

HILLSBORO-INDEPENDENT

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D. M. C. GAULT, Editor.

FRIDAY, MAY 16, 1902.



REPUBLICAN TICKET.

STATE.

For Governor, W. J. FURNISH, of Umatilla County.

For Supreme Judge R. S. BEAM, of Lane County.

For Secretary of State F. I. DUNBAR, of Clatsop County.

For State Treasurer C. S. MOORE, of Klamath County.

For Attorney General A. M. CRAWFORD, of Douglas.

For State Printer J. R. WHITNEY, of Linn County.

For Sup't Public Instruction J. H. ACKERMAN, of Multnomah County.

DISTRICT.

For Congress, 1st District THOS. H. TONGUE, of Washington County.

COUNTY.

For Representatives D. M. C. GAULT, of Hillsboro.

B. F. PURDY, of Gaston.

DR. CHARLES HINES, of Forest Grove.

For County Judge THURSTON BUXTON, of Buxton.

For County Clerk, E. J. GODMAN, of East Butte.

For Sheriff, SAMUEL GALBREATH, of West Cedar Creek.

For Recorder, E. I. KURATLI, of Washington.

For Commissioner, W. J. BUTNER, of Beaverton.

For Treasurer, W. M. JACKSON, of Dilley.

For Assessor, G. H. WILCOX, of South Hillsboro.

For Surveyor, A. A. MORRILL, of North Hillsboro.

For Coroner, DR. C. L. LARBE, of Forest Grove.

The Argus is very abusive towards Mr. Huston. Mr. Huston is in good company. Abuse from a man who denounced our soldiers in the field as hirelings and as cowardly skunks who enlisted for \$14 per month instead of getting into some legitimate business is far better than praise from such a source.

The Argus cannot put forth an issue without some attack on Mr. Huston, simply because he was formerly a democrat and now supports the republican ticket. Mr. Huston no doubt has his faults as everyone else has, but he has always been kind to his family. He has never mistreated one of them in any way, and if he should do so, he is too much of a gentleman to undertake to justify his conduct by peddling false and scandalous stories about members of his own family.

In his Saturday last speech Mr. Chamberlain, not in exact words but in meaning, declared that his opponent, Mr. Furnish, is not a suitable man to receive the suffrages of republicans for the reason that prior to six years ago he was a democrat and that the purifying and refining influences of his associations with republicans since have not been sufficient to remove the stigma that then attached. With this dictum yet new, how can Mr. Chamberlain consistently solicit republican votes for himself who is a most objectionable kind of democrat—free silver, free trade, anti-expansion, a scuttler or if not, then a straddler?

TAXES ARE HIGH.

The amount of money raised for the support of the state government, to the independent seems large. Are there no places where there may be savings? The republican candidates seem to think there are. There is the scalp bounty law that costs this county \$3000 and more. It ought to be repealed. There is the agricultural experiment station in Eastern Oregon. It ought to be abandoned. The state schools may be pruned. The committee on appropriations ought to find a lot of printing that is unnecessary. Thus item by item there is opportunity to economize and that too without crippling the public services. The republican candidates are in favor of this thing and if they find the representatives from the other counties of a like mind the thing will be done.

There are opportunities to save money to the people in places where the tax gatherer is not. The maximum rate for carrying passengers on railroads ought to be three cents per mile instead of four. Telephone and telegraph companies ought to pay a tax on gross income rather than upon the few poles and single strand of wire. Express companies and insurance companies ought to pay a tax on the business done rather than upon the little office furniture. There should be a general franchise law. Electric motor lines will be building soon and there ought to be a general provision for obtaining revenue in payment for the benefits that go with the right of way and the privilege of doing business. Those corporations are not producers, but live upon the products of others, wherefore the business is a valuable franchise and should be taxed.

AN ANALYSIS OF CHAMBERLAIN'S HILLSBORO SPEECH.

Continued from First Page

statute book while he was the Attorney General of the state. He was the legal adviser and counsel for the whole state of Oregon. It was his business to see that unconstitutional laws were not enforced, or funds drawn from the treasury of the United States unlawfully, and against the provisions of the constitution. What was he doing while this money was being drawn out of the treasury by a democratic governor and some republican officials? Did he then believe it was drawn out in violation of the constitution? If so, why was he so derelict in his duty? If this money is being drawn unlawfully, evidently Mr. Chamberlain is not the man to place in official position to stop this, what he terms this "unlawful looting of the public treasury." If elected governor, will he undertake now to pledge himself to draw only the annual salary of \$1500, and see to it that the treasurer draws only an annual salary of \$800, and that the judges of the supreme court draw but \$2000 each, and that none of these officials receive other fees or perquisites? He ought to have explained why as the law officer of the state he did not see why this was done while he was attorney general.

Mr. Chamberlain argues in favor of public ownership of public utilities, water works systems, etc. Practically everybody agrees to this. But what other public utilities does he claim the public should own? He should specify. How far does he want to go? If he means only to speak of the ownership of various waterworks belonging to municipalities, it is mere childish twaddle. Everybody agrees to that where the municipality is able to protect the ownership.

Mr. Chamberlain attacks the Dingley law. Would he prefer the conditions under which the country suffered under the Wilson bill to the conditions existing under the Dingley law? A comparison of the business prosperity of the country now with the wide spread suffering and depression prior to the passage of the Dingley law ought to be a sufficient answer to his position there. He repeats the old claim that the tariff is upholding the trusts. How about the standard oil trust? How about the railroad trust? Certainly by far the largest trusts in the country. How about the New York Ice Trust, and about one hundred other trusts, dealing in matters in which the tariff is no way concerned? How does he account for the enormous increase in the price of meat in the Eastern cities, 13 cents per pound, while the tariff of 2 cents per pound has remained just the same? How does he account for the enormous increase in the price of salt, while the small amount of tariff on that article remains precisely the same? How does he account for the salt trust, including the products of the four principal salt producing nations of the world because we have a small tariff upon imported salt? What has the democratic party done, however, to repress trusts? They declare

against them while controlling congress, or the house of representatives appointed a committee to investigate, then abandoned the whole question, simply advising that it be referred to the next congress, a majority of which the republicans had already elected. The only federal legislation against trusts have been the Sherman anti-trust law and the interstate commerce law, both passed by a republican congress.

Mr. Chamberlain is very anxious that labor should secure its rights. Does he remember the condition of labor under the last administration? Does he believe for a moment its condition was as favorable as it is now? Is he not advocating the restoration of the very legislation that starved labor in 1895 and 1896? Mr. Chamberlain seems to recognize that the Philippine Islands belong to us. That is about as intelligent as it is to recognize that Alaska belongs to us, yet the democrats have been slow to make this admission. But he wants the Philippines to be treated just the same as the rest of our territories and possessions. But does he? Does not Mr. Chamberlain know that to treat the Philippine Islands as we treat Arizona, for instance, would require that our internal revenue laws should be enforced in the Philippine Islands, as they are enforced in Arizona and in Oregon? Does he not know that to treat the Philippine Islands as we treat Arizona and Oregon would require that property, real and personal, should be assessed, taxes levied upon it, and collected upon it, just as is done in Arizona and Oregon? Now will Mr. Chamberlain risk his reputation as an intelligent gentleman by stating that he believes that those laws could be now enforced in the Philippine Islands? Does he believe we could collect 90 cents or \$1.25 a gallon upon spirits? That we could collect our internal taxes upon cigars and other matters? That we could collect property taxes? If not then how is the government expense to be paid in the Philippine Islands until we can provide and enforce an adequate system of collecting taxes in other ways? It would be interesting to have Mr. Chamberlain explain.

Mr. Chamberlain talks about the tobacco and sugar trusts dictating legislation in the halls of congress, and the connection in which he speaks of it seems to indicate that these trusts have dictated a tariff upon the products of the Philippine Islands, including the sugar and tobacco coming into the United States. Does not Mr. Chamberlain know that the sugar trust is always and everywhere favoring the admission of raw sugar into the United States, and the tobacco trust favors the importation of tobacco into the United States at the lowest possible duties? Does he not know that there has been no force in the United States more vigorous and persistent in endeavoring to secure the importation of raw sugar free, from Porto Rico and Cuba, than the sugar trust? Does he not know that that trust does not produce a pound of sugar in the United States? That its greatest competitors and practically only competitors that produce both raw and refined sugar? Does he not know that the sugar trust avowedly acknowledges that it is endeavoring in every way possible to break down the beet sugar factories, and for that end is advocating the admission of as much raw sugar at as low a rate of duty as possible? If he does not know these things, he ought not to discuss them. When he suggested that the sugar trust is instigating legislation to keep tariff upon sugar coming from anywhere into the United States, he displays a colossal ignorance that is not creditable to a man aspiring to be governor of a state like Oregon. In the end, there will be absolute free trade between the United States and its insular possessions, not at the request or dictation of sugar or tobacco trusts, but because the people of the United States desire that to be done. But it will take time to deal with the Philippine, as it took time to deal with Porto Rico, but certainly a much longer time dealing with Islands under a state of insurrection.

According to this apostle of democracy, Mr. Furnish was a most excellent officer a great and good man as long as he hobnobbed with Chamberlain and the democratic party and no doubt, if some of the eulogies could now be found which were delivered on Mr. Furnish by Chamberlain and men of that stripe at a time when Furnish was running for some office on their ticket, they would make amusing reading along side of the "respects" now paid by these same men to Furnish when the latter is out for an office on the republican ticket. Verily I say, Oh! how things have changed since Willie died.

Very truly and sincerely, YON YONSEN.

CASTORIA. The Kid You Have Always Bought

WHY SHOULD REPUBLICANS VOTE THE UNION TICKET IN WASHINGTON COUNTY?

Two years ago, many republicans in Washington county voted the union ticket and by their votes elected it. What did they gain by it? Nothing whatever. They made some sore places in their party which it will be hard to heal. That was a distinct loss without any corresponding gain. Did they get fair treatment from the men whom they elected? Let us see. In all previous campaigns, while the republicans had control of the court house, it has been customary for the republicans to use the court house for their meetings on the last day before the election, and allow the opposition to use it at night or vice versa. They never dreamed of refusing to allow democrats to have it at all on the day before election. During the presidential campaign two years ago about three weeks before the election, Judge Cornelius applied to Mr. John W. Sewell, the sheriff, for the use of the court house on the day before election for the purpose of having Mr. Tongue speak. Mr. Sewell said that the Bryan people had spoken for it. Judge Cornelius in reply asked him whether the Bryan people wished it for the day time or for the evening, saying that the republicans would be satisfied with either. Mr. Sewell said that he could not say, he would have to consult Mr. John Wall and others with regard to it. Judge Cornelius asked him to do so at once as they were arranging to have Mr. Tongue speak the day before election. Mr. Sewell left his office and was gone perhaps fifteen or twenty minutes and returned saying that the republicans could not have it at all on that day either day time or night. Judge Cornelius remonstrated saying that the Bryan people certainly did not want it both day and night, but was met with a firm refusal. The consequence was that Mr. Tongue's dates had to be changed. He had to come here and speak on Saturday before the election, and then go to Astoria and speak on Monday night, come back to Portland and swear in his vote at Portland. The Bryan people had a meeting in the court house in the afternoon but had none at night. Never had any speakers for the night meeting, never expected to have any. They simply refused to allow the republicans to have anything to do with the court house on that day. It seems to the independent that for men who were elected by republican votes, they showed a great deal of nerve, and they are still exhibiting the same nerve by asking republicans for support in this election. Other instances might be given of the same kind of treatment that the republicans received at the hands of the men whom they had elected. On the Friday night before the election Mr. Huston was billed to speak at Forest Grove. The band from Hillsboro was engaged to play at the meeting. This was announced in the county papers for two weeks prior to the meeting. Everybody knew about it. Mr. W. J. Wall was and is leader of the band and he had very recently been appointed deputy sheriff. On the morning of the day Mr. Huston was to speak at Forest Grove, sheriff Sewell informed Mr. Wall that he must get a team and take some ballot boxes to Cedar Creek precinct. Mr. Wall reminded him that he had to lead the band at Forest Grove that evening and asked him to get some one else. Mr. Sewell said no, that he would have to go. Mr. Wall then informed some of the other members of the band who were quite indignant as they had never refused to play at Bryan meetings and there was quite a good deal of feeling aroused over the matter. The band boys offered to get another man to go in Mr. Wall's place, but Mr. Sewell insisted that he wanted an experienced man to haul these ballot boxes down there. (Mr. Wall had been in the sheriff's office about two weeks.) Finally Mr. Sewell consented to allow another man to go, but the band boys had to pay him out of their own pockets. Republicans, how do you like this? Does it make you anxious to fall in to Mr. Long's band wagon and vote his ticket? We hardly think so.

The Argus says that Mr. Sewell, etc., went from a majority to a minority party. It holds that this is not fitting. That a man may change as many times as he likes so long as he changes from the majority to a minority and this is not fitting, but if he changes from a minority to a majority, that constitutes flopping. Just exactly how he reasons this out it would be hard to determine, but it is on a par with a great deal of his logic. But if you apply his own test, his men are the floppers. The republican party did not have a majority in this state at the June election of 1896. The combined democratic and populist vote was 6000 more than the republican vote. Here are the figures, taking the congressional vote as the stand-

ard: Republican congressmen, Tongue, 18,356; Ellis, 12,583; Independent republican, Northrup, 8,890; Total, 40,829. Vandenberg, populist, 18,282; Quire, populist, 12,339; Myers, democrat, 8,105; Bennett, democrat, 7,254; total, 46,881. So that democrats who left their party and voted the republican ticket in the presidential election, went from the majority to the minority, and according to Mr. Long, were not floppers. Republicans who left their party went from the minority to the majority, and by that same logic were the floppers. In Washington county the same is true. Mr. Tongue's vote was 1510, Mr. Vandenberg's 1503 and Mr. Myers 315, so that in this county the democrats and populists combined had a majority over the republicans of nearly 300 votes. It is known to everyone who knows anything on the subject that it was the votes of the gold democrats that saved the state for McKinley in 1896. This was acknowledged by leading republicans everywhere and the Bryanites acknowledged it by their constant and unremitting abuse of the democrats who did it.

The Argus keeps intimating that if the republican legislative ticket is elected Mr. Huston will vote them in the legislature. Of course there is no truth in this, but even if it were true, we think the people of Washington county would be better suited than they were with the votes of the band of reformers which the Argus man sent up two years ago. If Mr. Huston should vote them, he would vote them for a gold standard republican and a man who was in favor of retaining the Philippines, for U. S. Senator. He would not vote them for a man who would stand up in the U. S. senate and blacken the name of the American soldiers in the Philippines as the democratic senators have recently been doing. He would not vote them for a man who would call the American soldiers "cowardly skunks" as the Argus man did a few years ago. He would not vote them against a bill to compel the Southern Pacific Company to reduce its rates of fare to three cents a mile, as did the reformers sent up by the Argus and its crowd two years ago. He would not vote them for a scamp bounty bill which cost this county over \$3000 for the three or four coyotes which were killed in this county. He would not vote them to cut off a portion of this county and give it to Columbia county as did the pets of the Argus. Taking it altogether, we think their votes would be fully as safe in the hands of Mr. Huston as they would be in the hands of the Argus man who denounced American soldiers as "skunks and hirelings."

Crawford, the republican candidate for attorney-general, was a member of the legislature of 1897, participated in the republican caucus, voted in that caucus for J. N. Dolph and then bolted the nomination. A man so destitute of political honor is not fit to place in a responsible position and he has no right to expect the votes of honest men irrespective of party. Every republican that votes for Crawford insults the memory of J. N. Dolph, the ablest republican that ever represented Oregon in the United States senate. His election would be a reward for political treason and dishonor.—Portland Dispatch. This paragraph is quoted approvingly by the Portland Chronicle, and other democratic newspapers, and it is a fair sample of the truthfulness of the tirades which appear in those papers. It is all true with the following exceptions: Mr. Dolph was not a candidate before the legislature of 1897. The republican caucus of the legislature of 1897 nominated John H. Mitchell, but the lower house of the legislature, owing to a combination of democrats, populists and a few republicans, was never organized. No election took place. The caucus that nominated Hon. J. N. Dolph and from which the ball was made was held in the year 1895. The delegation from Douglas county in 1895 consisted of Senator Henry Beckley, democrat, and representatives J. E. Blundell, J. T. Bridges and C. A. Sehbredre, republicans. These last three were consistent supporters of Senator Dolph. Just what benefit democratic newspapers expect to receive from publishing such a tissue of falsehood, it would be hard to tell. It must be that they think the voters are so ignorant that a lie well stuck to is as good as the truth.

The Argus says that Mr. Huston wants to elect the republican ticket in this county so as to get even on the populists who refused to support him in '96. This is a joke. What have the populists at stake in this ticket? Their organization is gone, their party destroyed, they have no committee either state or county, and it would be hard for anyone to try to get even on them. The fact is that a great many of the populists are supporting the republican ticket in this county.

Just a Little Cough

But if you were to probe the common cause of most lung troubles, including consumption, you'd find that they originated in "Just a Little Cough." Do you know it's just as easy to get rid of that little cough, or a bigger one, as to keep on coughing? Our "Cough Syrup" does it every day in the week. Which would you rather keep, your cough or the 50 cents that our Cough Syrup costs?

Which is Cheaper?

The Hillsboro Pharmacy.

DEADLY NARCOTICS

Any honest, intelligent druggist or physician will tell you that narcotic poisons such as opium, henbane, deadly nightshade or cocaine and mercury are and have been since the Dark Ages used in all vile medicines, and that such medication really perpetuates Piles, Venus Pile cure is not a relic of the Dark Ages, hence contains no narcotic or mercury. \$3000 Reward if a trace of any narcotic or mercury can be found in Venus. All others contain narcotics or mercury. Deaf if you dare messbacks. \$50 Reward if Venus fails to cure any case of Piles. Worst cases cured with one box of Venus. Over 10,000 permanent cures in five years. Sold in Hillsboro by the Twentieth Century Store.

The Hillsboro Pharmacy.

LOVELACE 32741

PRINCE

2-year-old record 2:29

3-year-old record 2:20. 3-year-old trial, 2:12 3/4.

Will make the season of 1902 at the Fairgrounds, Hillsboro, Washington county Oregon, upon the following terms:

Season, with privilege of return \$25.00 Insurance..... \$35.00

Lovelace is a dark bay, with one white hind foot, over 16 hands high, weighs 1300 pounds.

Sire—Egotist, 2:22 1/2 and sire of Egozen 2:06 1/4, the Conqueror, 2:12 1/2 and 35 others in the 2:30. Fall brother to Sphinx, 2:20 1/2, sire of 85 in 2:30 and Electric 2:28 1/2, sire of 48 in 2:30.

First dam—Crepon, dam of Lovelace 2:20, Dorsey L., 2:20 1/2; Betsy Britton 2:20 1/2; Goldiac 2:18 1/2; Duchess, 2:27 1/2; Brillantine 2:29 1/2; Chantilly trial, 2:29 1/2; Klondike, trial 2:18; Grand dam of Chanty 2:13 1/4 and Cascade 2:14 1/4 by Princes.

Second dam—Crane Lisse, dam of Braid 2:10 1/4, King Rene jr., 2:17 and Balzard, 2:17. Geo. Wilkes.

Third dam—The dam of Tarlton, 2:31, trial 2:21.

Lovelace, as a 2-year-old trotted in two races, obtaining a 2-year-old record of 2:29 3/4. As a three year old he was campaigned in several states, trotted in 23 races, obtained 1st, 2nd or 3d money in 17 races, took a record of 2:20 in a third heat in December; worked publicly a full mile at Cleveland in 2:12 3/4.

His breeding is unsurpassed. He combines the blood of Electioneer and Geo. Wilkes the two greatest speed producing strain in the world. His dam, his grand dam, the dam and grand dam of his sire, and the dam of his grand sire, are all in the great brood mare list. Spite, the dam of his sire, had five colts by Electioneer, and all are in the list. Three of them having at different periods headed the list of winning sires at their age. Waterwitch, grand dam of his sire, has six in the 2:30 list has over 300 descendants in the 2:30 list.

Mares from a distance will receive good care and pasturage at \$1.50 per month.

For further particulars see or address,

E. B. TONGUE, Hillsboro, Oregon.

The Hillsboro Argus of May 1, contains the following: "The Germans have several pieces on the union ticket this year, and they are the people." This is the way the small democrats like the Argus' bid for governor support but some of the "big bugs" like Congressman Wheeler of Kentucky have the following to say concerning the entertainment of Prince Henry by the U. S.: "One other matter I wish to advert to. In the next few days we are to have a brother of a ruler come over to this country and take charge of a little tug, ship, vessel or yacht—whatever you please to term it—built by some people up in New York. We are appropriating thousands of dollars, and then Anglomaniacs and the Euro-pean-manias are falling over each other to get to see a little Dutchman come over and take charge of a little ship." (Applause on democratic side.) The Independent rather guesses that the Germans are too intelligent to be hoodwinked in such a "cheap" manner and it might be added that the republicans have put up a man of German parentage into the presidential chair.

BRIGHT'S DISEASE.

The largest sum ever paid for a prescription, changed hands in San Francisco, Aug. 30, 1901. The transfer involved in coin and stock \$1,500.00 and was paid by a party of business men for a specific for Bright's Disease and Diabetes, hitherto incurable diseases. They commenced the serious investigation of the specific Nov. 15, 1900. They interviewed scores of the cured and tried it out on its merits by putting over three dozen cases on the treatment and watching them. They also got physicians to name chronic, incurable cases, and administered it with the physicians for judges. Up to Aug. 5, eighty-seven per cent of the test cases were either well or progressing favorably. There being but thirteen per cent of failures, the parties were satisfied and closed the transaction. The proceedings of the investigating committee and the clinical reports of the test cases were published and will be mailed free on application. Address JONAS J. FITZROS COMPANY, 40 Montgomery St. San Francisco, Cal.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY VIRTUE OF AN EXECUTION, of the Circuit Court of the State of Oregon for Washington County, in favor of Ella Huston, and against H. B. Holten and Christian Nielson, for the sum of \$22.50 and the further sum of \$100 with interest thereon at the rate of ten per cent per annum since August 25, 1898, and the sum of \$25.00 attorney's fees and costs and disbursements of said sale and of said writ, I will, on Tuesday the 31st day of June 1902, at the south door of the Court House in Hillsboro, Washington County, Oregon, at the hour of 10 o'clock a. m., of said day, sell at public auction, to the highest bidder for cash, the following described real property, to-wit: The W 1/2 of the S W 1/4 of section 22, T 3 N R 4 W of the Will. Mer. all situate in Washington county, Oregon, to satisfy the hereinbefore named debt, and for the costs and expenses of said sale. Sold property will be sold subject to redemption as per statute of Oregon. Witness my hand this 1st day of May, 1902. J. W. SEWELL, Sheriff of Washington County, Oregon. S. B. HUSTON, Attorney for Plaintiff.

CASTORIA. The Kid You Have Always Bought