

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.

FRIDAY, MAY 22, 1903.

FOR CONGRESSMAN 1ST. DISTRICT,
BINGER HERMANN.

The farmers of Great Britain are protectionists. Two years ago, for a war measure, the English government laid a rather heavy duty on imported grain and flour. The government wanted more money for the Boer war was expensive. Incidentally this grain tax served as a protection to English farmers. They want the tax to be made permanent. The farmers and the finance minister had a conference a few days ago at which the agriculturalists presented their case. The Secretary made no promises, and he called resolutely without the assurance they so much wanted.

J. L. Berry who advertised himself as president of a company of Quaker Doctors of Portland, Oregon, was published as a fraud by the Fresno Cal. Republican. The paper also admitted to its columns a correspondence wherein harsh words were used about Berry and his fake quaker doctors. Berry sued the republican for libel. The trial has just been finished and a verdict for damages amounting to \$1.00 was returned. This was given not because the Republican had exposed the fake company but because it had carelessly admitted to its columns a writing in which approbation epithets.

Mr. Reames told a story on Mr. Hermann last Saturday which he claimed is true and happened some years ago in Roseburg. Mr. Hermann met a young man whom he asked concerning his father. "Father is dead." Meeting the same young man two hours later he was again introduced, when the candidate asked "How is your father?" "He is still dead." Was the reply. One man in the audience whispered to his neighbor. "I heard that story ten years ago." Going down stairs, a woman, who had heard Mr. Reames, was heard to comment on the "still dead" story. "Huh, I heard that back in Iowa." If Mr. Reames still desires to tell the story, he ought to take lessons from Keady, who tells it most effectively, though he locates the place in Portland. This because if the First District is to be represented by a storyteller we want a good one.

The following paragraph is from the Oregon City Courier and the reader will note that it has a very bad attack. However the editor has told nothing but the truth, only some of the rest of us have been here so long that we do not realize the beauties about us. The old Kentuckian says:

"During the last week the sun has kissed the hills and valleys and the mountain tops of Oregon and turned them one and all into a blaze of glory. The valleys are rich with the promise of the harvest, the hills and woodlands are covered with bloom and springtime casts its aroma into the atmosphere with prodigal hands; the mountain tops are pinnacled peaks of virgin snow, pointing their crests into the eternal blue. No where in all the earth does the sun shine brighter or the world looks fairer than here in Oregon."

In the first district, the voters, who are to elect a representative in congress the first Monday in June, are apparently indifferent and apathetic. Republican take it that, of course, Hermann will be elected. So they are listless. Democrats know that the district is republican, and think, consequently, that it's not worth while to bother about. But there is a loud cry of democratic politicians, who are telling their party followers that, as republicans are apparently careless or indifferent, if they—the democrats—will come out, they may elect their candidate. This is a hopeful sign of the canvass. Democratic activity is the sure way to bring the republican voters out. It is not nearly two weeks till the election. The more active the democrats, the less likely will the republicans be to let the election go by default. The republicans of the first district want a republican representative. But the democratic campaign managers hope that republicans, thinking Hermann will be elected anyway, will not come out and vote. This is the sole hope of those who are supporting Reames. Republicans should make a note of it and get out and vote. If they want a republican representative in congress, the rational thing to do is to get out and vote for him. You are not to expect a result without use of the means necessary to produce it.—Oregonian.

HERMANN AND HITCHCOCK.

The INDEPENDENT is willing and anxious to wager a cancelled postage stamp and return it, if we win, that the Portland Journal will not publish this explanation of the reason why Binger Hermann resigned the office of U. S. Land Commissioner. The explanation is reasonable and what we in Oregon, who are not prejudiced except as truth, and is what Ex U. S. Senator Carter has given out as the understanding of people in the East, who are familiar with the facts. From this, exception of the Oregon Journal must be made, also the Washington correspondent of the Oregonian who was on duty last December and January, when it was feared that Binger Hermann might be a candidate for U. S. Senator and in the way. Senator Carter says:

"My understanding is that a distinct issue arose between Mr. Hermann and Secretary Hitchcock, involving the policy of the General Land Office, as administered by Mr. Hermann. Mr. Hermann took the broad, liberal Western idea of the administration of the land laws as his guide, while Mr. Hitchcock, with equal honesty, adopted a more rigid policy than that which has heretofore obtained in the administration of the land laws under Republican Administrations. As commissioner of the General Land Office, Mr. Hermann could not yield his convictions to the secretary, and therefore, resigned his position. This course of conduct was credible to Mr. Hermann, and the tenacious adherence of the Secretary of the Interior to his own views of republican land policy must be regarded as creditable to him."

WHERE MR. TONGUE STOOD.

Since the democratic candidate for congress from this district is quoting from the tariff speeches of the late Congressman Tongue, it is due the dead representative, who in life was over a staunch and ardent supporter of the policies espoused by the republican party, to recall his utterances in a speech made in congress just one year ago. In concluding that address, pronounced by the press of the county to be one of the ablest delivered during the last session of congress, Mr. Tongue said in part:

"In a few weeks there is to be an election in the state of Oregon, a state whose entire business welfare is interwoven with and dependent upon the prosperity of the agricultural and live-stock interests. The contest is between the republican and democratic parties. What is it you ask of the voter who contemplates voting the democratic ticket and supporting the democratic policies? You are not content with asking him to join with you in an effort to tear down the flag where it has been erected upon American territory by the courage of American soldiers."

"But you also ask the voters of that state to deliberately deal a deadly blow to their own business interests and to stand by and support that political party which openly threatens to despoil them of their share of that prosperity which, under republican laws, administered by republican administrations, is now enjoyed by all classes of the people in all sections of our country."

"Against this threatened democratic attack upon the business interests and prosperity of the most numerous and industrious class of our citizens, (the farmers) the republican party stands for the equal and fair protection of every legitimate American industry and the business prosperity of all classes of the American people."

"For the vindication of these principles, faithfully embodied into laws, passed by republican congress, and administered by republican presidents, I submit for the consideration and judgement of the American people, with their own memories and observations as witnesses, the widespread and universal prosperity of 1902 against the equally widespread and universal calamity of 1895. These conditions, not theories, have been witnessed, experienced, suffered, and are known, by all of us."

Lord, God of hosts, be with us yet, Lest we forget, lest we forget."

THE ROSEBURG LAND OFFICE.

Democrats, and especially the Portland Journal, have been industriously proclaiming that Mr. Hermann, who in 1871-3 was Receiver in the Roseburg land office, while performing the duties of such receiver bought and paid for government land, and was dismissed from his office. Up to this point the truth is adhered to, but they tell more which is not true and thus make the half truth more insidious than would be a falsehood in it entirely. They say he was dismissed because he bought land when the law did not permit him to do so, and quote sec. 452, rivers, state. U. S., which reads:

"The officers, clerks, and employees in the General Land-Office are prohibited from directly or indirectly purchasing or becoming interested in the purchase of any of the public land; and any person who violates this sec-

tion shall forthwith be removed from his office."

This law enacted April 25, 1812. At first glance it might seem to be conclusive, but note the language, "office and in the General Land Office." This was construed by all officials and not held to the contrary by even the department, to mean that only those employed in the general land office were included in this prohibition. Seventeen years later, in 1829, the Secretary interpreted the law to mean that local land officers are included, and since that time no purchases have been allowed. Before that various local land officers entered land as did Mr. Hermann. Their entries were inspected by the Department at Washington, allowed and patents issued. But, it may be asked, if he was not discharged for buying land, for what reason was he dismissed? That was thirty years ago. The four years tenure of office was not firmly established. What a little later was known as the "spoils system" prevailed. Mr. Hermann had done for him actively entered the senatorial contest, Corbett was defeated. The next year when the new senator was in office, he in effect said to Hermann, "you were not my friend, therefore you may go, and make room for one who was my friend." "Hermann was dismissed!" not because he bought land, but because he supported the wrong man for United States Senator. This explanation can readily be believed when it is called to mind that Mr. Hermann, since 1873, made six campaigns as a candidate for congress and was opposed by the best men in the democratic party, yet this is the first time this matter has ever been mentioned. Mr. Hermann bought the land and paid for it at a time when the department held that he had a right to do so, hence no indiscretion, much less crime, was committed.

THE PHILIPPINE TARIFF.

Mr. Reames would have free trade between the Philippines and the United States of America. So would the republicans, now, immediately, if it were practicable. Duties are lower than the Dingley schedule, would have been lower still but for the bigging of the democratic minority in congress. The Philippine duty is levied not for the general duty of the United States but for defraying the expenses of the Insular Government. The old Spanish system of taxation was so repugnant to the American ideal, that it was repudiated as soon as we came into possession of the Islands. Society and the Island conditions were and are in such a chaotic state there that a listing of property for assessment, in our well organized counties is impossible. Wherefore resort is had to collecting a duty on imports as they land. This is easily done, indeed secures equal taxation to all. The outsider pays the tax instead of the local citizen as is the case here when assessor Wilcox lists our property and the county court fixes the rate we must pay on the same. Republicans want this duty taken off just as much as do democrats and they will have it off just as soon as a practicable way can be found for transferring the burden from outsiders to the inhabitants of the Islands. When the Philippine tariff is repealed, no republican principle will be surrendered. The republican tariff for protection will not be disturbed. If Mr. Reames and his party show how money for the Insular government can be raised by the ordinary American method of local taxation, the import duties will at once be removed.

THE LATE JOHN B. FORD.

The father of the plate glass industry in the United States. Captain John B. Ford, died, May 1, 1903, at his home in Creighton, Pa., in his ninety-third year. He began life as an artisan, closed his career the possessor of great wealth, and was followed to his grave with the good will and the blessings of thousands of his fellow-men. Captain Ford was the inventor of a process which was the starting point of plate glass making in the United States, and he lived to see more than six-sevenths of the enormous consumption of that product in his own country supplied by the labor and industry of his own country. He was also the founder of a successful plant at Wyandotte, Mich., for the manufacture of soda ash, baking soda. Captain Ford was a firm believer in the "American policy" of laying duties on imports.

President Roosevelt cannot be greatly disgruntled at Binger Hermann since the President sent a message to Hermann inviting him to meet the special train at Ashland, and join the party in their private car. Mr. Hermann's appointments will prevent this, though he will meet Mr. Roosevelt in Salem.

Woods & Adams, Forest Grove, Ore. Woods & Adams

GREAT BUILDING SALE!

Grocery Specials

Here, as well as everywhere else surplus goods are being sacrificed. Below we give a few items of which there are many:

- "Velvet," "Perfection," "Soux" or "Polo" soap, 8 bars for.....25c
- Ten bars "Diamond P" soap.....25c
- All 10c toilet soaps.....5c
- 1lb can Egg-Phosphate baking powder.....25c

- 1lb can Calumet baking powder.....20c
- 1lb can Alta baking powder.....30c
- 1/2lb can Alta baking powder.....15c
- 2 pk'gs "Force".....25c
- 3lb pk'gs Gold Dust.....20c
- 3lb pk'gs Dew Drop.....20c
- All 15c can tomatoes.....11c
- 45c jug maple syrup.....35c
- 25c bottle maple syrup.....20c
- 10c pkg Alpha Home Pudding.....5c
- 20lbs good, clean rice.....\$1.00
- 3 lbs good English breakfast tea.....50c

Everything is being reduced except those articles which we have to buy over again every few days.

Stove Snaps

A few "Charter Oak" stoves and ranges on hand which are reduced to such a point that if you are in need of a stove you can't afford not to buy now.

Dishes Reduced

All decorated ware and all large pieces of white ware such as platters, tureens, butter dishes, pitchers, etc, reduced 10 to 30 per cent.

Many substantial reductions in hardware, tinware, graniteware, etc.

During this sale we will continue to pay the highest price for

COUNTRY PRODUCE

Butter, eggs, poultry, wool, tallow, hides, etc, and they count the same as cash. But we cannot make any but short time credits to anyone and do not want to open any new accounts.

We have left one or two latest pattern

WHITE SEWING MACHINES

at less than half the agent's price.



The Building Which is to be Torn Down.

As fast as possible materials are being collected for the construction of our splendid

New Brick and Stone Store

which is to replace the old wooden one we now occupy. Between now and July 4th we must reduce our

\$25,000 Stock

enough to pack it into less than half the space we now occupy. To do this we are reducing prices so as to make it a special inducement for people to help us unload.

It is plain to everyone that it is better for us to make considerable sacrifice rather than cart goods back and forth, and we are trying to do this in the most intelligent manner we know. We are buying nothing we are not compelled to have, and we are slaughtering everything we can get along without. No item closed out will be replaced until we are in our new store.

Come now if you want

the Best Bargains.

Ladies Suits

We have ten or twelve tailor made suits left over from last year. All well made and well lined—



part of the jackets are silk lined—and we guarantee that new suits of such materials and as well made as these can't be bought anywhere for less than \$12 or \$15. We have divided them into two lots and sell them at

4.50 & 5.50 SUIT

Shoe Department

In this department as everywhere else, most items are reduced—some more than others.

3,000 Pairs

To select from. All sizes and all widths, and almost all varieties.



Dry Goods

- Hundreds of Articles Reduced
- 75c white quilts reduced to 50c
- \$1.25 stand covers.....90c
- 2.50 portiers.....\$1.00
- 3.00 ".....2.35
- 4.50 ".....3.95
- 1.50 Muslin night gowns.....1.15
- 1.00 "......75
- .75 " pants......55
- 1.50 Kid gloves.....1.20
- 1.25 Kid gloves.....1.00

Big reductions in ribbons, laces, Embroideries, braides, Applique, bread and fringe trimmings.

- 50c Elderdown reduced to.....35c
- 35c ".....25c
- \$1.25 dressing saques.....75c
- 60c & 75c dressing saques.....45c
- Table linens reduced 10 to 20 per cent.

Worsted dress goods reduced 10 to 25 per cent.

Outing flannels reduced 10 to 15 per cent.

Ladies belts 50c, 60c, & 75c values—choice for.....45c

All winter goods, such as woolen hosiery, quilts, blankets, ladies' jackets, men's overcoats, etc, reduced one-fourth to one-third.

All silks, velvets, velveteens, etc, reduced.

A big assortment of ladies' shirt waists at reduced prices. Everyone who prices them is impressed with their cheapness.

Napkins, towels and handkerchiefs reduced.

Big reduction in underwear.

Corsets Reduced



ALL OUR P. N. and all odd makes and numbers of corsets surprisingly reduced. Will close out all except Thompsons Glove Fitting.

A big lot of childrens corset-waists—"Dr. Warners"—sizes 18, 19 and 20—regular 25c sellers at just

HALF PRICE
2 for 25 cents.

Clothing Dep't

Except a few staple articles which we know will sell anyway, every item in this splendid department is reduced. Too many reductions to mention. Suffice it to say: EVERY ARTICLE IS A BARGAIN.

WOODS & ADAMS Forest Grove, Or. WOODS & ADAMS