of non-intervention in European controversies, the American people earnestly hope that a way may soon be found, honorable alike to both contending parties, to terminate the strife between them.

Treatment of the Philippines.

In accepting by the treaty of Paris the just responsibility of our victories in the Spanish war, the president and the senate won the undoubted approval of the American people. No other course was possible than to destroy Spain's sovereignty throughout the West Indies and in the Philippines. That course created our responsibility before the world and with the unorganized population whom our intervention had freed from Spain, to provide for maintenance of law and order, and for the establishment of good government and for the performance of international obligations. Our authority could not be less than our responsibility, and wherever sovereign rights were extended, it became the high duty of the government to maintain its authority, to put down armed insurrection and to confer the blessings of liberty and civilization upon all the rescued peoples. The largest measure of self-government consistant with their welfare and our duties shall be secured to them by law. To Cuba, independence and self-government were issued in the same voice by which war was declared and to the letter this pledge shall be performed.

The Republican party, upon its history and upon this declaration of its principles and policies, confidently invokes the considerate and approving judgment of the American people.

ALL ABOUT CALIFORNIA.

California is the natural paradise of the holy maker. Its resources are inexhaustable, 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.

"Shasta Resorts," embelished with beautiful half tone engravings, describes the scenic and outing attractions of the vast and wonderful Shasta region, the grandest of pleasgrounds.

The Southern Pacific Company publishes descriptive literature containing valuable information about all of them. It is for free distribution and may be obtained from any Southern Pacific agent, or C. H. Markham, General Passenger Agent at Portland. If you apply by mail enclose a stamp for each publication wanted.

"California South of Tehachapi" tells all about the charms of that remarkably favored semi-tropic garden spot of the world in Southern California.

A handsome map of California, complete in detail, reliable, skillfully indexed, and full of information about the State's resources. It is the only publication of kind folded for pocket use.

"Summer Outings" is a 32-page folder devoted to the camping retreats in the Shasta Region and Santa Cruz mountains: It appeals more directly to that large and growing class of recreation seekers who prefer this popular form of outing.

"Pacific Grove" is the Chautauqua of the west, and this folder not only describes the pretty place itself, but gives a program of the religious and educational meetings, conventions, schools, etc., to be held there this summer.

1900
There is every good reason why
St. Jacobs Oil
should cure
RHEUMATISM
NEURALGIA
LUMBAGO
SCIATICA
for the rest of the century. One paramount reason is—it does cure,
SURELY AND PROMPTLY

PROTECTION'S NEW TRIUMPH.

Col. Albert Clarke, secretary of the Home Market Club, calls attention in the leading article of the August "Protectionist" to "Protection's New Triumph"—the vast increase in the country's export trade under the Dingley Tariff.

This increase, as these columns have shown, is notable not only for its magnitude, but for its character. "In former years when we have noted large exports," writes Colonel Clarke, "our free-trade friends have shrugged their shoulders and said: 'Oh, yes, mostly agricultural, which only proves our great natural resources.' But an analysis of last year's exports shows large gains in all our leading industries—agricultural nearly fifty millions, fisheries nearly one million, forestry nearly ten millions, manufactures nearly one hundred millions, and mining nearly ten millions."

Well, does Colonel Clarke say that "No national policy ever had a greater vindication from the most plausible objections that have been raised to it than protection has enjoyed in the almost phenomenal growth of our foreign commerce." The free-trade contention that the sweeping away of tariffs is necessary to foreign commerce, that we "cannot export unless we import," and that "Protection makes the cost of production so high that we cannot compete in foreign markets"—all this is demolished by the hard facts of modern American experience. Not only is our total foreign commerce and especially our export trade greater than ever before in our history, but the records show that the foreign commerce of the United States actually declined during our "Tariff reform" experiment in 1893-1896, and revived when Protection was re-established!

Colonel Clarke makes a very effective point in emphasizing these truths in our New England economic monthly. They are facts which will count mightily in the campaign. To the unexampled boom in our export trade under a tariff system that was accused of "stifling" foreign commerce, Bryanism no longer has a word of answer.—Boston "Journal."

"IMPERIALISM" AT ITS WORST.

All democrats must agree that Porto Rico is a bad case of "imperialism." Nobody will contend that the island has been so fortunate, for instance, as Hawaii has been or as the Philippines are likely to be. Hence every opponent of "imperialism" must feel keen interest in a manifesto issued by the dominant political party in Porto Rico on July 25, recapitulating the losses and burdens that have been inflicted upon the people under the benighted and despotic rule of this republic. The manifesto says:

We have no longer the stamped paper;
Nor the dues on transfer of property
Nor the personal certificates;
Nor the passport,
Nor the export duty;
Nor the tax on professions;
Nor the import duty, which is now insignificant, and which is left to us to abolish.
Nor the tribute to the crown of Spain;
Nor the tribute to the Veragua race;
Nor the tribute to the Ministry of Colonies;
Nor war tribute in time of peace, and navy tribute without navy,
Nor pensioned people (who were not Porto Ricans);
Nor mounted police (guardia civil);
Nor military courts to try ordinary and political offenses;
Nor alcaldes appointed by the government;
Nor military governor.

American "imperialism" has despoiled the Porto Ricans of all of these possessions. And what has the arrogance of a heartless plutocracy substituted for them? Hear the Porto Ricans again:

But we have the inviolability of our homes and the habeas corpus;
The courts of justice, composed of Porto Rican magistrates;
The divorce law, which guarantees domestic peace;
Uniform currency;
Regularity in the exchange;
Postal money orders;
Uniformity in the postal stamp;
The municipalities will be autonomous;
We have suffrage, the extension of which is left to us;
We have Porto Rican troops;
An insular police composed of Porto Rican;
Free justice, for which the judges are responsible, without the inconvenience of the prejudmeent;
And quick procedure, the modification of which is left to us;
And we have representation in the executive council, even if not exactly to the extent we deserve;
And we have a house of representatives to legislate for the island.

Is not this a heart rending picture of the baneful results of one year of republican misrule, imperialistic tyranny, pitiless militarism, conscienceless commercialism, and debauching, degrading and demoralizing McKinleyism? Does not this horrifying spectacle of desolation and ruin wrought by our hireling soldiery and pampered carpetbaggers in the ill fated island justify William Jennings Bryan in declaring that if elected he will call a special session of Congress to protect the Philippines against the blighting influence of American institutions, and to place the destiny of eight millions of people in the hands of that intrepid boodler, incendiary, assassin and original anti-imperialist, Emilio Aguinaldo?—Chicago "Inter-Ocean."

SWEDEN'S EXPERIENCE.

In a letter to the Oberlin "Times," A. Arwedson gives a chapter of the history of Sweden which is worth while for every supporter of Bryan to study. In the course of his letter he says:

"My native country, Sweden, demonetized silver in 1873, and at the same time adopted a very high tariff on all imports. Up to this time emigration from that country was very great, and portions were in danger of becoming depopulated, the reasons being very low wages, farmhands receiving at most 75 crowns ($19.75) per year, clerks and office men about 400 crowns ($120) per year, mechanics 20 crowns ($5.20) per week. Miners were scarcely wanted.

"Money in banks could only be had on the highest grades of security, and 7 to 10 per cent.

"After the inauguration of this new system everything started to boom, farmhands receiving a great increase in wages; clerks and office men getting more than double their former pay, miners finding ready employment at 50 crowns per week, mechanics about the same, and machinists receiving about 100 crowns ($26) per week.

"The northern part of Sweden being, prior to 1873, hardly inhabited, is now seeking labor everywhere. The great water-falls are famed and made to furnish power for electricity, the latter furnishing power for any number and all classes of factories, the output of which was a cause of an increased merchants' navy of ocean going steamers.

"The great iron industry developed and caused the building of cities filled with a busy, bustling populace; the fine Swedish cutlery has found a ready market everywhere; the woolen mills have become noted all over the world and compete successfully with the finest fabrics made; the cannons made by Captain Nordenfelt have become famous the world over, and are manufactured for every nation on the globe. The increase of population is also remarkable. Cities which contained 6,000 inhabitants twenty years ago have now 20,000, and many have a larger proportionate increase. Students and observers agree that the direct cause is a high tariff and the gold standard."

The gold standard and a protective tariff rescued the working people of Sweden from poverty and literally saved the country from ruin.

Turning to this country, Mr. Arwedson inquires: "Under what administration have we seen the best times and derived the most good?" He asks workingmen and farmers, as compared with four or six years ago: "Are you not making a better living to-day? You all know the difficulties encountered six years ago, and if you read the commercial reports of Dun and Bradstreet at that time you must admit that we had over 300 per cent. more failures then than now. The yield of crops was great in 1894, so you cannot say that crop failures had anything to do with it. Factories of all classes have been running full time, employing labor and causing a splendid home market. With plenty of cash our people are good buyers. It is an undeniable fact that we have more money in our national treasury than ever before, and it was practically empty when that stuffed prophet retired to Buzzard's Bay to enjoy life in enjoyment and luxury, a striking contrast to republican ex-presidents."

Moreover, the efforts of the democratic party under new and worse leadership to make Cleveland the scapegoat for their failures will be unavailing. It was not Cleveland, but Cleveland's party, that was responsible for the threat of rotten money which drove capital into hiding. It was not Cleveland alone, but such democrats in congress as W. J. Bryan, who repealed the McKinley tariff, and these democrats enacted in its place a tariff so outrageous and so inadequate to the needs of American industry that Cleveland refused to sign it.

There is no comparison between the capacity of the republican and democratic party to "provide for the welfare" of this nation. There is no question where the interest of every American lies in the present campaign.—Topeka (Kan.) Capital.

NEWS OF THE STATE.

Freeman Ladd stated at La Grande that he has two crops of wheat on hand and 100 head of hogs, and unless he gets 50 cents per bushel clear of the sacks he will feed it.

Fire burned over about 100 acres of pasture land, on the Calapooia farms of John Gross and G. C. Durland the first of the week. There was also about a mile of fence destroyed.

Mrs. Miller, of West Yaquina, aged 60 years, started to walk to the Siletz agency, lost her way, and nearly perished. She was found exhausted where she had fallen near the trail.

The brick work on the Columbia Southern Railroad Company's hotel, at Shaniko, is completed, and the roof will be on in about 10 days. It is a commodious building, two stories high, and has 100 feet frontage on two streets.

Messrs. Bunte, Scriber, Palmer and Huntington, owners of the Pay Boy mine, up the Grand Ronde river, have bonded the mine to a practical mining man of Montana for $10,000, who will put on quite a force in the mine within the next 60 days.

The Heppner railroad yard is full of slabwood shipped in from the Cascade Mountains. Some day, when an electric railroad shall have been built from Heppner to the adjacent Blue Mountains, these home forests will furnish fuel for all of Morrow county.

It is rumored that the O. R. & N. Co. will take charge of Cloud Cap Inn next season, and make the same a great attraction for their tourist travel from the East, says the Hood River Glacier. Additional hotel accommodations will be provided for at the inn.

A man, whose name was not learned, went to a Woodburn doctor's office Wednesday morning and had 26 grains of shot removed from his body. It seems that he got too familiar with a Butteville watermelon patch, and was greeted without words by the owner.

L. B. Reeder, who will be serving his second term as representative next winter, is mentioned as the next speaker of the house, says the Pendleton East Oregonian. He stands a good show of being selected. He was chairman of the committee on judiciary of the last house.

Weston was visited by a hail storm last week. In five minutes from the start of the storm, the ground was thickly covered with large hail stones, ranging in size from peas to marbles, and, as rain accompanied the hail, the roads and streets were soon a sea of mud.

Well-drilling has been abandoned at Alex Still's place, four miles north of Weston, and the plant will be moved to another locality. The hole was sunk to a depth of 826 feet, at cost of something like $5000, without striking water in any sufficient quantity, and it has been decided that it is useless to go deeper.

The transfer of Tillamook county timber land during the month of August amounted to 15 quarter sections, the bulk of which was purchased by the Stinchfield, Renick & Whitney concern, of Detroit, Mich. It was all spruce lumber. This company now holds five-eighths of the standing spruce in Tillamook county.

E. Davis, the Prineville sheepman who mysteriously disappeared about two weeks ago, has probably been murdered, says the Crook County Journal. Men have thoroughly scoured the country within a radius of 20 miles of his farm, without finding a trace of the missing man. The search has practically been abandoned.

The two Heppner warehouses have handled this season 3,000,000 pounds of wool, and 500,000 pounds still remain on the ranches that is sure to come to Heppner. Both wool presses here have been doing considerable business, and of the last 10 carloads they squeezed out, George Fell shipped five to Hartford, and Frank Lee shipped five to Boston.

Many Curry county wool men have stored this year's clip at Gold Beach pending the presidential election, believing that after McKinley is elected the price of wool will go up to 20 cents a pound. Several Bryanites are in the pool, which would indicate that they have an interest in the re-election of McKinley.

Fire Tuesday morning at Lakeview came near wiping out the portion of the town that escaped the recent disastrous conflagration. About 2 o'clock a large blaze was discovered in the cardroom of Post & King's saloon, which is located in Stewart's livery stable. A roll of paper and a pair of overalls that were lying against a case of coal oil were blazing high when noticed. The destruction of this building would have worked ruin to the business portion of the town, and a number of structures in course of building in that quarter.