

THE ARGUS

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LUCIUS A. LONG, EDITOR.

County Official Paper.

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— BY —

The Argus Publishing Company.

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Opposed to Gold Mono-metallism. Believes in the Bimetallic Standard. Thinks we ought to take care of our own People Before Annexing Hawaii. Has no use for Marcus A. Hanna

STATE POLITICS.

The next state campaign promises to be a lively one in the republican camp. John H. Mitchell has returned to Oregon and is already fixing up his political fences. He appears to have a following in every county, and in this following he intends a stepping stone to enter the United States Senate. Mr. Mitchell may be a good citizen; he may be a statesman; he may have made a good senator, but it is a notorious fact that he stands before the people as a man who has subordinated his record in congress on the money question to a desire to retain the senatorial seat. The republican party of Oregon may be wise in its generation; it may possess all the brains of the state; but if it puts up this straddler it will incur defeat. Mr. Mitchell has no place in republican politics; he has no place in the silver legions; and the gold man who votes for him, or the silver man who supports him, will have found betrayal.

The Corbett-Simon elements stand for gold monometallism, pure and simple; they make no bones of their attitude; they support the banking and syndicate interests from indigenous instinct; therefore, they are more acceptable than the Mitchell element, because their intent is in no way veiled. They hold that the speculators and the loan agencies are the first in the land. They assume (if they do not state it) that without them farmers would not farm; mechanics would not work, and business would not budge, forgetful that the farmer, first of all, makes all business possible.

There is but one way to get relief from these contending factions, which consolidate at the critical moment, the Mitchell crowd invariably tucking tail at the last minute. That way is for the people to get together in a movement springing from the people direct—a united effort against gold monometallism and government by banks.

THE BANKER STATESMAN.

The banker Secretary of the Treasury, Lyman Gage, ex-democrat and eminent gold standardist, has written an open letter, in which he says that "no one knows how much demand free coinage would give to silver" and then follows with the statement that it would give none whatever. Mr. Gage is a fitting piece of furniture for a gold monometallic administration. He is a Chicago banker. He stands high in banking councils. He is of that class which reiterates that national banks are not of profit, yet continues running national banks.

Mr. Gage says free coinage would make no demand. Mr. Gage forgets that some things are axiomatic, as well as automatic. For instance, if closing the mints of the United States to silver in 1873 caused a fall in silver; if closing the mints of the Latin Union at that time caused a decline; if discontinuing the silver purchases in the United States in 1893, and the concurrent closing of the mints of India, in the same year, gave silver a greater commercial decline—and these actions did cause declines—then it is certainly good argument for a rise in silver to monetize in a country which has resources greater than any other single nation in the world.

Mr. Gage, however, is campaigning, and very hard at that. But to write a letter which he desires to be a paragon of logic, he must first set aside the economic financial laws of the last twenty-five years. Mr. Gage writes from a banker's standpoint. When he writes from a citizen's or statesman's position, his ebullitions may better see entertainment in the public mind.

THE Independent publishes the allegation that Bryan rode on a S.

P. pass while touring through the northwest—even after the S. P. had a month back publicly announced that the ticket had been issued on an advertising contract with the Omaha World-Herald. Of this fact the organ remained silent. After the lie had been nailed, the organ, with its usual editorial acumen, ridiculously gives the falsehood a coddling on its syndicate page, to the amusement of the intelligent public.

FIGHTS OVER THE WAR.

Sunday's Oregonian takes up the history of the war and contends that the rich did as much service in proportion to actual ratio, as did the poor. It then cites eight or ten rich men who entered service! God save the mark! These were the exceptions who proved the rule. It is a well known fact that the poor and middle classes filled the regiments which followed the flag to the victory at Richmond. The charge has been made, and truthfully too, that the rich shirked their duty to the government when national liberty and life were assailed. There is absolutely no sense in taking up the cudgels of defense for the rich in this matter. In those days, as a matter of fact, there were not many very millionaires, but the wealthy who went into service, unless in high places, were few and far between. Hancock, Logan, Harrison, Grant, Sherman (not John); John accidentally fell into the United States Senate and kept clear

THE INDEPENDENT WILL PLEASE CRITICIZE THE SENTIMENT.

A continuance of this legislation means constant contraction. Scarce money means dear money, with increased purchasing power; it means a decrease in the price of every other species of property, real and personal, in the country, and in the city; it means decrease in the wages of all classes of labor, skilled and unskilled, manual and professional. But worst of all it means an enormous increase in indebtedness of every class, public and private, with diminished power to pay. It means confiscation of the property of the debtor for the benefit of the creditor.

"It will make the United States a paradise to the class of people who are exclusive creditors, but it will make it a hell for everybody else. Even the creditor nation of money metal. Having loaned his money on property with only a fair margin of old time values, when the power of the debtor to pay is taken away, he finds himself compelled to take property robbed of its value. That it would be downright dishonest to legislate to enable the debtor to repudiate just financial obligations, is not disputed, but it is equally dishonest, and productive of much more hardship, to increase by legislation the obligations and burdens of the debtor for the benefit of the creditor. It is easy of comprehension why England, the creditor nation of the world, should favor contraction of the world's money, and a limitation of money metal. Having no silver mines of her own, and being a purchaser of both silver and food products, it is equally easy of comprehension why she should use every effort of diplomacy and legislation to diminish the value of both, but why the United States, a debtor nation, with extensive silver mines and vast stores of food products to sell, should voluntarily assist in carrying out the same policy and diminish the value of her own resources, "passeth understanding." Unfortunately for the welfare of the country it contains too many people who, surrounded by huge blocks of wellsecured interest bearing obligations, are interested in legislation that makes money dear, and everything else cheap; who not engaged in productive energies themselves, are anxious to secure the product of the toil of others at the least possible outlay. Unfortunately, also, in these evil days that have befallen us these men are powerful in national councils. But we are taking lessons of a hard school master and are acquiring some valuable experience. This is about the only valuable thing we are acquiring. When the change comes when the American producers are supplying the American markets, when we cease to buy of Europeans what we can buy of ourselves, the same beneficial legislation which brings about this result, applied to our silver mines will make them hives of industry, fill them with an army of men who will purchase supplies at fair prices, from men who are now standing idle while their families are hungry."

OUR TWO EXTREMES.

The signs of the day portend interesting history for the future of the United States. We have two species of radicalism, neither of which will give us peace or prosperity. One of these is the gold standardist faction, really advocated by but a few, yet followed by many. This wants the dollar selling interests to be paramount to all others; wants a strong centralized government; fathers dollar wealth as the first foundation of social and governmental fabric, instead of seeing that labor and production is such; believes in a dollarocracy, which is to rule legislature and congress; endorses legislation giving trusts supreme control of the government, and last, but not least, the advocates [not the followers] look upon

the farmer and labor element with much contempt, as beneath notice, and as secondary elements to popular governments.

The other faction is the antithesis of the first. It is made possible by the first, and will more or less thrive until the first is eliminated from national control. This second faction, not having the patience to meet the first on common ground, unhappily breaks out with words of violence, caused by some assault upon their rights by the first named. When the deputies murdered the eastern strikers, the unreasonable and socialistic element instead of condemning the action and seeking to educate the people that our laws and judiciary must be reformed, use violent expressions, urging the knife and torch. This is all wrong, yet can not be blinked at. We know the causes, yet knowing them, can but condemn the voice advocating murder because murder has been done. If like conditions continue for several years, we shall have serious conflict, and were it not for faith in our national temperament as a whole, we would see bad and riotous scenes within the next few years—for the monopolistic influences know no more reason than those advocating extreme measures for monopolistic death.

Happily for the nation, we have those who stand as conservators of government when reason has fled from the extremists. They will take wise counsel and the ship of state will be steered clear of the

EDITORIAL RAMBLINGS.

Our goldite friends are blessed with consistency. They tell us in one breath that you can't legislate values and then fall over themselves to assert that the Dingley bill gives the American farmer a high price for his wheat. All of which would make one wonder just where law and famine a broad get off.

Well, what if "Farmer Geer" did get several hundred dollars for campaigning last fall? Was he not working for more value in "dollars," and if he chose to go out and work against his farm interests, he certainly should have been paid. Besides, the campaign funds of the Hanna campaign was big enough to cover a multitude of Geers—and it did.

Mr. Theodore T. Geer forgets that \$5000 in Oregon beats \$5000 per year in Washington for representing Oregon's first district in Congress. Besides Mr. Geer should remember that a bird in the hand is worth a whole flock in the first district.

As the Oregonian states the "smoke over the land coming from factory chimneys is not due to Bryan's election," it might be pertinent to ask if the smoke recently hovering over Hazelton, Pa. was due to McKinley's election.

For a man who has been said by the republicans to have given us an unparalleled record of "dishonor and disaster," Grover Cleveland appears to have lived to be looked up to by his despisers, the Hanna organs.

"There's a right way and a wrong way and its a damned fool that misses them both." The exceptions to this rule is the illustrious fact that Mr. Geer seems to have grasped both ways.

Our republican friends divided the pot last fall and now they are quarreling about it. This is no time to fight over it, boys. There is plenty more from where that came.

The eastern miners have no right to kick against a reduction of wages. They sold themselves for a promise last fall—and they should take their medicine.

Mr. Lyman Gage yet seems in a quandary; he doesn't appear to know whether he was appointed by Mr. McKinley or the national banks.

Is it possible that the Oregon delegation has inadvertently recommended Mr. Geer as congressman for the first district.

It seems that Collector of Customs Black's "blind" bluffed Mr. Geer clear

the value of British holdings:

In 1871 Germany adopted the gold standard.

In 1873 Belgium suspended the coinage of silver, her example being followed by Holland in the same year.

In 1875 Denmark and Sweden adopted the gold standard, Norway following suit two years later.

In 1873 Germany demonetized her old silver coinage.

In 1875 France, Italy, Switzerland, Belgium and Greece, being the countries composing the Latin Union, limited the coinage of their silver pieces.

In 1875 the coinage of silver was suspended by the Dutch colonies.

In 1876 France suspended the coinage of silver.

In 1877 Finland adopted the gold standard.

In 1878 Spain suspended the coinage of silver.

In 1878 the countries of the Latin Union definitely terminated the coinage of silver, except as to subsidiary coinage.

In 1879 Austria-Hungary suspended the free coinage of silver.

In 1880 Roumania and Egypt adopted the gold standard.

In 1891 Tunis adopted the gold standard.

In 1892 Austria Hungary pledged itself to the establishment of the gold standard.

In 1893 the Indian mints were closed to the free coinage of silver.

In 1893 Russia decided to coin a hundred millions of gold rubles.

In 1895 Chile adopted the gold standard.

In 1896 Costa Rica adopted the gold standard.

In 1897 Japan will adopt the gold standard.

The Independent thinks the miners at Hazelton should have been shot down at the first fire. This ferocious attitude is explained when it is remembered that they voted for McKinley last fall and there will be no election for a year or two. Then they will be the "dear people."

Notice for Publication.

LAND OFFICE AT OREGON CITY, ORE., Aug. 20th, 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 of Washington County, at Hillsboro, Oregon, on Oct. 5th, 1897, viz:

John T. Sullivan

H. E. 1080 for the S 1/4 of S W 1/4 of S 3, T. 3 N. R. 2 W.

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

David H. Ross, Arthur A. Bacon, John McKenna and Charles S. Miller, all of Baconia, Oregon.

1-6 ROBERT A. MILLER, Register.

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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 Oct. 7th, 1897, viz:

Adam Biagar

H. E. 10200 for the N W 1/4 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:

Max Burgholzer, Frank Burgholzer, William Feldt, and John Rausch, all of Buxton, Oregon.

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William Feldt

H. E. No. 8511 for the S 1/4 of N E 1/4, N W 1/4 of S 1/4 and N E 1/4 of S W 1/4 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:

John Rausch, Christ Rausch, John Gribner, and Andrew Kostur, all of Buxton, Oregon.

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George Bodaya

H. E. No. 10089 for the S E 1/4 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:

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Robert Wagner

Has moved his boot and shoe repair shop into the building one door east of the Pharmacy, on Main street, where he will be pleased to do good work at

Lowest Possible Prices.

HILLSBORO, OREGON

Two for one

Send for free sample and judge thereby.

Hillsboro Argus And

Cincinnati Enquirer

Both

Per Year \$1.50 Cash in Advance.

The Enquirer is a 9-column, 8-page paper, issued each Thursday.

Largest in size, cheapest in price, most reliable in news, all large type, plain print, good white paper.

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Call or send orders to

The Argus Publishing Co

out of the game.

Why should the fact that silver has taken a raise, make Brother Scott, of the Oregonian, angry?

Real Estate Transactions.

W J Taylor and wife to Tualatin Mill Co, 1/4 sec 24, T. 3 N. R. 2 W. \$490.

Tualatin City R E Co to Tualatin Mill Co, same as above, \$200.

Bertha Leonhardt to J H Stegeman, 4.34 a sec 23, T. 1 N. R. 1 W. \$150.

W E Brown and wife to Alice M Coburn, n w 1/4 s w 1/4 sec 26, T. 3 N. R. 3 W. \$120.

Wm Crowther and wife to R D Montague, 1.5 a sec 12, T. 2 N. R. 4 W. \$15.

Geo Sinclair and wife to C A Hanley tract in Robert Freeman d 1 c, \$20.

D B Hall and wife to C R Taylor 2 a sec 20, T. 2 N. R. 1 W. \$52.

Wm Reid and wife to Peter Deve lot 24 blk 12 W. P. Heights, \$50.

W J Tower et al by shift to Elizabeth Shute, lot 5, Five Oaks sub-div. \$75.

H P Ford to Harriet E Ford, lot 1 and e 1/2 lot 2 Simmons ad to Hbo, \$2000.

Irene Abbot to Rebecca and Robert Kennedy, 10.03 a sec 16, T. 1 N. R. 1 W. \$1.

Irene Abbot to Lellah Childen, .5015 a W E H d 1 c, \$100.

Fredrick Schon and wife to Emma Phillips, part blk 30 F Grove, \$400.

Dead Letter List.

The following is the list of letters remaining in the Hillsboro post office unclaimed:

Mr. Aron Mauz.

All letters not called for by Oct 1st 1897, will be sent to the dead letter office. One cent will be charged on each letter called for.

H. SCHULMERICH, P. M.

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LAND OFFICE AT OREGON CITY, ORE., Sept. 13, 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 of Washington County, at Hillsboro, Ore., on Oct. 29, 1897, viz:

Asa Williams

H. E. 8197 for the S. W. 1/4 of Sec. 21, T. 3 N. R. 4 West.

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

Phenix M. Kynard, William Thurston and Jack A. Shephard, of Greenville, Ore., and John Collier, of North Yamhill, Ore.

32 ROBERT A. MILLER, Register.

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Union Block Main St. Dr. F. A. Bailey Proprietor.

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See Our Large Stock of Fine Perfumes