

THE ARGUS

County Official Paper.

The Only Democratic Paper in Washington County.

ISSUED EVERY THURSDAY

— BY —

The Argus Publishing Company.

SUBSCRIPTION PRICES.
Single copy five cents.
One year, \$1.00.
Six months, 50 cents.
Three months, 25 cents.

Entered at the Post-office at Hillsboro, Oregon, as Second-class mail matter.

FED ON PROMISES.

The result is no longer in doubt! Wm. McKinley will be our next president, if he lives. The election was not a great surprise to a close observer. It does not vindicate the present financial policy nor does it repudiate the bi-metallic forces. There is one thing which must bring this home to every conservative thinker. It is this. In 1884 times were not good in agricultural regions and the democracy elected a president. In 1888 times had not improved, but had grown worse (with the possible exception of the Pacific coast) and the republicans again went into power. By the time 1892 came around the pressure was so great in agricultural states that a perfect landslide went to Cleveland. The farmers could not be held by the forensic beauties of stump orators. They were depressed. They wanted relief. With a slight change in the tariff laws—a change so slight that president Cleveland himself berated its supporters—no relief came. Times gradually became harder and harder and many democrats, who voted the present administration in power, became satisfied that tariff reform was not having its proper effect, and this year voted for McKinley. They forgot that in 1882, 1888 and 1892, the people were crying for relief. They forgot times were gradually getting worse, and this year, so forgetting, voted for high tariff. This was especially so amongst the farmers in the North Central states.

Thus for years have the agricultural people been fed on promises, while times have gradually grown worse and worse. The money question would receive no consideration from those who are always absorbing promises. It was the independent thinker who studied the question from a scientific standpoint and paid no attention to the cries of "50 cent" and "200 cent dollars." To him these words had no influence. He reasoned that money was subject to the same law of supply and demand that was any other thing, having the relationship of utility. That farmers have studied this question and voted aside from party is disclosed when we find the agricultural section giving the popular vote to Bryan. There are those who honestly contend and believe our financial system is all right and confidence having now been restored we will get along swimmingly. Let us hope we will. But let us remember that the farmer must have more than confidence to pay his tax and educate his children. Should India have a wheat crop next year she will buck our market in Liverpool and we will get the same gold standard price of last year. Let us remember that farmers must sell their product for more than confidence to be able to buy manufactured articles or the mills can't run. If Mr. McKinley can help us through this maze—this labyrinth, he is the man of the hour. But history will say him no. Confidence and protective tariff will not give more than a borrowed prosperity. We want permanent prosperity. This means conditions that enable farmers to sell at a decent profit. If he gives this he will have done what has been promised. The people are ready for conditions and they can't come too soon.

THE FUTURE SYSTEM.

The bi-metallic standard is the only scientific money system that is related to a metallic currency. The great hue and cry raised against it is peculiarly one of selfishness. When people reason that a commodity is valuable only for its utility they must see that legislation against silver effected its downfall commercially. There is, however, a common error connected with the general idea of an international bi-metallic agreement. It is not that people want a dollar which is good all over the world. Such a dollar never existed. When we buy from

abroad we pay in coin at its commercial value. When we sell we receive payment in the same way. International agreement would hold no nation or citizen thereof to accept one of our silver dollars as worth one of gold. Again, international agreement will not be effected unless it is by a method that will redound to the credit of Europeans at our expense. The kind of international agreement we want, and the kind THE ARGUS believes will come sooner or later, will be legislation here in the U. S. that will create a market for the silver output of the world, raise the bullion value of silver by giving it greater utility, and by so doing we will create more markets for our products and manufactures. Silver would commercially rise and gold would depreciate until we had a similarity of valuations as the two stood prior to 1873. But international agreement will not come in the clear unless Europe becomes satisfied we are determined to go it alone. Why? Because prices would rise to where they were ten or fifteen years ago and this would mean that money would be cheaper—that is—less. European capitalists and loan institutions do not want this. THE ARGUS Editor hopes to live to see the day that European producers will be willing to help us to get bi-metallicism—and we believe the day is not far distant. But they are powerless at present and we are for four years, estopped. But four years hence, unless our promised prosperity comes, look out for a landslide the other way. As a matter of fact the producing interests would rather see things obtain so there would be no need of agitation. They are in bad enough shape and do not want to see four years more like the five or six years back.

CHRISTIAN DOCTRINE?

The Oregonian recently contained an editorial which assumes—no asserts—that the farmers are degenerating. It further says they are not as able to do business as their forefathers! With great sangfroid it goes on to say that the brightest of the young farmers are going to town and entering business, and professions and acquiring a shrewdness that in rural life can not obtain. But the Oregonian forgets to say that as soon as the son goes to town and enters business or profession that it is to his interest to get that which is raised on the farm of his home as cheap as possible; that he, by his profession or business is making dollars, of which he desires to sell a few for his provision, and that he wants to sell them at the best possible bargain. The interests of the whole city, of which he is but an individual, are identical, very nearly, and THE ARGUS states history when it asserts that the great cities of our states are instrumental in passing our state laws and the same interests are organized to attack national legislation.

The Oregonian thinks because the farmer has no chance to legislate except by the ballot, that he is ignorant and degenerate. These farmers, though, have produced our greatest statesmen and the percent of intelligence and honesty (as well as virtue in women) lies in the agricultural sections and suburban retreats, the great Portland Daily to the contrary notwithstanding. When the great metropolitan papers cease thinking farmers ignorant and to be thought of only at a general election and then to be voted like sheep, we will have the spirit of republicanism and democracy. Unless they cease to do this before many years a great change will be made. It is the farmer who makes cities possible; who makes professional men and commerce fixities; who feeds the great world of people. Therefore, to scold at him for a degenerate, is but to promote a healthy thought amongst the rural classes, who will in the future realize their importance and take a hand in a government of which they are now the majority.

WHOM HARD TIMES STRIKE.

The producer is the first to feel the effects of hard times. He is the first to know it and the first to seek for causes. When he knows that he is not receiving sufficient for that which he has to sell to pay for his labor, (let alone the capital invested) he realizes that there is either overproduction or underconsumption, or inability to buy, by the classes that constitute his

market. Those who have great riches do not feel the result of a stringency in all parallel lines. When a depression comes they suddenly discover that their dollar of income goes a little further than it did a while back and they laugh at the cry of hard times. Hard times commence first with the farmer and then they affect the laborer in other lines. Curtail the ability of the farmer to buy manufactured articles and the field for manufacturing labor is destroyed. There is not a gold standard advocate who understands the question but who will openly tell you that the farmer's inability to buy has had the almost total effect of stopping labor in the East. So it stands to reason that the great corporate institutions of Europe and America must be content with legislation which will be more favorable to the producing interests or there will be breakers ahead.

GIVE US THE PROOF.

THE ARGUS has always been an admirer of Congressman-elect Tongue's ability and was pleased to publish a letter of his during the campaign. The Independent rudely abused THE ARGUS for its attempt to show that Mr. Tongue was at one time alive to the perils of our present coinage laws, and stated that the letter was garbled. The letter was published in full. Now that the campaign is over and no votes can be influenced, in justice to both Mr. Tongue (whom the Independent claimed was misrepresented) and THE ARGUS the Independent is requested to show THE ARGUS' methods by printing an ad verbatim copy of the much mooted epistle. So far as Mr. Tongue's relations with this paper are concerned, they have always been most kindly, and the Independent is hereby authorized to show that we have wronged some one by producing the proof.

The farmers of the South and West have spoken in no uncertain terms this fall. South and west of Pennsylvania, where lies the great agricultural region, Bryan receives a big majority. This is significant in itself and speaks volumes. In the Northeast where are many laborers, all of whom are dependent upon getting labor according to the ability of the farmers to buy manufactured articles, special stress was laid upon the proposition that the laborer, would, under free coinage, be obliged to pay the farmer more for his produce. This pitting laborers against farmers, of course, gave McKinley great gains in the manufacturing states. Here in Oregon the farmer element went for Bryan and nothing but Portland's silk stocking majority gave McKinley the state.

Your gentlemen who are so wedded to party—remember this: there are in this United States, and especially in the agricultural section many who voted for McKinley, hoping for prosperity. If Mr. McKinley gives conditions that are conducive to prosperity they will have no trouble in voting for him again. But should only a temporary prosperity strike you, you who voted for McKinley will stand with us of the other persuasion four years hence. THE ARGUS thinks you will be with us for the bi-metallic standard. Nearly all the McKinley men think different. We are not angered at you for that belief. His story will tell the story by 1900 and partisan effort or individual opinion can not change it. Let us have peace and differ in opinions all we please.

There has been much said about the Wilson bill putting coal on the free list. The events of the past several weeks show just what the coal trust can do, tariff or no tariff. As the cold weather advanced in the east coal was advanced \$1.50 per ton. In the Jackson, Ohio, coal district miners were subjected to a 45 cent cut, and according to the news report in the Evening Telegram, the men have refused to go to work. A high duty on coal means simply that the coal trust need not be of international making, but can be formed here and the consumer bled to a finish while the laborer can be cut in wages as often as possible.

Some of our county friends are requested to bear in mind that difference of opinion must exist or popular government would never exist. They should remember that had all acquiesced with the wealth

of New England we never would have had Washington as president—he would have been King. Don't get mad because your neighbor disagrees with you on politics. His toes might prove neither of you right.

Well, yes, the Hatchet man may be right about his powerful influence at Forest Grove, but there are many there who read the Hatchet's free silver editorials which were published prior and up to the republican national convention, who have appeared to not have been very much "influenced." That "influence" works both ways. The Independent's articles (not for free and unlimited coinage but which were against present coinage laws) of 1895 had their influence. The Hatchet's did not.

The bankers met in New York Tuesday and conversed with M. A. Hanna. A large number were Jews and they congratulated Mr. Hanna upon his great fight. Mr. Seligman, one of the bankers, told Mr. Hanna that the republicans and gold democrats must unite on currency matters. This is a very auspicious beginning for the new administration— "a government of, for and by the banks." (For truth of this see Oregonian of Nov. 11, 1st page, heading "United They Stand.")

EDITORIAL NOTES.

D. B. Hill will now emerge from his cyclone cellar and say, "I am a democrat." He might also add, "And out of a job."

There is one consolation for Bryan men. The McKinley press is not quoting any English papers as jumping on Mr. McKinley prior to the election.

The banks of the East are said to be now putting out their gold. Loans will be made from this on and pay day will come again—and then look out for breakers.

Mr. Thurston, U. S. Senator from Nebraska, has come to the conclusion that Bryan stands pretty well, even in Nebraska. Mr. Thurston will not be returned and must get another job.

There is one thing certain—if a man can't have his pockets full of money these days, the less money he has the more room will he have for confidence. All of which is great consolation.

Mr. McKinley did not run in his own state nearly so well as Mr. Bushnell. Foraker's candidate for governor. Therefore Foraker has a right to think things which are unpleasant to Mr. Sherman and the president elect.

Messrs Cleveland and Carlisle look upon Mr. McKinley's election as an endorsement of the present administration. The Oregonian, of Portland, seems to substantiate this position, and says no radical tariff measure will be passed.

Look out for bank paper auxiliary currency if Hanna's Tuesday's conference with New York's bankers magnates is any criterion by which to judge. Those men know to whom they must go in order to get the coming administrative ear.

The Oregonian, prior election, was claiming Texas for McKinley. It won't give us returns from Texas because it would set the editor of the Daily in such a ridiculous attitude as a prophet. Texas sent 100,000 for Bryan and sent it with the populists and republicans fusing on McKinley electors.

President Cleveland's humor is not particularly gratifying to McKinley papers. His Thanksgiving proclamation is so full of exuberant thanks that one must readily think that he has the idea that the recent election is an endorsement of his administration. But Mr. McKinley evidently does not appreciate the point of the proclamation.

For several months to come the U. S. will be subject to the exultant whine of the metropolitan press which will claim for itself the brain and patriotism of the country. Notably amongst the journals of this kind in the northwest will be the Oregonian. When the legislature meets this winter we may expect to hear some more of its ravings about its great intuition and honest opinions.

SCOTT'S CONSISTENT COURSE

Persistence of purpose is admired. Harvey Scott saw more in the money question than mere "party declarations." He knew whom bi-metallicism would favor. Therefore he

fought it. He knew months before the convention was held which man would be elected. He would be a republican policy. He knew what power would force the platform. He fought for gold when the little 2 x 4 country republican editors were howling against Cleveland and the gold standard and bonding, and were sending up shrill editorials about Senator Dolph and his gold monometallic ideas. Scott knew his bearings and forced the fight. By dogged pertinacity he forced the state convention to straddle on the money question and sent a solid gold delegation to the national convention at St. Louis. After the gold plank was adopted the little, insignificant, wishy-washy, butter-milk, characterless, sexless, pseudo-republican papers published in Oregon country towns ate huge meals of crow and lined up with Harvey on the money question. In falsest editorials they screamed about "50 cent" dollars and Scott smiled pityingly to see such servility. But he had them whipped in. After the battle was over and McKinley was elected, the only reliable republican paper in Oregon, The Oregonian, which has been consistent, pays this eulogy to President Cleveland, and if Harvey says they must, the little cuckoo sheets will all do the same:

THE TRIBUNE.

"It was Grover Cleveland who first called a halt in the policy of silver inflation by forcing a democratic congress in special session to repeal the silver purchase act. It was Grover Cleveland who sent the United States army to suppress a populist insurrection in Chicago in the face of a sympathizing democratic governor. It was Grover Cleveland who sustained the national credit by selling bonds in the face of an ignorant passionate popular clamor. It was Grover Cleveland who did all the things the Chicago platform repudiated, and which the country has so emphatically endorsed. He made the way so plain that good sense and patriotism could find no other to follow. He destroyed his own party because it was unworthy, and taught the republicans how to deserve the confidence of the country. Grover Cleveland is the man of the hour, the hero of the battle for honest money and stable government."

WILL HE BREAK AWAY?

The Chicago Tribune prints an article from its correspondent in New York City wherein Mark Hanna is made to say that the republican national campaign committee will not disband but will continue to keep up a campaign throughout the next four years, and, as well, will act as the advisory board of the administration to come. This article is published in Wednesday's Oregonian and but verifies what THE ARGUS has repeatedly said—that Mark Hanna is the power behind the throne. For the good of the American people let the people be a unit in hoping that Major McKinley will break away from Mr. Hanna's influence.

Mr. Hanna is at present interviewing New York bankers and business men as to future legislation and the great sound money dailies are publishing this unwelcome King's movements with great relish. Will Mr. Hanna visit the farmers? Hardly! Will Mr. McKinley break away from his mentor? We hope he will.

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Wanted—An Idea

Who can think of some simple thing to patent? Write JOHN WEDDERBURN & CO., Patent Attorneys, Washington, D. C. for their \$1.00 price offer and list of two hundred inventions wanted.

Notice for Publication.

LAND OFFICE AT OREGON CITY, OR., Oct. 19, 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 November 21, 1896, viz:

Thomas Keely,
H. E. No. 7812 for the S E 1/4 of Lot 9 10 15 and 16 of Sec 3 T 2 N R 5 W.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz:
Peter J. Lund, Robert T. Simpson, Henry Huber, John Oliver, all of Buxton Oregon.
31-6 ROBERT A. MILLER, Register.

Notice for Publication.

LAND OFFICE AT OREGON CITY, OR., Oct. 27, 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 December 15, 1896, viz:

George Reichwein,
H. E. No. 10660 for the E 1/2 S 1/4 and W 1/2 S 1/4 of Sec 13 T 4 N R 6 W.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz:
Thomas Pettijohn and Charles Richman of Vernonia; C. H. Welch, of Mountaindale, and Geo. P. W. Reichwein, of Portland.
32-6 ROBERT A. MILLER, Register.

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Notice for Publication.

LAND OFFICE AT OREGON CITY, OR., November 3, 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 December 19, 1896, viz:

Geo. Hull,
H. E. No. 8268 for the S E 1/4 of S E 1/4, Sec 18 T 2 N R 5 W.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz:
Alexander Sutton, Henry Milton Gragg, Newton Worner and William Raynard, all of Laurel, Ore.
31-6 ROBERT A. MILLER, Register.

Notice for Publication.

LAND OFFICE AT OREGON CITY, OR., November 3, 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 Dec. 21, 1896, viz:

Henry Thurmman, Jr.,
H. E. No. 9009 for the S W 1/4 of Sec 14 T 1 S 2 R 5 W.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz:
Benjamin C. Deems, Charles L. Dennis, Earl Hall and Thomas Sain, all of Dilley, Oregon.
31-6 ROBERT A. MILLER, Register.

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J. D. ROSELAIR, Proprietor
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LAND OFFICE AT OREGON CITY, OR., October 6th, 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 November 21, 1896, viz:

Elbridge Cheney,
H. E. 11180 for the S E 1/4 of S E 1/4 of Sec 15 T 2 N R 4 W.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz:
William M. Watrous, John White, Romeo S. Bullock, all of Manning, Oregon. Albert W. Mills, of Forest Grove.
31-6 ROBERT A. MILLER, Register.

Notice for Publication.

LAND OFFICE AT OREGON CITY, OR., Oct. 27, 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 Dec. 12, 1896, viz:

Louis A. Olsen,
Pre D. S. No. 7971 for the S 1/4 of S E 1/4 Sec. 18 and N 1/4 of N E 1/4 Sec. 16 T 1 S 2 R 5 W.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz:
Fred Skom, Charles Heister, John H. H. and William Ryan, all of Hillsboro, Oregon.
32-6 ROBERT A. MILLER, Register.

Notice for Publication.

LAND OFFICE AT OREGON CITY, OR., October 27, 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 December 12, 1896, viz:

William Geller,
H. E. No. 7692 for the S 1/4 of S E 1/4 of Sec. 17 T 2 N R 5 W.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz:
Matthew Engertwender, Gotfried Reissmann, S. Puley and G. H. Hindick all of Buxton, Oregon.
32-6 ROBERT A. MILLER, Register.

Notice for Publication.

LAND OFFICE AT OREGON CITY, OR., October 27, 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 Dec. 12, 1896, viz:

Edward Hughes,
H. E. No. 7666 for the N E 1/4 of Sec 11 T 2 N R 5 W.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz:
William H. Luster, Robert N. Varley, Jacob F. Allen, of Glenwood, and Benjamin M. Collins, of Fir, Oregon.
32-6 ROBERT A. MILLER, Register.