HILLSBORO INDEPENDENT

Entered in the postoffice at Hillsboro, Ore as second-class mail matter.

Subscription, in advance, per year, $1.00.

HILLSBORO PUBLISHING Co. Props.

D. M. C. GAULT, Editor.

OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE CITY

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 19, 1900.

For President
WM. McKINLEY,
Of Ohio.

For Vice-President,
THEODORE ROOSEVELT,
Of New York,

For Presidential Electors.

TILMAN FORD.....Marion County
J. C. FULLERTON.....Douglas County
W. J. FURNISH.....Umatilla County
O. F. PAXTON.....Multnomah County

HON. THOS. H. TONGUE will address the citizens of Washington county once more before election He will be at:

Hillsboro at 2 p. m. Nov.3.

HON. S. B. HUSTON will make three speeches in this county at which time he will explain why he intends to vote for McKinley and Roosevelt. Times and places are:

Hillsboro, Tuesday, October 30.
Forest Grove, Friday, Nov. 2.
Greenville, Saturday, Nov. 3.

Mr. Bryan has never uttered a word in favor of shorter hours for labor, but he has emitted tons of oratory in favor of shorter dollars for the payment of labor.—Indianapolis "Journal."

The authracite coal strike is ended and the miners win. They get a 10 per cent advance in wages till April 1st next. The miners have been idle nearly a month and seeing that labor is a perishable comodity it is not just plain where the net gain is.

"Mr. Bryan," says "The Waterbury American," "taunts the negro with bestowing presidents on the republican party, which bestows janitorships on him in return. The negro seems to prefer this to the hemp necktie with which the democrats decorate him."

Bryan the "anti-trust" candidate for President is reported to be the guest of Crocker, the leader of the New York Tammany democrats. Seeing that Crocker has some of the New York ice trust will this hobnobbing have a tendency to remove the suspicion from men's minds that Mr. Bryan's opposition to trusts is only one of wind?

"I dunno," said farmer Corntossel, "but what I'd kind of injoy runnin' a rice farm over in China."

"Why, you'd be a Chinaman!"

"Yes. But it would be somethin' of a comfort to live some place where your predictions that the country was goin' to pieces stood some show of comin' true."—(Washington Star)

This is the class of paragraphs running through commercial papers. One reading it would not think there is great occasion for Mr. Bryan's calamity howls: "As America is a heavy creditor nation and has more money seeking investment than can be profitably employed, it is not unlikely that a Russian loan can be negotiated in New York, provided the security and interest offered are satisfactory."

Four years ago Sec. Carlile of Pres. Cleveland's cabinet wrote six propositions in support of sound money. These were incontrovertible. Mr. Bryan and his supporters tried in vain to answer them, Bryan this year thought to adopt and use the same system of logic, only he asked ten questions bearing on expansion. He thought he had the republicans, but next day Teddy Roosevelt answered the whole batch and propounded some for Bryan.

Hon. S. B. Huston, democrat of former times, state senator from Washington county in the days before democracy had been converted, or perverted, to populism, declares energetically for McKinley; says "the Bryan party is nothing more than a hotbed of revolutionary principles, and gives aid and encouragement to enemies of the United States in the Philippine Islands." Moreover, "the election of Bryan would mean a financial panic, the signs of which are as apparent as if written in letters of fire." Mr. Huston sees things plainly, and states them forcibly.—Oregonian.

The opposition press has had many vituperative paragraphs of Senator M. A. Hanna—"Mark Hanna," but has the voter noticed the hard good sense that runs through all his utterances? There are no great flourishes of oratory to be sure, but the hearer or reader understands everything he says. He has, too, great organizing ability and a sturdy honesty that gives him fine control over men. He has been an employer of labor for many years, but his miners never strike. He plans his labor in such way that his employees have no grievances, but diligently do what they are hired to do, and leave to others the losses that come through interrupted labor,

IRRIGATION AND THE LAW THEREOF.

A question that will annoy legislators, courts and landowners more than any other in modern times is the right to use water in the arid regions between the Cascade and Rocky mountains. Indeed trouble is already overtaking those on the east side of the Rockies. The theory that has been the law up to this time, indeed is yet, is that the ditch owner is also the owner of the water that flows therein. The old law was that water might be taken out of a natural stream and used providing that the user turn it back again on his own land undiminished in volume. Using water for mechanical purposes permitted this, but when it came to be used for irrigation purposes the rule had to be modified and it has been modified to such an extent that the holdings on parts of the river's course have been totally ruined.

The doctrine was that he who came first was first served. Now the greatest area or number takes precedence without regard to the first farmer to use the water.

There are cases where irrigating companies who took water from the lower course of a river have been completely ruined and the farmers whom they served, by ditch companies who divert all the water from a point higher up on the stream.

Sometime there must be found a remedy for this defect in the law of precedent. The courts will probably not be able to do this. It will be left for legislative enactment and the statute will have to vest the ownership of water in the land it irrigates Thus if John Smith buys a quarter section of land and water enough to irrigate it, the water is his in fee simple just as much as the land is. It is the water that makes the land valuable, and to permit a wealthy litigant to go into the courts and take Smith's water from him is robbery. To prevent this the ownership of the water will have to be by statute vested in Smith instead of in the ditch owner.

CONSENT OF THE GOVERNED.

The "Outlook," the ablest of the able weeklies boldly challenges the position of Bryan in the catch phraze "government rests on the consent of the governed." That authority holds that just government rests neither upon the edict of a few strong men, nor upon the consent of the many, but upon the law of God. No government is just which does not conform to that law. Neither is a government stable. The Outlook continues its reasoning in these words which the INDEPENDENT thinks are absolutely unanswerable:

There are certain great natural laws—as of light, heat, electricity. Man does not make them and cannot unmake them. All material civilization is based upon his understanding them, conforming his life to them, making use of them. So there are certain great moral laws of the social organism. They are inherent in the divine nature; and in man's nature because man is of kin to God. They are absolute, eternal, indestructible, Man can neither make them, nor unmake them, nor modify them. They rest neither upon the edict of one nor on the consent of many. They are equally divine and authoritative whether men consent to them or dissent from them. All moral civilization is based upon man's understanding these laws and shaping his life in conformity with them. If the community understands these laws and conforms its life to them, it will be prosperous; if it does not, it will be unprosperous. In the former case the government will be just because it will be in accordance with these divine laws; in the latter case it will be unjust because it does not conform to these laws.

Human governments are, or ought to be, attempts to ascertain what these laws are and to adapt the life of the community to them. They are generally more or less awkward and blundering attempts. Sometimes, perhaps we should say often, no such attempt is made; the governing power, whether monarchical, oligarchic, aristocratic, or democratic imagines that it can make laws. Disaster always has and always will follow such attempts. And the disaster will not be one whit less if the attempt is made by a sovereign people than if it is made by a sovereign Caesar. The despotism of the Red Terror, which was founded on the will of the majority, was as cruel, as unjust, and as disastrous to the people as the despotism of the Old Regime. "For myself," says De Tocqueville, "when I feel the hand of power lie heavy on my brow, I care but little to know who oppresses me; and I am not the more disposed to pass beneath the yoke because it is held out to me by the arms of a million of men." History abundantly confirms De Tocqueville's sentiment, and disposes of the sentiment borrowed from Rousseau that just governments rest upon the consent of the governed. The rest of the philosophy of Rousseau has long since been abandoned by thoughtful men; the imagined history on which he based it has long since been disproved by scholarly research. This relic of an exploded philosophy is no better worthy of our reverence because it is found inserted in a parenthesis in the Declaration of Independence. An age which refuses to regard the Bible as a final and infallible authority will not consent to regard incidental phrases in the Declaration of Independence as final and infallible. Just governments rest on conformity with the laws of God. "The sent of law," says Hooker, "is in the bosom of Almighty God." The Outlook has said all this over and over again, but since the question is still repeated perhaps the answer ought to be repeated.

A righteous democracy is simply one way of ascertaining what are the laws of God, and of conforming the life of the community to them. In democracy a large proportion of the community—in America about one in ten—participate in this endeavor. The other nine-tenths are under the government of this one-tenth. This method has two great advantages over all other forms of government. As all classes participate in it, the dangers of class legislation are materially reduced; and class legislation is one of the most fruitful causes of unjust government—that is, of government inconsistent with the divine laws. Moreover, the people who make the laws in a democracy are the ones most likely to suffer from bad laws; suffering is a great education; thus democracy tends automatically to correct the evils which it inflicts upon itself; it is therefore, of all forms of government the most educative. But when class legislation is permitted in a democracy, as it sometimes is permitted, and when, dispite the evils which bad government inflicts on the common people, the common people continue it, the government is not made just by their consent. The people of Pennsylvania for years have consented to a corrupt rule under Quay; the people of New York City consent to blackmail under Croker; but the public consent has not made the government either of the Quay republican ring or the Tammany democratic ring a just government.

The principle here enunciated furnishes a reply to two other questions addressed to us by correspondents whose letters we publish on another page. In the judgment of The Outlook, the destruction of the Spanish fleet in Manila Bay and the subsequent treaty with Spain have combined to make the United States responsible for the protection of persons and property in the Philippines. We are not responsible for persons and property in Finland, and therefore, however great our sympathy with the Finns, we have no call to interfere with injustice perpetrated there. We are responsible in the Philippines; and this responsibility is recognized by the democratic no less than by the republican party, since its platform in terms declares it to be our duty to establish there a stable government. But if we have any responsibility, it is to establish a just as well as a stable government—that is, a government in conform ty with the divine principles of justice and equity. The worst thing we could do would be to establish a Filipino government without seeing that it is just, and then stand guard about it to protect it from foreign attack if it is unjust to foreigners, and (as Mr. Foreman has proposed) against domestic attack if it is unjust to its citizens. This would be the worst thing, because it would prevent the people from learning by experience.

The best thing we can do is to help the Filipinos to form a government of their own, and while they are doing so, under our guidance and direction, to protect them alike from foreign and from domestic enemies. This is what America is trying to do, and this is not imperialism.

OLD DEMOCRATS FOR MCKINLEY.

Some of the Bryanites are expressing surprise that ex-Secretary Carlisle should have come over to the republicans in this campaign. There is no occasion for surprise, however. Mr. Carlisle belongs to the old democracy. He is a disciple of Jefferson, Jackson and Benton. He believes in honest money, the sort of money which will be worth 100 cents on the dollar under all conditions. When he was in Cleveland's Cabinet he, as well as his chief and all the rest of the members of the Cleveland council, fought for this kind of money, and against the sort which is proposed by Bryan and his co-partners at the present day.

Very nearly all the rest of the Clevelandites are for McKinley in this canvass. Ex-Secretary of Agriculture Morton, a democratic stalwart of the stalwarts, from Bryan's own state, has been assailing Bryan more fiercely than has any republican in the country. He is an active and pronounced McKinley advocate. So is ex-Secretary of the Treasury Fairchild. Ex-Postmaster General, Don M. Dickinson, of Michigan, in an interview a short time ago predicted that McKinley's majority in the electoral college will be greater in 1900 than it was in 1896. In all probability Cleveland will also vote for McKinley.

There is not the faintest ground for surprise that all of these robust old democrats are in the republican line in 1900. The republican party is occupying, on two of the great issues, the ground which the democracy held in its great days. When the democratic party was the dominant power in the country its two leading tenets were honest money and expansion. Everybody knows that Jefferson closed the mints to the coinage of silver in 1806 because, under the ratio then prevailing, he believed it would be impossible to keep the small stock of gold in the country if the silver dollars were allowed to be coined freely. Everybody also knows that he was an expansionist of the most extreme sort. Those two ideas—the 100c dollar and the broadening of the nation's area—were cardinal democratic principles when the democratic party was the country's greatest political organization. Naturally, nearly all the old-time democrats are supporting the republican ticket this year.

Ex-Senator John Sherman, of Ohio, is sick at his residence in Washington and his friends fear that this will be his last illness.

SUMMONS.

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF THE State of Oregon, for Washington County.

Rebecca A. Barrett, Plaintiff,
v
J. W. Pettey, George S. Irwin, Hester Jane Small and Mr. — Small her husband, Defendants.

In the name of the State of Oregon:

You and each of you are hereby required to appear and answer the complaint filed against you in the above entitled Court, and suit on or before the last day of the time prescribed in the order of publication of this summons to-wit; on or before the expiration of six weeks next from and after the date of the first publication of this summons, the first publication being on the 19th day of October, 1900. And if you fail to so appear the plaintiff will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint herein to-wit; for a decree against the defendants, George S. Irwin, Hester Jane Small and Mr. — Small her husband, reforming and correcting certain deeds made by the said defendants, George S. Irwin and Hester Jane Small to the plaintiff so as to express the true intention of the parties thereto and so as to convey to plaintiff all their right title and interest in the following described land to-wit: All of the N W ¼ of the S E ¼, the N E ¼ of the S W ¼ and lots numbered one, two and three of Sec. 22 in T 1 N R 4 W of the Will. Mer, in Washington county, Oregon and containing 147.80 acres That plaintiff be decreed to be the owner in fee of an undivided five-sixths interest in said land. The owner of the life estate of M. Boyd in all of said land and the owner of the dower right of Elizabeth M. Pettey the same being her life estate in an undivided one ninth of said land subject to the life estate of said M. Boyd. That said defendant, J. W. Pettey be decreed to be the owner of an undivided one-sixth interest in said land subject to said life estate of M Boyd and dower right of Elizabeth M. Pettey, and that said land be sold and the proceeds applied first to the payment of the costs and disbursements of this suit and of said sale and that the residue be divided between the plaintiff and defendan J. W. Pettey according to their respective shares in said land, and that the plaintiff have such other relief as the Court may deem just and equitable.

This Summons is served upon you by publication in the Hillsboro Independent and the day for appearance is fixed by order of the Hon. L. A. Rood, County Judge of Washington county Oregon

Made and dated October 18, 1900.

W. N. BARRETT,
Attorney for Plaintiff.

22-28

CITATION.

IN THE COUNTY COURT OF THE State of Oregon, for the county of Washington.

In the matter of the estate of
H. C. Raymond, deceased.
To C. A. Raymond, Mrs. A. A. Carter Helen M. Brooks, Howard Brooks, and W. L. Raymond, heirs-at-law of H. C. Raymond, deceased and to all persons interested in said estate, greeting:

In the Name of the State of Oregon you are hereby cited and required to appear in the County Court of the State of Oregon, for the County of Washington, at the Court room thereof, at Hillsboro in the County of Washington on Monday the 5th day of November, 1900, at 10 o'clock, in the forenoon of that day, then and there to show cause if any exist, why an order of sale should not be made authorizing and directing the administrator of said estate to sell at public auction in the manner provided by law, all of the real property belonging to said estate as set forth in the petition of the administrator, and filed herein, and described as follows to-wit: Lot numbered 91 in Hills Cemetery, Washington County, Oregon.

II. A tract of land lying, being and situate within Washington County, Oregon and being more particularly known, designated and described as the East half of the Southeast quarter of Section 3, and the West half of the Northwest quarter and the Southwest quarter, of Section 24 Township 1 South Range 5 West Will. Mer, and containing 320 acres, more or less.

III. Tract lying, being and situate within Washington County, Oregon and being a part of Section 35, Township 1 South, Range 4 West, Will. Mer. and bounded by beginning at the Northeast corner of a two acre tract of land sold by Joseph Gaston to Lillian Hudson, and running thence South 9° 20' West 3.16 Chs to the Southeast corner of said Hudson tract of land, thence South 89° 45' East 3.16 Chs. thence North 9° 20' East 3.16 Chs. thence south 89° 45' West 3.16 Chs to the place of beginning and containing about one acre of land, excepting the Northwest quarter thereof.

Witness, the Hon. L. A. Rood, Judge of the County Court of the State of Oregon, for the County of Washington with the seal of said Court affixed, this 9th day of October, A. D. 1900.

Attest: GEO. A. MORGAN, Clerk.
J. W. Morgan, Deputy.
21-25

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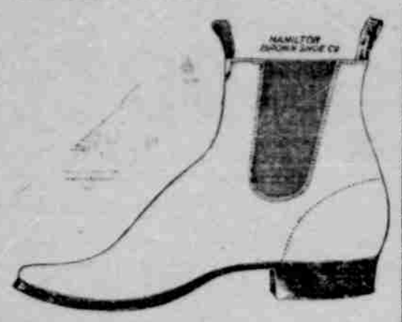

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