THE ARGUS

County Official Paper.

The Only Democratic Paper in Washington County.

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OUR CANDIDATE.

FOR PRESIDENT

William J. Bryan,

Of Nebraska.

MEASURES, NOT MEN.

The great question now before the American people is one of measures, not men, and the fact that Wm. J. Bryan is a young man and an intellectual giant is no open sesame to the presidential chair. Major McKinley has served his state in Congress, and he too, has a reputation for intellectuality. But this alone is no passport to the presidency. The measures endorsed by each candidate, and which they are specially pledged to promote in case of election, are what are now being considered by nearly 14 millions of voters. Characteristic of these measures are the support and defense given them.

In the first place, a careful resume as to what interests these measures are closely allied, is necessary. The platform enunciated at St. Louis in June was written by eastern sentiment and a sentiment that has been nourished in the great monied centers. It declares for a gold standard and then deprecates that attitude by asking for and pledging to all purposes, international bimetallism. This is an apology for the single gold standard plank, if reason be used in analysis. The plank is for the benefit of eastern capitalists and means "stability of values"—that is, a "stable dollar"—in other words, a condition which means this class shall in the future buy as much or more wheat, meat or cotton, as does it at present. In other words—and is not this true—the dollar is put paramount to the production which it is to buy and the greater the purchasing power, the more wheat, meat, cotton and agricultural production it can control.

Now to the bimetallic plank, which seeks to give us a greater volume of circulating medium and enlarge our means of market. Everybody knows that all wealth is the creature of labor upon conditional elements. All know that perishable productions such as produced by farmers must have a sufficient market to make profit. Today, the annual consumption of wheat is less than it has been per capita for some time. Why? Because the people have no money to properly supply wants and the market is slow, while the consumptive ability is greater than ever, here, as well as abroad. Therefore, bimetallism stands for the common, plain, producing and laboring people and as states west and south of Pennsylvania produce:

100 per cent of the cotton.
100 per cent of the cane sugar.
100 per cent of the gold.
100 per cent of the silver.
97 per cent of the corn.
92 per cent of the wheat.
92 per cent of the barley.
87 per cent of the oats,

look out for measures which are supportive of conditions which give us more money for our productions, for upon our ability to produce, our soil and our active production, are the riches of our capitalists made possible and all government founded. Therefore it is the measure we wish inculcated into law that we support. McKinley stands for the gold standard and "stable dollar"—a dollar which will buy as much or more grain as it now does. Bryan stands for a measure which bespeaks a larger circulation of money which in turn means better prices for productive labor (of course, there are "reasoners" who would call this "repudiation") and less wheat to pay a debtor's dollar, or legitimate tax, and this is what we want. McKinley rejects; Bryan elects; be careful how you vote. You are the one interested.

FIRED AT RANDOM.

Let us suppose things conversely from what they now are, relative to to prices and values Suppose 30 years ago this nation had borrowed 200 millions of dollars from England, and that each dollar would then buy one bushel of wheat. Assume, at maturity, now, this 200 millions should be paid and in the markets of the world each dollar would buy but one half bushel of wheat. Would we be repudiationists if we refused to pay them 400 millions of dollars?

***

Now we come to deductions. The situtation at present is directly opposite Years back the nation borrowed. Pay day is coming. When we made some of these loans the silver dollar and the gold dollar were equal, commercially and legally. We will all acknowledge this. The use of gold as a monetary metal, over the world gave it 60 per cent of its commercial value. The greater per cent of the value of silver was derived in the same manner. The production of each metal has relatively ranged on equal outputs for centuries. Was silver falling when the silver dollar was dropped from free coinage? No. If it should be demonetized would not the laws of supply and demand teach the holders of our paper (bonds etc) that the dearth of primary money would make the dollar greater in purchasing power? And has it not so done? But you say, everything is now produced cheaper than 20 years back. Certainly but is not gold bullion also produced cheaper and at an equal ratio in cheapness? But why does it hold its stability under these conditions? Simply because its money uses have increased, not diminished. In turn, silver, relatively, commercially holds its measure with all commodities with the exception of gold. To him who looks with a view to intelligent understanding of the question, it becomes apparent then, that the monetary function of silver had something to do with its values prior to 1873.

***

At this date, because people desire to give a larger volume of circulating medium, that a farmer may procure a dollar with less wheat, meat or cotton in order that he may pay his interest or tax, they are called repudiators or anarchists. Almost any person will admit that conditions are sometimes inexplicable, but we have yet to meet a single gold standard advocate who denies that a smaller volume of money means greater purchasing power for the unit measure. Therefore, if we reverse those conditions, which mathematical calculation teaches were imposed by legislation are we any more repudiators than if we refused to pay 400 millions as stated in the beginning of this article?

ONLY MISTAKEN.

The Argus will not believe that the Independent lies in its assertions which oppose the free coinage of silver, and which are supposed to set at naught arguments for bimetallism. It is but mistaken in its zeal, and by being over zealous does not exercise prudence in figures which it places before the people for inspection. The Independent contained the following article last week:

"The stock assertion of the free coiners that the prices of wheat and silver began to fall in 1873, the year of the "great crime," and have fallen continuously ever since, is easy to answer. It is only necessary to say that the statement is untrue. The market records show that wheat did not begin to fall until 1883. In 1882 it was several points higher than in 1874, 1875 and 1876; and in 1881 it was higher than it had been at any time during the previous ten years, with a single exception. But in the same period, while wheat was keeping its price and frequently rising silver fell more than 10 per cent. It is absurd, therefore, to talk about a connection between the two things."

As a matter of fact the statements are erroneous. According to authentic reports and statistics the market price of wheat, the mean average, was:

1873	wheat per bushel	$1 31.
1874	" " "	1 43
1875	" " "	1 12
1876	" " "	1 24
1877	" " "	1 17
1878	" " "	1 34
1879	" " "	1 07
1880	" " "	1 25
1881	" " "	1 11
1882	" " "	1 19
1893	" " "	1 13

The average reader can judge for himself. The table given is absolutely correct. Without pointing out the falsity of the Independent's article, it is plainly seen. Read it carefully. It does not seek to lie. It is simply honestly mistaken. But, just to call attention to one thing, its remark on the price of wheat in 1882 being several points higher than in '74, '75 and '76; the prices in those years were, $1.43, $1.12 and $1.24, and the average price for '82 was $1.19. The Independent is helping the silver cause by these "honest" errors.

AGAINST GOLD STANDARD.

There is no disputing the fact that the legislative delegation of this county received many free silver republican votes on the strength of the candidates having ing pledged themselves to vote for Hon. J. H. Mitchell, whose recent record and vote in congress pronounce him an ardent supporter of free and unlimited coinage of silver. Therefore, the fact that an entire republican delegation was elected does not signify that this county is solid for a "stable" dollar which each year is buying more wheat and a larger measure of product. The demand was universal amongst republicans who believed in bi-metallism that Mitchell be the avowed choice for U. S. Senator. Indeed it was reported that a part of the delegation held out until a few days before election when the pressure became so strong for Mitchell support or open defeat at the polls, that they "signed up" to support the ardent free and unlimited coinage senator. The county is against the gold standard and nothing but a partisan prejudice and blind following of a gold leadership will keep it out of the Bryan column

GOLD STANDARD ADVOCATES
Admit Free Coinage Would Raise Values of Productions.

The gold standard advocates admit that free coinage would "raise the values of every thing except labor." This, in itself is a contradictory statement. Why? Because there is no production outside of natural primary resources, but what is the result of labor. Therefore, labor's value is enhanced—labor's production is enhanced in value. By making the above specious plea, McKinleyites hope to capture the laboring vote. The argument that the producers of the United States are not laborers falls to pieces by its own absurd weight. The south and the west are great granaries. They constitute that upon which all the riches of the United States rest—the productions of cotton, wheat and meat for export and the raw material for eastern manufacturers. Give the producer good prices for his toil and the plain people prosper.

In their zeal to elect McKinley, they are making many damaging admissions. And, when all other argument fails, they resort to such as this; "Anarchist," "Repudiationist," "Fool and Half-witted." Has it not come to a pretty pass because a man wants to see farmers get more for their product that he must be called such unseemly names?

THE MOUNTAIN LABORED
And Has Brought Forth a Mouse.

Bryan says free silver will benefit the laborer and the debtor. But how can it help either if silver under free coinage advances to the gold level? Here is where Bryan refutes Bryan. It would be as hard under such conditions for the laborer to earn a silver dollar or the debtor to pay one as it is to earn or pay a gold dollar.—Independent, August 21, 1896.

The above is from a paper which supports the gold standard. That paper at one time said many mean things of the single gold standard, only a little over one year back. But to the point: Free coinage of the world's silver would mean that bullion would be brought here from everywhere, to be coined, or deposited to receive silver certificates, and exchanged for our products. This would stimulate our markets; would relieve the stringency of money and necessarily mean better prices. The farmer is a laborer. His crops do not grow without tilling. Any policy which would enlarge the volume of circulating medium, must, it would appear to those of average intelligence, enhance the values of labor's products. If there be more money there will be better prices and more likelihood of the laborer having an opportunity to earn the dollar above in question. It is very plain that the above is laboriously written and is supposed to be a clincher. It can but be written on a parallel with the converse assumption, that a man could earn a dollar, anyway, whether or not there was a dollar in existence to receive.

Supporters of the gold standard who are not such from a careful study of the question will do well to call into mind the fact that when gold became a monetary metal the framers of law measured its value in the productions of labor—or commodities. As well, was silver. The monetary uses, when foundation was laid for a contraction of other moneys, necessarily would enlarge and make it the more valuable by virtue of the demand for the primary money. Silver, with its uses restricted by law, has practically held its own with commodity values. Gold or gold bullion is worth in commodities just two times what it was 25 years ago. What gives it this value? Legislation, is it not?

The spectacle of the tandem team, "Tariff Reform and gold standard" and "High Tariff and gold standard," pulling McKinley in the "corporation" coach, racing against the Mr. Bryan in a buckboard drawn by the wheel horses of the west and south, is enough to excite envy in the minds of monarchical people who don't know the intricacies and excitement of a popular election in a popular government for its chief executive.

Scott says a dollar is a fraudulent dollar, if it be not supported on gold! This Lear of Oregon politics, this Iago of monetary philosophy, who rails at all values not of gold, forgets that the gold dollar was first measured by commodities and now wants the commodity measured in the gold dollar. Forgets this Falstaff of hypothesis that prior to 1873 the silver dollar was not a "fraudulent dollar."

The dear old Oregonian is now in the throes of labor trying to give birth to a distinction between the "debt paying" and "purchasing" power of a legal tender dollar. Would not the merchant give you a "debt paying" dollar's worth of goods to get this dollar of a dollar's "purchasing" power in order to pay the dollar's debt he incurred to buy the goods out of which he sold you the dollar's worth?

Whoever heard of a country which had two much metallic money? Has profane history given such recital? Has fiction, that Monte Christo of human imagining, ever depicted it?

Sheriff's Sale on Foreclosure.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that, whereas an execution and order of sale was on the 23rd day of July, 1896, duly issued out the circuit court of the State of Oregon for the county of Washington in a cause in said court wherein Robert Balfour, Robert Brodie Forman and Alexander Guthrie were plaintiffs and Gideon O. Bailey, Dora Bailey, George Pope, assignee of Gideon O. Bailey, insolvent debtor, and Wadhams & Company, a corporation, were defendants, upon a judgment, decree and order of sale duly taken and entered in said court and cause on the 23rd day of July, 1896, in favor of the said plaintiffs and against the said defendants Gideon O. Bailey and Dora Bailey, for the sum of five thousand, fifty-two and 61-100 dollars, [$5052.61] in gold coin of the United States with interest thereon in like coin at the rate of eight [8] per cent. per annum from said 23rd day of July, 1896, and the further sum of twenty-one dollars costs and disbursements; and said execution is to me directed commanding me as sheriff of said county to sell the real property below described in order to satisfy said sum of five thousand, fifty-two and 61-100 dollars and twenty-one dollars costs and disbursments and accruing costs.

Now, therefore, by virtue and in pursuance of said execution, decree and order of sale I shall, on Tuesday the 1st day of September, 1896, at the hour of ten o'clock A. M. of said day, at the front door of the county court house at Hillsboro, in said county of Washington, offer for sale and sell at public auction to the highest bidder for cash, gold coin of the United States, the following described real property:—Beginning at the northwest corner of section twenty-four [24] in township one [1] south of range one [1] west of the Willamette Meridean, and running thence east one hundred and sixty [160] rods; thence south one hundred (100) rods; thence west one hundred and sixty (160) rods; thence north one hundred (100) rods to the place of beginning containing one hundred acres of land situate in Washington county, State of Oregon; and also the following tract of land, to-wit: Beginning at the Government stake on the west line of said section twenty-four (24), it being the half mile stake on said line; thence east one hundred and sixty (160) rods; thence north sixty (60) rods; thence west one hundred and sixty (160) rods; thence south sixty (60) rods to the place of beginning, containing sixty acres of land, more or less, in township one (1), south of range one (1) west of the Willamette Meridean, in Washington County, State of Oregon; to satisfy said sums of money, and the costs and expenses of sale; said property will be sold subject to the statutory right of redemption.

Dated, July 28, 1896. W. D. Bradford, Sheriff of Washington County, Oregon.

Francis D. Chessman, Attorney for plaintiff. 31-5

Look!

Rare Bargains

These Properties For Sale

Enquire at The Argus office.

No 2 10 acres, half cleared, 1 acre beaverdam, rest slashed and sown to grass, no buildings, goes for $65 per acre. Within two miles of Hillsboro. Terms, $400 down, balance in 3 years at 10 per cent. Or will sell 40 acres, of which above is a part, at same price per acre, including 15 acres of beaverdam and swail cleared.

No 3 128 acres, highway running through center of place, 50 acres in cultivation; 2 acres in orchard, apples, pears and plums; 6 room house; log barn, good well of water; 30 acres of beaverdam, easy to put in cultivation; place well watered by springs and creek; 100 acres under fence; 1¼ miles from post office, daily mail; 1 mile from school house and six miles north of Hillsboro. Goes cheap for cash.

No 4 A good corner lot on Main and Third streets, 75x175, with good building thereon, suitable for any kind of business, and in excellent repair, will go at a bargain for cash. Part payment and balance on long time with security.

No 5 12 acres; half cleared, balance in grass. Good house of four rooms; good barn and outbuildings. Fine orchard of 50 trees and various other small fruits. 150 chickens 50 ducks, 1-horse wagon, 2 sets single harness, good cow, 3 heifers 1 horse and farm implements. Everything goes for $650, cash in hand.

O.R.&N.

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EAST

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TWO TRANSCONTINENTAL

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LOW RATES TO ALL EASTERN CITIES

Ocean Steamers
Leave Portland Every Five Days
....FOR....

SAN FRANCISCO

For full details call on or address:

W H HURLBURT,
Gen'l Pass Agent Portland, Oregon.
Or J. I. Knight, Hillsboro, Ore.

Notice for Publication.

Land Office at Oregon City, Or.,
August 4, 1896.

NOTICE is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the County Clerk of Washington county, at Hillsboro, Oregon, on September 19, 1896, viz:

John W Rausch,

H. E. No. 8192 for the E ½ of S E ¼ N W ¼ of S E ¼ and N E ¼ of S W ¼ of sec 24 T 3 N R 5 W.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz:
Leon Swett, Wm Feldt, Max Burgholzer, Joseph Burgholzer all of Buxton Ore.

19-6 Robert A. Miller, Register.

Notice for Publication.

Land Office at Oregon City, Or.,
August 15, 1896.

NOTICE is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the County Clerk of Washington county, at Hillsboro, Or., on September 26, 1896, viz:

William H Venable,

H. E. No. 9897, for the N W ¼ of Sec 19 T 2 N R 5 W.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz:
M. Haycock, B. M. Collins, H. Winter, E. Smith, of Fir Oregon

22-6 Robert A. Miller, Register.

Notice for Publication.

Land Office at Oregon City, Or.,
Aug. 14, 1896.

NOTICE is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, under Sec 2305 R S and that said proof will be made before the County Clerk of Washington county at Hillsboro, Oregon, on Sept. 29, 1896, viz:

Martin P. Sorenson,

H. E. No. 8273 for the E ½ of S W ¼ and S ½ of N W ¼ of Sec 19 T 3 N R 4 W.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz:
Martin Gindhart, John Bailey, Ferdinand Wulf, Heinrich Peterson, of Buxton, Oregon.

22-6 Robert A. Miller, Register.

Notice for Publication.

Land Office at Oregon City, Or.,
July 31, 1896.

NOTICE is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before County Clerk of Washington county at Hillsboro, Oregon, on Sept 11, 1896, viz:

William Thurstan,

H. E. No. 8441 for the W ½ of N E ¼ and W ½ of S E ¼ of Sec 28 T 3 N R 4 W.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz:
Arthur Knox, E. E. Stucker, H. T. Buxton, C. A. Peterson, of Buxton Oregon.

20-6 Robert A. Miller, Register

Wanted—An Idea Who can think of some simple thing to patent? Protect your ideas; they may bring you wealth. Write JOHN WEDDERBURN & CO., Patent Attorneys, Washington, D. C., for their $1,800 prize offer and list of two hundred inventions wanted.

Purest Drugs and Chemicals. Patent Medicines. Proprietary Articles.

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I. E. BERST, Prop'r

Beef, Mutton, Veal and Pork

Kept Constantly on Hand.

Highest : Market : Price : Paid : for : Fat : Cattle, : Sheep : and : Hogs

Cash Paid for Poultry.

MAIN STREET, - HILLSBORO, OREGON.

W. T. Andrews, President. D. W. Dorrance, Secretary

ANDREWS LUMBER CO.

(Incorporated June 8, 1893.)

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All expenses very low. Board and rooms at the Ladies' Hall, $3 to $4 per week, including electric light and heat. The College Dormitory, under excellent management, furnishes board and room at $2.25 per week. Board and room in private families, $2.50 and upwards. Many students rent rooms and board themselves at a total cost not to exceed $1.50 per week. The fall term begins September 16, 1896. For particulars or catalogue address,

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Forest Grove, Oregon.

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CITY LIVERY STABLE

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WHERE YOU WILL FIND THE BEST TEAMS THAT CAN BE HAD IN HILLSBORO.

EVERYTHING FIRST-CLASS. GOOD TEAMS, GOOD BUGGIES and DRIVERS.

Poor Economy

By all means be economical, but don't be too economical where health or life is concerned. The matter of a few cents should never count between the old, standard and reliable preparations and the new, obscure, and in many cases, almost worthless substitutes.

Scott's Emulsion

of Cod-liver Oil and Hypophosphites is as much the standard for all conditions of wasting in children and adults where the lungs are weak or affected, as quinine is the standard for malarial fevers. When you go to a store to get Scott's Emulsion, don't be fooled into taking something else they say "is just as good." *It isn't.* Scott's Emulsion has gained its reputation by its superior merit, and nothing of its kind has ever equalled it. Your doctor will tell you that.

All druggists sell Scott's Emulsion.
Two sizes—50 cents and $1.00.

Notice For Publication.

Land Office At Oregon City Ore.,
Aug. 15, 1896.

NOTICE is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Register and Receiver at Oregon City, Oregon, on Sept. 26, 1896, viz:

John Jensen Johnsen,

H. E. No. 9104 for the S W ¼ of Sec 1 T 3 N R 4 W.

He names the following witness to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz:
John Q. Johnson, Peter Hoffman, Thomas Cacham, William Greek, of Mountaindale, Oregon.

22-6 Robt. A. Miller, Register.

Administrator's Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given that the undersigned has been by the county court of Washington county, Oregon, appointed administrator of the estate of John McConkey, deceased, and has duly qualified as such. All persons having claims against said estate are hereby notified to present the same to me with proper vouchers at the law office of S. B. Huston, in Hillsboro, Oregon, within six months from this date.

Dated at Hillsboro, Oregon, this 10th day of August, 1896. Humphrey Pearson, Administrator.

—Bicycles to rent at Brock's drug store

SUMMONS.

In the Justice Court for North Hillsboro Justice Of The Peace and Constable District, county of Washington, State of Oregon.

William Davis, Plaintiff,
vs.
B. F. Durphy and H. H. McCarthy, partners doing business under the firm name of Durphy and McCarthy, Defendants.

To B. F. Durphy and H. H. McCarthy, the above named defendants:

IN THE NAME OF THE STATE OF Oregon you and each of you are hereby required to be and appear in the above entitled Justice Court in Hillsboro, Washington County, Oregon, on or before the 28th day of August, 1896, to then and there answer the complaint filed against you in said above entitled court. And you will please take notice that if you fail to so appear and answer, the plaintiff will take judgment against you for the sum of $45 with interest thereon at the rate of 8 per cent per annum since the 1st day of July, 1896, and for the sale of the following described personal property taken and attached to satisfy said sums, to-wit: One grey mare, seven years old; one grey mare six years old; one grey horse, six years old; one brown filly, four years old; one grey filly, one year old; one road cart and single harness; one spotted cow and calf, and for the costs and disbursements of this action.

This summons is served against you by order of W. D. Smith, Justice of the Peace for North Hillsboro District, Washington county, Oregon, dated July 14, 1896.

W. D. Smith,
Justice of the Peace North Hillsboro District Washington county, Oregon.
Geo. R. Bagley,
Attorney for Plaintiff.

Notice for Publication.

Land Office at Oregon City, Or.,
August 14, 1896.

NOTICE is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, under Sec 2305 R S and that said proof will be made before the County Clerk of Washington County at Hillsboro Oregon on Sept. 29, 1896 viz:

Martin Gindhart,

H. E. No. 8647 for the N ½ of S E ¼ of Sec 10, N W ¼ of S W ¼ and S W ¼ of N W ¼ of Sec 11 T 3 N R 4 W.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz:
Martin P. Sorenson, John Bailey Ferdinand Wulf, and Heinrich Peterson, of Buxton, Oregon

22-6 Robert A. Miller, Register.

WM. TUPPER,

(Successor to C R Mead)

EXPRESS!

Makes regular trips to Portland on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, returning on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays. All business entrusted to him will be promptly and carefully attended to. Freight and express rates reasonable. Leave orders with him, or at Ledford's, or at The Argus.

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