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TUESDAY, JUNE 5, 1888.

A SILVER PLANK.

A bright reporter for the St. Louis Republican professes to give a portion of a conversation that took place in the Southern hotel, in that city, a few evenings ago, between a number of delegates from the mining states. Here is a sample of their talk:

J. W. Dorsey, (a prominent Nevada mine owner:) "The democratic party must protect the silver interests of the slope. The republicans will certainly insert a free coinage plank in their platform, and if we don't secure a similar plank it will cost us thousands of votes on the slope this fall."

Mr. Lyons, (a cattle baron of Colorado:) "It's mighty little chance we'll get at the platform. Bill Scott has got in his work, and it is already written. Those people down East seem to think we Westerners are not capable of caring for ourselves, and don't know our wants. They think the whole country ought to go mad every time they are bitten by a yellow dog."

Ex-Governor English, of Indiana: "You needn't worry, Jim, that silver plank will go in, or there will be a bigger racket than any democratic convention ever had on its hands before."

H. A. Mason, (another cattle baron, from Nevada:) We've got the pens and can borrow the ink, and know how to use them, and before we get through with them, the easterners will find we are capable of writing a plank."

This "silver plank" has long been clamored for by the mine owners, and it would seem from the above that politicians are beginning to think it worthy of their attention. It contains a singularly modest demand. The owners of silver bullion merely ask that the government pay them a bounty of 35 per cent. on all the white metal bought in the mints and assay offices for coining. Or, to put it in other words, it is a demand that the treasury department follow the example of the city council of Salem, when awarding the contract for the city printing, and purchase its raw material of the highest bidder.

The present coinage law requires the secretary of the treasury to purchase enough silver bullion, to coin from 2,000,000 to 4,000,000 standard dollars a month. Nothing is said about the price he shall pay, but as a business man working for the interest of the country, he pays current market rates for the treasure, which, at this time is about 95 cents an ounce. The dollar contains 412½ grains, nine-tenths fine, which gives it a value of 73 cents. The royalty on this coinage, counting it at 30,000,000 short weight dollars a year, is $8,100,000, which goes into the treasury to add to the ever growing surplus. Mine owners protest against this, and ask "the free coinage of silver." This expression hides a piratical demand, which we will briefly explain.

The owner of gold bullion carries his treasure to an assay office or a sub-treasury, and is paid weight for weight in coin. This even exchange is made because the intrinsic value of the gold unit is equal to its face value, and therefore the refined bullion is worth its weight in coin. This is called free coinage; the government paying the expense of minting the royal metal. The free coinage of silver, that has so long filled our ears, is a simple demand that the treasurer pay out a corresponding weight of coined standard dollars for the silver bullion that he purchases. This is simply asking for the mine owner of the country a bonus of 35 per cent on his product, which must strike the uninitiated as protection run mad.

The silver producer justifies his claim with this chop logic: "The dollar worth 73 cents passes for a dollar. A mere flat of the government creates 27 cents of value. 'In God we trust' for the outcome. It is a sin and a shame that we are deprived of this handsome margin, therefore we will raise a howl and threaten to break things if our demand is not conceded."

Some of these days our metal currency will be rectified, and the profit on our 73 cent dollars will be applied to making them full weight. So long as the royalty on these deficient coins remains in the national treasury, there will be no greater loss to the country than the cost of melting the immense hoards of silver and coining them over. But if the fallacious profit on this industry is paid to our Mackays, and O'Briens and Haggins and other mine owners, when the day of justification comes they will not be on hand to whack up, and thus the working man and the poor widow, upon whom the burden of expense ultimately rests, will be made to replace this liberal bounty paid into the hands of protected millionaires.

Free silver coinage will be robbery of the public; Grant defeated such an attempt and Hayes interposed his veto. Cleveland to his credit has also shown himself sound on the currency question. A democratic convention may put in a silver plank, but it will be hard to find an executive who will sanction such spoliation.

THE STATE ELECTION.

The returns from the election, given on another page, show a decided republican victory. Hermann's plurality will likely reach 3,000, nearly doubling the plurality he received lest time. This is partly due to the increased vigor shown by the republicans, and partly to his personal popularity. Four years of faithful service in congress, (when the present term is out,) being thought worthy of a renewal of the trust. The legislature is also republican, which assures a republican senator to succeed Dolph. This result may be accepted as a clear expression of the will of the people. The campaign has been an active one, although we take pride in saying it has not been sullied with personality or bitterness. The issue presented to the people was high or low tariff, and prohibition was persistently introduced. This expression of will at the polls being regarded as an index of the popular feeling in a wider sphere, a national interest centres in our state election, and a sort of unfair influence is brought to bear by sending in speakers from other states. But the people of Oregon have not been swerved from their ordinary judgment by all the eloquence that has been expended, and all the urgent appeals made. This is a close state, and the republican plurality ranges from zero to 2,500 votes, as accidental conditions may determine, this year it is high tide and the excess transcends that limit. This is extremely gratifying and may be attributed to several causes. Hermann's heavy vote, as we remarked above, may be assigned to his personal merit over his democratic competitor. Gearin is a young man, a favorite in society, but not noted as a worker, and hence unsuited to the position he sought. Hermann, on the contrary, has proved himself equal to the requirement, and it is always a safe rule to let well enough alone.

There has been a great stir made in the newspapers and by speakers on the platform about high tariff and low tariff, the application of this principle hinging on the proposed removal of the duty on wool. John Minto and a small following of protective extremists, have worked themselves into hysterics over this agitation, and almost wore out the numeration table in the endeavor to show that without protection the sheep industry would be ruined. Their calculation does not seem to have been convincing, however, as numerous sheep raisers scouted the idea of a tax on wool, and farmers in Western Oregon say the small bands of sheep they keep to scavenger their farms, are the most profitable crop they can raise. We do not believe the tariff discussion influenced the vote to any great extent, because both great parties are confused over this issue, low tariff republicans being pronounced and numerous, and they being offset by high tariff democrats.

The prohis do not seem to have made much headway in the state or county during the last two years, which is a bad omen for their ultimate success. Their war on the liquor traffic is sympathized with extensively by republicans and democrats, but their impracticable method of bringing about its abolition does not win approval. You must first creep and then go. Nature is opposed to violent changes. The war on the saloon element can be successfully prosecuted by attacking and occupying its weak places, and zigzagging up to its main defenses as Grant captured Petersburg. But to expect to carry all by a coup de main—by one decisive stroke—is in conflict with universal experience, and hence gains but few converts. The third party will hold together till the November election, and then if it makes only trifling gains, we may look for a political re-combination.

The result of the election is gratifying and the CAPITAL JOURNAL extends congratulations to its readers.

AND still they come. Here is Congressman Laird, of Nebraska, addressing his republican district convention, which chose delegates to the Chicago convention, in these words: "I am for changes that will give us people of the west free lumber, free salt, free sugar and free coal. Take the tax off the shelter of our heads; take the tax off the fuel that warms us in winter. And if this shall be accounted treason to the party I love, then, as Patrick Henry said of his compromising utterances, make the most of it!" Such a recalcitrant lawgiver should be turned over to the Statesman editor for discipline.

THE San Francisco Bulletin has the high tariff malady bad. It says: "A victorious army of 100,000 men marching up the San Joaquin, ravaging and destroying our orchards, orange groves and wheat fields, blowing up mining properties on the distant flank, pillaging and devastating, could not cause wider ruin than that which is so quietly ordained in the Mills bill." Such harrowing testimony is a striking example of piling up the agony.

THE democratic convention meets in St. Louis to-day. They expected to open proceedings with a deafening hurrah for a democratic victory gained in Oregon, but this call upon their lung power will not be made. They can fix up their ticket and adopt their platform in the hope of a big time next November, but aid and comfort from this state is denied them, so their joy is all reversionary.

THE dispatches taken off the wires in this city, every few minutes, from the St. Lotis convention, are of the most fragmentary kind, and conrain but few items of interest. The large barge body of delegates was called to order at 12 22, by Chairman Barnune. Dakota was excluded from the committees, because of contesting delegations. The other memoranda that have come into our hands are of trifling interest.

THE editor of the Baker City Democrat has wisely reserved his feelings for the worst. He says: "Our hopes of seeing Oregon among the sisterhood of democratic states may experience the cold wave of non-fulfillment." The cold wave has come with the force of a deluge and the temperature is of arctic severity.

If You Fear an Attack

Of fever and ague, or bilous remittent fever don't resort to quinine, a cumulative and pernicious drug that has ruined many constitutions. Use without delay a remedy which the leading physicians of America have recommended for over thirty years past—Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. Dumb ague and ague cake, no less than the actively febrile forms of malarial disease, are promptly relieved and ultimately uprooted by it. In the tropics, where febrile complaints of this sort are more virulent than in the temperate zone, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters has established a reputation for preventive and remedial efficacy which competition has not been able to affect prejudicially—nay has even served to strengthen. Disorders of the stomach and bowels, particularly those to which malaria gives rise, are speedily relieved by it. Kidney complaints, rheumatism, nervousness and sleeplessness, sick headache and constipation yield to it. Appetite and sleep are both improved by it.

Worth Knowing.

Mr. W. H. Morgan, merchant, Lake City, Fla., was taken with a severe cold, attended with a distressing cough and a running into consumption in its first stages. He tried many so-called popular cough remedies and steadily grew worse. Was reduced in flesh, had difficulty in breathing and was unable to sleep. Finally tried Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption and found immediate relief, and after using about a half dozen bottles found himself well and has had no return of the disease. No other remedy can show so grand a record of cures, as Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, guaranteed to do just what is claimed for it.—Trial bottle free at H. W. Cox's drug store.

Weary and Worn.

When the tired factory operator, the weary out-door laborer, the overtasked bookkeeper or clerk seeks a medical recompense for expenditure of bodily force, where shall he find it? Could the recorded experience of thousands of workers be voiced, the verdict would be that Hostetter's Bitters renews failing strength, stimulates the jaded mental powers to fresh activity, and relaxes undue nervous tension as nothing else does. Digestion, a regular habit of body, appetite and sleep are promoted by it, and it is an admirable auxiliary in the recovery of health by convalescents. A fastidious stomach is not offended by it, and to persons of both sexes in delicate health who occasionally feel the need of an efficient tonic, the whole range of the pharmacopoia and the catalogue of proprietary medicines does not present a more useful, safer or more decisive one. It is also incomparable for fever and ague, rheumatism and kidney troubles.

Marion County Election Returns.

PRECINCTS.	W. B. Magers	J. A. Rotan	D. C. Byland	F. A. Ford	A. Gobalet	W. J. Culver	W. T. Van Scoy	Joseph A. Sellwood	D. W. Yoder	W. T. Rigdon	J. D. Hurst	L. Harding	F. X. Mathieu	W. T. Grim	A. H. Cornelius	Louis Barzee	Henry Parker	A. F. Blackerby	W. P. Johnson	G. G. Van Wagner	A. O. Condit	Virgil H. Reade	C. D. Coleman	J. B. Starr	W. I. Ray	F. J. Babcock	Alex. Thompson	Henry Schemaker	E. M. Croisan	J. G. Eberhard	J. D. Darby	H. S. Jory	Wm. Simpson	T. W. Davenport	W. F. Dugan	Charles Miller	T. L. Davidson	W. H. Downing	Frank Feller	Wm. Armstrong	S. Layman	J. Q. Wilson	T. T. Geer	J. B. Waldo	G. W. Belt	H. H. Hewitt	John Burnett	W. P. Lord	G. M. Miller	John M. Gearin	Binger Hermann
	FOR CORONER.			FOR SURVEYOR.			SCHOOL SUPT.			FOR COMMISSIONERS.						FOR ASSESSOR.			TREASURER.			FOR RECORDER.			CLERK.		FOR SHERIFF.																									
Salem	122	259	191		132	182		126	183			168	163	204	207		109	203	127	184			120	193	118	203		129	185							111	111	110	107	107	202	202	201	201	200	150	148	108	229	14	211	216
East Salem		110	355		107	284		246	242			208	210	203	284		206	265	239	258			211	306		283		226	276							204	214	212	217	208	279	279	270	270	254	248	154	194	245	69	201	201
South Salem		132	160		118	118		125	84			112	113	99	99		113	101	114	98			115	106		141		121	167							109	110	112	109	106	108	108	106	104	104	146	146	110	130	95	112	112
North Salem		35	180		141	101		156	86			130	134	108	108		130	109	134	104			126	113		152		147	97							127	127	129	127	106	108	108	109	109	73	73	38	101	101	41	41	112
Jefferson		22	195		35	75		57	49			11	16	72	75		75	75	32	75			37	79		57		38	72							37	37	32	37	26	31	31	31	31	84	83	21	79	79	21	21	82
Buhlard		3	177		23	49		9	44			2	1	62	47		22	60	23	46			21	80		22		21	51							2	2	2	2	2	6	6	3	3	3	4	4	3	3	3	3	3	3
Aurora			50		13	63		103	74			128	96	73	73		73	73	73	73			95	73		123		102	59							104	100	94	100	100	72	72	72	72	72	72	72	72	72	36	61	61
Gervais			79					9	21			60	61	59	57		73	44	75	75			61	73		59		67	55							67	43	73	66	66	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44
Butteville												59	61	58	58		94	166	45	45			65	78		34		36	34							36	40	73	40	40	82	82	82	82	82	82	82	82	82	82	82	82	82
Hubbard												42	66	170	170		81	82	35	35			62	79		47		37	37							47	49	49	49	49	32	32	32	32	32	32	32	32	32	32	32	32	32
Champoeg												30	65	80	80		73	32	32	32			22	29		23		34	34							31	22	22	22	22	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74
Lincoln												62	62	80	80		44	56					46	71		94		47	47							47	40	40	40	40	56	56	56	56	56	56	56	56	56	56	56	56	56
Howell Prairie												35	33	31	31		166						75	78		43		31	31							31	49	49	49	49	43	43	43	43	43	43	43	43	43	43	43	43	43
Garfield												33	35	36	36		82	56	43	43			39	39		34		37	37							37	22	22	22	22	32	32	32	32	32	32	32	32	32	32	32	32	32
Woodburn												23	23	170	170		32	74	32	32			75	71		34		37	37							37	40	40	40	40	56	56	56	56	56	56	56	56	56	56	56	56	56
Labish												47	47	80	80		32	56	32	32			39	36		34		37	37							37	43	43	43	43	32	32	32	32	32	32	32	32	32	32	32	32	32
Champoeg												30	30	80	80								73	71		34		37	37							37	43	43	43	43	32	32	32	32	32	32	32	32	32	32	32	32	32
Lincoln												62	62	80	80								67	71		34		37	37							37	43	43	43	43	32	32	32	32	32	32	32	32	32	32	32	32	32
Broch												35	35	33	33								32	32		47		37	37							37	43	43	43	43	32	32	32	32	32	32	32	32	32	32	32	32	32
Mehama																																																					
Stayton																																																					
Marion																																																					
Turner																																																					
Abiqua																																																					
Butteville																																																					
St. Paul																																																					
Fairfield																																																					

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Us on our weekly edition, as it contains so much excellent reading matter. We propose writing up the fruit interests of this section, and you cannot do better than to have the weekly mailed to your friends east whom you wish to post on the resources of Oregon.

DISSOLUTION NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO whom it may concern, that the copartnership heretofore existing between Catterlin & Hicks, photographers has this day been dissolved by mutual consent, L. J. Hicks retiring. All debts owing by the late firm are assumed and are payable by F. J. Catterlin, who continues in the business at the old stand. All debts due the said late firm are payable to said Catterlin.

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L. J. HICKS.

5-25,6-22-w

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