

THE ARGUS

County Official Paper.

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— BY —
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WHERE THE BLAME RESTS.

That the legislative deadlock is a disgrace to the state of Oregon goes without saying. This disgrace is sought by republicans to be fastened on the populists and democrats. Early in the session the Mitchell papers sought by so attempting to drive in the two minorities in order to triumph over their own party opposition.

The populists and democrats have been pursuing the proper course. They have staid out, awaiting the agreement of the majority of the legislators to settle its differences before going into the fight. The republican party has a substantial majority in joint convention and had the republican members of the house agreed and gotten together, an organization could at once have been effected. They chose to disagree, however, and populists and democrats have done the proper thing in refusing to be the agency whereby a place hunter and his faction could be entrenched in Oregon politics. In doing this they have acted wisely and it does not matter whose political aspirations have been nipped in the bud by such action. Populists and democrats should not lend themselves to a proceeding whereby the personal ends of politicians may succeed. This is not obviated in any way by the fact that perhaps Mr. Mitchell may be the best man for senator. We think he is. But if he must be elected by free silver votes, let him be true to his record of a year ago, when he posed as a free silver man, placing that above all other national issues. Battledoor and shuttlecock methods should not intimidate silver men and the blame of no organization should rest with the republicans until they agree to go in. Then, if the free silver people stay out it will be different.

BACKSLIDING SYMPTOMS.

In his appointment of Mr. Gage as Secretary of the Treasury Mr. McKinley has shown symptoms of backsliding from the "international agreement" plank in the platform on which he was elected. The plain common people of our land were led to believe international agreement on gold and silver coinage was one of the things agreed upon as necessary, but Mr. McKinley, in his erudition, and subsequent appointment of Mr. Gage to the portfolio of the Treasury has taken Lindsey Murray and all other confidential grammarians by the

plank in the St. Louis platform really reads "the present gold standard must be maintained at all hazards until international agreement on the coinage question is forced upon us."

Every voter who knows anything about Mr. Gage's financial views is aware that the appointee considers international agreement a fraud and makeshift, as should such a condition ever obtain it would mean "cheap dollars" (a nasty way of expressing good prices for things which money will buy) and this is exactly the antithesis of Mr. Gage's desires. He has money to sell—not money to buy. Surely Mr. McKinley must be backsliding from the "faith" in international bi-metalism.

GAGE'S PATH OF SAFETY.

Lyman Gage, McKinley's appointee of the future, is reported to have said at a recent reception in Chicago, given him by the Commercial Club, these words, speaking of our present social and political situation: "It is unwise to be blind to the dangers in such a situation. Men of steady minds and strong hearts must, with temperance and clarity in the exercise of right of reason, find the true path which leads to peace and safety."

Mr. Gage in the above paraphrase strikes the attitude of one who is,

in his own opinion, of more than average moral and superior clay than the common every day American citizen. His business has been such that such a position to him does not seem out of harmony with his idea of the common herd. His business has ever been to make money and take every advantage of its fluctuations. He has been a farmer in money and being of the environment of collateral wealth, he will make an ideal Secretary for his colleagues. This is the age when merit is measured by discounts and capital stock. Mr. Gage will make his portfolio the servant of his class and the "peace and safety" he mentions is the cent per cent, a matter of continuity in rate, and of greater purchasing power in the dollar of both principal and interest.

ONE CENT LETTER POSTAGE.

The demand for one cent letter postage is becoming quite universal. There is good reason to believe such a system can be successfully conducted, although we have an annual deficit in the postal department. This, however, can be traced to other causes than insufficient receipts. Letter carriers in cities are getting salaries all out of proportion to the services rendered as compared with like labor in other walks of life, and many of our postmasters in large cities are receiving too much compensation for their positions. The man who is in town, and who has sidewalks and street cars where-with to reach the office has his mail delivered, free of expense, while those in little towns and the country must trudge through mud and await the general delivery window or else pay for a box. A general revision of our postal customs might reduce expenses to such a minimum that one cent letter postage can be made a success—and the majority of our Americans will hail the glad day such a system would take effect.

A PROMINENT ISSUE.

There is no better argument for popular election of United States senators than the disgraceful "hold ups" of state legislatures, one of which has burdened Oregon's capital this winter. Men elected for remedial legislation have been taken charge of by an aspirant for re-election to the United States senate, and useless and extravagant commissions are as yet untouched. The great fight has incurred so much bitterness that the gall and wormwood will permeate all action towards retrenchment measures. Let the people vote for all their public servants and then lawmakers can attend to that for which they are elected. The system is so pernicious, so unwise and so indicative of the contrary of popular government that it is a wonder Americans are so tolerant of the proposition. The party which makes the proposed change a fighting issue in the next campaign will add much to its elective strength. It should and must be made an issue before the people. We must have a change.

CASE OF CUT AND FILL.

Two years ago this winter the Independent, editorially, stated there was justice in the cry, "anything to beat Dolph." Mr. Dolph was burdened with monetary views in exact accord with the St. Louis platform, subsequently written. His financial views were deprecated by the Independent in 1895 and the files show it. That paper even went so far as to say that Dolph's financial policy meant a decrease of one-half to two-thirds in the price of everything Oregon had to sell. Yet, when the St. Louis platform advocated that policy, the Independent supported it, and each week intimidated the opposition wanted money of "one-half value." For the past few weeks it has bitterly attacked the spirit of Mitchell defeat. This is an indication that the local republican organ prefers one who at one time supported money of "half value" than one who believed in a policy of decreasing values of Oregon's products from "one half to two-thirds."

WHY NEED A TREATY?

There appears to be no particular pressing need of an international treaty between this country and any other. If an arbitration treaty existed it would not lessen our sources or secure to us any further

immunity from trouble than we now enjoy. Any trivial difference can be harmoniously settled as in the past, and any breach which would threaten disruption and break of comity without a treaty would so do if such treaty existed. As a republican institution we should be the sole judges of national right and wrong, and stand or fall upon our judgment. "Diplomacy has gained great strides in the last ten or fifteen years and we have had no serious trouble. Let us not tie ourselves up, hand and foot, but continue to be the great living example of national liberty and continue to be our own arbiters and adjudicators even unto the end.

BIG SENATOR—LITTLE LEGISLATOR.

The Nicaraguan canal measure needed Mr. Mitchell's support in Congress at a time when he was absent. Mr. Mitchell receives \$5000 per annum for his services in the United States Senate but roll call for some weeks has failed to solicit a response from that politician. His friend papers are now saying very much about some of our legislators being absent at roll call, in the same articles containing eulogiums of Mr. Mitchell. They seem to think a big senator can be absent from his post of duty while being paid, but that a little Oregon legislator, receiving no compensation while in revolt, must go in anyway, just to please the honorable absentee from a more important post. Consistency, thou little obstreperous cuss, thou art a stranger to some of our Mitchell contemporaries.

LAST EXPIRING FLAME.

Hellenic glory, of ancient days, flamed forth with startling brilliancy in the recent maneuver of Greece to assist the Cretans in gaining independence of Turkey. The old Grecian spirit and dash has probably for the last time flashed into worldly prominence. No amount of valor it could contain could hope to overcome its pettiness as a nation, surrounded by powerful Europe, but the exhibition of throwing down the gauntlet to Turkey is admirable and gives to Hellenic ancient history a brighter and more romantic glow. It is the last expiring flame of departed greatness—grotesque, yet interesting.

HENRY M. TELLER seems now to be one of the most logical candidates for the bimetallic movement in 1900. He is a man of superior intellect and in statescraft has few equals in or out of congress. A stranger to equivocation, he is the soul of honor politically, and for that which he believes he is always an ardent supporter. The time for his candidacy was not ripe in 1896, but by the time 1900 rolls around he may become a formidable opponent to the bimetallic aspirants for the presidential nomination.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

That arbitration treaty now being handled by the senate will have to call in its friends to secure identification if it should take a notion to present itself to the McKinley Congress. A few more twists like it has lately received and John Bull will not object to a cyclone cellar for the catching of her pet schemes.

David B. Hill is of the opinion that the burlesque deed of state and national politics is a very disgraceful place for a pure politician to take passage on, any way.

What a shame it will be that Mr. McKinley have to rebuild his cabinet! Mr. Hanna must have a "state" position of some kind and he will not feel disposed to take the Wampanoag route to oblivion. He cannot be the senator from Ohio with Bushnell and Foraker against him, and it now looks as though Sherman will have to step aside, and remain a senator. Mr. McKinley is just finding out what it is to be president of this glorious republic—but Hanna must be satisfied.

Messrs Foraker and Bushnell may suddenly discover that the Mark Anthony who elected a president is not to be betrayed by their Egyptian Sorcery. Clearly Mark will have his day or know who is running this government of ours.

It must be with a grim sort of satisfaction that Mr. Cleveland contemplates giving the reins of government into the hands of his successor. Cleveland knows what the Canton man will have to encounter and for the Major, the anticipation will be sweeter than the reality.

For a center rush and tackle, respectively, Messrs Joe Simon and Jonathan Bourne are recommended to the people of Oregon as first class and professional foot ballists.

Mr. Hanna is agreeing with Mr. McKinley that the first shuffle and deal of the cabinet cards in the national wheel tournament was a failure, and the doughty Cleveland statesman is certainly justified in calling for a new deal. Mark had neither "ace, face nor trump" and he wants to deal himself and have an ace of clubs out for trump. Will Mark get the deal? He will, if the first "wasn't fair

COMMUNICATED.

Herbert Spencer has finished his comprehensive system of philosophy, his "Principles of Sociology" being the last, and now at the age of 76, in taking a survey of the whole field of social evolution, he says: "It seems that in the course of social progress, parts, more or less large, of each society, are sacrificed for the benefit of the whole society." "And so long as they go on multiplying in excess of the means of subsistence, there appears no remedy." This then, is the conclusion of the whole matter, at this point, after a long life devoted largely to the study of social science, and that too in the face of his own declaration, that "At the outset it took a thousand years to achieve a degree of improvement which is now achieved in one year." It is not the purpose of this article to attempt to weaken public faith in the evolution theory; but it is permissible to point out any deviation from rectitude in the deductions drawn from it. There seems no good reason why English evolutionists should have been hasty to endorse the theory of overpopulation, which the English school of writers on social science so earnestly insist is sufficient to account for the poverty of the race. Whether intentional or not, this theory may be made to do duty as a convenient excuse for every species of private or corporate wrong doing, for which England is most complained of by other nations. Had Captain Kidd been a philosopher as well as a pirate, after causing a ship's crew to walk the plank overboard into the sea, he also could have justified his conduct by this theory after this fashion: " Pirates constitute a portion of society as a whole." Therefore "it seems that in the course of social progress, parts more or less large of each society are sacrificed for the benefit of society as a whole. And so long as they go on multiplying in excess of the means of subsistence, there appears no remedy." Had the Captain only argued the case in that way, and then given a part of his earnings to found a college in which the doctrine of Malthus could have been taught, Kidd would have long ago been classed among the benefactors of his race instead of being rated as a mere pirate. Join to this theory of overpopulation, that of the English and American commercial class, that there is no virtue save that of solvency, nor crime except insolvency, and we have plutocracy logically enthroned as absolute monarch over the too numerous people who do the work, but who by reason of their numbers, are too bad to be trusted to enjoy the fruits of their own labor. Evolution has been defined as "A History of a Process." No doubt it is; but no specific type of society arrangement need be considered permanent on that account. Slavery was so interwoven with the history of the race that it was supposed by many to be an essential equipment of man for his journey through the ages; but when it was brought to the test of burning powder it proved to be a mere excrescence.

While Mr. Spencer seems not to be disturbed over the increasing absorption of the people's wealth by greedy capitalists, nor over the solemn fact that "parts more or less large of each society are sacrificed for the benefit of the whole," he is alarmed and sounds a warning to the people under the caption of "The Coming Slavery" when, as the only plan that seems open to them by which the curse of plutocracy may be shaken off, the people begin to consider the cooperative state.

The black death from which the prosperity of the nations is everywhere dying, viz: Money based upon the gold standard—had not its inception on American soil, but was wafted to these shores from Europe, whose laws and customs our fathers prayed earnestly to be rid of, and against which they prayed. Under this system the farmer is being impoverished just as surely as is the merchant and mechanic of the city. The medium by which they make their own exchanges is slipping away from them, and the same cause is working the undoing of all, overpopulation or underpopulation, concurrent, or to the contrary notwithstanding.

Wealth can be made available for satisfying human wants only when one form of it can be exchanged for another; and however great may be one's possessions, if he cannot so exchange, the time is not far off when he will be disinherited.

The old fashioned, sturdy common sense of the common people has always come to the front in every great emergency; and it will not forsake them now, nor suffer them to be tricked into accepting present conditions as right, or permanent, even though the philosopher should go on philosophizing them. In the court of last resort the people are greater than the philosophers.

JAMES McCULLOCH.

A Middletonite Spins Himself on Local Affairs.

ED. ARGUS:—Middleton might have dropped out of existence for all we read of it through the county press, but I desire to let you know we still exist—a quiet unassuming people in whom no one takes any particular interest except just before general election. At that time we are visited and receive the glad hand and inquiries about our health, welfare, etc., which solicitude dies out shortly after the votes are counted. Perhaps there is one exception to this rule, though the tax collector, who, when we go to the capital, wants to see us have a broad smile on our countenance, expressive of an intimation that we have the money with us to liquidate and take home a tax receipt.

We are a kind of Godly people here, but notwithstanding this we lately have had the ungodly chicken thief in our midst. So frequent were his depredations that our constable and I put their heads together and ran down the alleged culprit. When justice doomed him to pass upon the case, lo and behold—like the Irishman's flea, the prisoner was gone! He had skipped. This is the only case for some time and it is feared it has gone so hard with our justice that he will resign.

We have had a sugar beet meeting with much enthusiasm. Newberg wants a factory, while we propose going after one even if we have to induce congress to put a cent per pound bounty on the product (a special bounty outside of what our legislature will give us) so capitalists will locate. Impossible you say! Well, just go up with me to Salem and take a peep into what should be the legislature and then you will admit there is nothing impossible in politics.

We need another school implement known by our series of special school meetings. We must have an X-ray machine or Lexow committee to decide who shall and who shall not vote at our school meetings—a machine by which the child can identify its own father. At least the decision made by those high in authority calls for such apparatus. I am sure it should be owned by the district. It is said the decision allows the wives of men who have the family property in their names (all on account of unholily evil disposed creditors who want to make them pay debts) to vote the property while the husband votes

the children—hence the need of the machine. The old fool who pays is allowed to vote whilst his wife who bears his children and in many cases has more sense than he, is deprived of voting.

We want a slice off Washington, Multnomah, Yamhill and Clackamas counties to form a new county with Middleton as the county seat. Won't you help us all you can, Mr. Argus. More next time. MIRA KUMTUX.
Middleton, Feb. 14, 1897.

CORNELIUS.

Charlie Anderson's Second Hand store and Barber Shop was broken into last Sunday night. His razors and some bacon and other things are missing. No information as to who the burglars were as yet.

Scott Walker, of Gaston, was in the city last Tuesday.

J R Miller attended to business in Portland last Tuesday.

Mrs Fannie Talbot is slowly recovering from a severe attack of the grippe. Dr Linklater is in attendance.

Barney and Fred Fruedenlath left last Monday for Idaho to be absent all summer.

There was a party at the residence of Mr. Stratton's Wednesday evening.

Among the sick this week is T R Cornelius, Mrs Talbot and part of the family of Mr Merrill; Miss Alice Noland, Emory Smith and several others.

Miss Emma Luk, who has been working in Portland, arrived on the morning train bound for her home about 5 miles south of Cornelius.

Mrs C W Phillips, who has been sick for some time, is improving.

CENTERVILLE.

Amos McCurdy has taken a contract to grub a piece of land for G W Marsh and put it ready for the plow. The price we believe is \$11 an acre.

Michael Wren is down with the grip and asthma combined. Dr Linklater is in attendance.

J E Wilson made a flying trip to Salem last week, where he was trying to get a bill through the Davis House incorporating the growing town of Centerville. Among others whom he met at the capital was "Happy Jack" of Tualatin (J R C Thompson) the best natured man in Salem.

Representative Marsh spent Sunday at home returning to Salem Monday morning.

Dairy creek is out of its banks for the fourth time this winter and flowing over the bottom lands taking away fences that were put up since the last raise.

Mr Ed Scheffelin arrived here from Los Angeles, California, Monday and will spend a few days with his brother Ed.

THE PRISONER OF SALEM.

[A Tragedy.]
"Unbind my chains and set me free,
To do my own sweet will—ah me!
It is a bitter thing—this rank captivity;
Jailor, hast thou a wife—or child—
Or bride in state's estate?
Or know'st thou longings fierce and wild
Like lost bird for its mate?
Thus cried the Salem captive, bound,—
To him who held the key:
But prisoner heard no answering sound
Save, "No alas! It can not be!"
Thus was denied his piteous plea
And he in "rump convention" cast—
"Remember," said John H., "your
pledge.
To vote for me both first and last!"
This tragic couple was found "En Manuscript" on the gravel pathway leading from the historical city of Salem to the room where the famous "rump joint conventions" were confined in January, 1897. There is absolutely no clue to the author but the sentiment is somewhat like that of that eminent son of ochre-colored dramsticks, Dr. I. D. Driver.

Saved Their Son.

Hartford, Wash., Sept. 25, 1893.
Mr. L. Wilbur, Snohomish City.
Dear Sir: We wish to add a testimonial in favor of your Wilbur Blood Purifier. Two years ago this summer our son Ernest, aged 15 years, became affected with chronic eczema caused by impure blood. We secured the services of the best physicians, and all agreed, that his case was hopeless. After spending a large amount of money, this way, we concluded to try your Purifier, of which, five bottles completely cured him, and eradicated every taint of the dreadful disease. When he commenced taking your medicine his body and limbs were literally covered with large ugly sores, and the muscles of his legs had become contracted to such an extent that the poor boy was almost bedridden. Last year scrofula symptoms appeared again. We immediately ordered a few bottles and gave him. Now he is perfectly sound and well. We cheerfully recommend the Wilbur Blood Purifier as being the best blood medicine on the market. It should be kept in every home. Respectfully yours,
Dr. A. H. Eddy,
Charlotte G. Eddy.

Note—Dr. Eddy is a retired physician, well and favorably known throughout this section. A testimonial coming from such a source speaks volumes for the efficiency of Wilbur's Blood Purifier. For sale by W. E. Breck.

BOOTS Made to Order \$5.50

SHOES Hand Sewed \$5.00

Wm. Mohr, on Second St.

Repairing Promptly and Neatly Done

NOTICE OF EXECUTOR.

NOTICE is hereby given that the last will and testament of Emma Stark has been duly admitted to probate by the County court of the State of Oregon, county of Washington, and that the undersigned has been duly appointed as executor of said will, and is authorized to collect and enter upon the discharge of his duties. All persons, therefore, having claims against said estate are requested and required to present them with the proper vouchers to the undersigned, at the law office of S. B. Huston in Hillsboro, Oregon, within six months from date.
Dated at Hillsboro, this February 17, 1897.
J. H. COLLS, Executor of the last will and testament of Emma Stark, deceased.

The Hillsboro Pharmacy Union Block
Main St.
Dr. F. A. Bailey
Proprietor.

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Executor's Sale.

NOTICE is hereby given that the undersigned, executor of the last will and testament of Wm. Munzey, deceased, will sell at public auction, at the "argus farm at West Union, on Wednesday, February 24, 1897, at 10:00 a. m., the following described personal property:
Four head horse horses, weight 1200 to 1400.
One 2-year-old Bay.
Eight head milk cows.
Two calves.
Two brood sows and pigs.
Seven shoats.
One light spring wagon.
Three plows.
One garden cultivator.
One harrow.
One hay rack.
One lot tools.
One half-ton chop.
Two hundred pounds bacon.
One stand head.
Two and one-half dozen chickens.
One fruit evaporator.
One cider mill.
One iron safe.
Household furniture, consisting of parlor and bedroom sets, kitchen and dining furniture.
TERMS OF SALE:—All sums under \$10, cash in hand; \$10 or over, time until October 1, 1897, will be given on approved notes bearing 8 per cent interest from date of sale.
J. A. IMBRIE,
Executor of the estate of Wm. Munzey, deceased.

B. P. CORNELIUS, Auctioneer.

TWO FOR ONE

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Notice for Publication.

LAND OFFICE AT OREGON CITY, OR.,

January 21, 1897.

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 at Washington county, at Hillsboro, Oregon, on March 6, 1897, viz:

Frederick Mast.

H. E. No. 16727 for the N. E. 1/4 of Sec. 20, T. 3 N. R. 3 W.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz:

Andrew J. Hobble, Ambrose Cox, William J. Gregg and Kisha H. Howell all of Mountaineale, Ore.

J. E. ROBERT A. MILLER, Register.

Notice for Publication.

LAND OFFICE AT OREGON CITY, OR.,

January 6, 1897.

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, Ore., on February 25, 1897, viz:

George Reichwein.

H. E. No. 10869 for the E. 1/2 S. W. 1/4 and W. 1/2 S. E. 1/4 of Sec. 18, T. 3 N. R. 3 W.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz:

Thomas Patterson and Charles Eickman of Vermilion; C. H. Welch, of Mountaineale, and Geo. W. Reichwein, of Portland.

42-6 ROBERT A. MILLER, Register.

30 YEARS' EXPERIENCE.

PATENTS

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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; 14 miles from post office, daily mail; 1 mile from school house; and six miles north of Hillsboro. Goes cheap for cash.