

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.

THE REAL QUESTION INVOLVED.

The question of bimetalism stands on its own bottom, but there are many who talk against it, write against it, and preach against it, without giving the ethics of the system a fair and impartial analysis. As a matter of fact, a nation the size of ours has great force as a determining factor in the commercial world. We stand out in history as the greatest producing nation on the face of the globe. We are not dependent upon any other country for any article of commerce with which we can not dispense. We have productions which must be purchased abroad.

Under a bimetallic standard we should enter upon more markets with product and manufacture. We should be the king of commerce. Those gold standardists who have visions of gold leaving us should remember that, under any circumstances, gold values must buy as much here, relatively, as elsewhere, or even under the gold standard, we could not buy it with our merchandise or property. The same certainty would apply under bimetallic conditions.

As an exemplar of what statutory bimetalism would do in raising the price of silver bullion, as measured in gold, we have only to look back a few days, and remember that the mere rumor that England would hold a fifth of her gold reserve in silver caused a commercial rise of seven cents an ounce. In other words a twenty per cent possibility which has no great foundation, caused over a five per cent raise of the total number of parts required to give absolute parity between the two metals. This being the case, under statutory conditions, one must readily recognize then the question of parity is at once eliminated. This brings the matter of bimetalism face to face with its real antagonism—the factor which wants a constantly growing dearer dollar, which, of course, means cheapening product and a further hardship upon the debtor for the benefit of the banking and loaning classes. Those who, as Brother Tongue has said, "are surrounded by huge blocks of well secured, interest bearing obligations, are interested in legislation that makes money dear and every thing else cheap," are not at all harassed by possibilities of "non-parity" as are they by the knowledge that with parity existing under bimetallic law, products and property values must rise, causing money to be less powerful in measuring or purchasing capacity. As a matter of fact, the whole fight hinges right here—and the American people must ultimately choose between a system which will constantly make dollars dearer, and one which must restore old time living prices without waiting for famine in any other nation.

THE WHEAT SITUATION.

Tuesday, of last week, Americans shipped over 680,000 bushels of corn to European and Asiatic ports. This was purchased at a figure not exceeding an average of twenty-seven cents per bushel, which is cheaper to bread buyers at least twenty per cent, than the then price of wheat. On the same day, the shipment of wheat in bushels did not come up to the corn exportation. All this is bound to have a marked effect on the price of wheat as a bread grain. Farmers should read closely along these lines and profit from proper deductions. It may be possible that wheat will again reach the ninety cent mark, on the coast, but speculation alone, now that the shortage abroad is definitely fixed, alone can force this price. Corn and rye can go up several notches yet before it reaches even the equivalency of the

present wheat quotations. It is the opinion of many who have watched the markets, unbiassedly, that the market is now upon an enduring basis, at least for this season's crop.

THE "OFF YEAR" DODGE.

There are good prospects for the silver forces carrying Ohio, and the state of Iowa is being made a great battle ground between the coinage factions. A large number of gold papers, fearing defeat, are already hedging with the "off-year" dodge. Why they should hedge is really unexplicable. Wheat bears a higher price and the farmers of the Mississippi valley are really better off this year than last. The great trouble seems to have been that, in spite of precaution, the news got out that concurrent with "dollar wheat" (it's not a dollar, you know, but that is an elegant expression) was a great foreign shortage. This shortage has had its effect upon all bread grains. Republican orators have been speeding up and down the valleys of the Miami and Des Moines rivers shouting that "confidence gave the farmers the good prices"—and right here one is constrained to agree with this with proper application to the case at bar. "Confidence" did it, but it was a "confidence" born out of the knowledge of the world's crop shortage. Notwithstanding the republican organs profess that the new administration did this, there yet seems to be a lack of confidence in the Iowa and Ohio votes. They already are crying the "off year dodge" and this fact warrants belief that Ohio and Iowa may go for the bimetallic standard.

WHO THE FARMER IS.

The farmer is the builder of society. He makes possible all government; all professions; all cities; all wealth; provides for the world's sustenance; repels invaders; pays official salaries—every dollar of them—and is the agency that creates millionaires by providing traffic; makes lines of ocean steamers; gives the cause for the effect of railroad building, and so on ad infinitum.

Farmers do not realize this as they should. They hearken to the voice of the tradesman or the banker, both of whom could not do business without them, firstly or lastly. They vote the edict of the practical dictator of governmental principles, which oft-times is for the benefit of those who are creatures deriving income by farmer's necessities. Farmers are not independent enough. They do not reason as they should. They are too busy putting in or moving their crops. They take some banker's, or manufacturer's, or some money lender's word for granted and think they have saved their country because they have been patriotic enough to vote. This is the farmers' country. They own it. They pay every dollar of tax, county, city, and national! Do they realize it? They pay for the Brussels carpet and the private upholstered car of Chauncey Dewey or President McKinley! These things being truths, the farmers should readily see that to follow parties instead of ideas, is dangerous. They are doing themselves injustice when they vote more taxes upon themselves; when they make possible syndicates and trusts; when they vote to make money dear and everything else cheap. It is time the farmers stood together. They, of all people, are entitled to form a trust because every other trust is built at their expense.

NATIONALIZE MONEY.

That the Postal Savings Bank law will meet with virulent opposition by the gold standardists, goes without saying. That it is likely to meet with much opposition from the administration, is more than likely. Many people in large cities would patronize a government depository to the exclusion of national banks and trust companies. These agencies are undisputedly close to the administration. No one denies it, and so notorious is the fact, and so patent, that one feels hardly constrained to affirm it.

The Postal Savings proposition is a good one—so far as it goes—but it really appears that it must efface from our economic laws such statutes, in force, or proposed, as shall, under normal condition force our farmers to sell their products at a consequent loss. By nationalizing the money question we

shall effect such removal. Then we can have Postal Savings Banks, and have some use for them.

IS AT LEAST HONEST.

It is of much felicitation to bimetalists of Oregon that the leading republican paper of the state takes no ambiguous stand on the money question. It is of importance that such is the case. No one will vote the republican ticket expecting anything else than gold monometallism if they listen to the voice of the Oregonian. It tells its readers what the St. Louis platform means and fights in the open—and such honesty in advocating an idea is commendable for the simple reason that no one may vote the ticket blindly; at least those who read that most intelligent of republican papers of the state field. Mr. Mitchell, on the contrary, while he made a good enough senator, always endeavored to take that position which gave him the greatest possible control in state and federal affairs. This is not right, for it leads inevitably to political dishonesty. Many people follow him. We believe he has the majority of the husbandmen of his party in the state. He is unquestionably right on the money question—or was, when he was in the senate. But he cannot be depended upon to remain in one political position if local conditions or political exigencies demand a right-about-face. Such action has a tendency to befog citizenship and should not be allowed to stand a factor in party politics. Either gold standardism invites support of good citizenship or it repels it. Unquestionably it is that standard which best suits the dollar selling interests. Therefore, it appears that those who must buy dollars with their product should oppose it. It is the standard which goes hand in hand with syndicate power—everything points to that—and, as a matter of fact, should be repellent to husbandry. But, however much in error, the Oregonian does not seek to befuddle its constituency, but goes to at least the point of honesty in advocating the gold standard, pure and simple.

SEES THE LIGHT.

Ever since last fall, the Oregonian, in almost every issue, has fiercely contended that the silver issue was dead. So determined, so frequent, so forcible were these declarations, that many were led to believe them the true editorial opinion of that paper, no matter the error of conclusion. Many, however, who were led by a desire to study the question from its naked conditions, thought it very foolish for the Oregonian to spend several columns daily in burning a corpse that, to goldite minds, smelled to heaven! Unable longer to keep up the delusion, the Oregonian at last comes out, Saturday last, and says: "It may be set down as certain that there can be no escape from silver as the leading issue in our elections for some years yet. It will be foremost in 1898, in the election of the next house of representatives, and then will be carried forward to the presidential election two years later. It is not improbable that there will be a demo-populist silver majority in the next house. Indeed, it may be expected. We look for the next house to pass a 16-to-1 free coinage bill; and it is probable enough that the senate may pass it too. The president's veto will defeat it; but the agitation of the subject, consequent upon all these acts, will carry the silver question on, and make it again the issue in 1900, as it was in 1896."

We are glad that our friend sees the light.

THE POSTAL SAVINGS SYSTEM.

The Chicago Record is working hard to build public sentiment for a postal savings bank system. The system advocated is a good one and can not too soon be put into practice. It is not at all probable that the next Congress will pass such a law, as it would have to buffet the united efforts of the national banking advocates. But one is glad to see so bright a paper as the Record getting right on such public questions. The Record has seen what banks and corporations did in the last Illinois legislature. It realizes the power exercised in State legislation by the Chicago street railway companies. It sees barter and sale bills passed, and is now better than ever able to keep up a fight on corporate interests such as corrupt our lawmakers.

Such a corporate power is today ensconced in the citadel of national machinery and control a major part of governmental law. In defiance to these interests we shall have postal savings banks as well as postoffices. Railroads will be



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operated by the government and telegraph lines will be under a like control. All these things will require time, but the public mind will evolve until it endorses them. In the meantime the Record is entitled to encouragement.

There are but very few of the republican organs of ability that commend the shooting of the strikers by the sheriff's deputies. Only a few of the backwoods papers which conceive everything done concurrent with an administration to be acts of the administration, think the miners should have been "shot at the first fire." These things are not highly indicative of intelligence but the g. o. p. must worry along with them.

EDITORIAL RAMBLINGS.

Mr. McKenna has decided against the proposed essence of Section 22 of the Dingley bill. He will have to be "church-ed."

In depriving Mr. Geer of the office of Collector of Customs, it is possible that the Oregon delegation may have slipped a cog.

The Almighty should serve an injunction on the republican party or it will steal a march on him and claim His shortage in wheat.

Let the administration close out the Union Pacific deal as proposed, even if it does lose twenty or thirty millions—it will help out the Dingley deficit.

Tom Reed may be expected to break out again, almost any day. Tom is subject to spells, and is liable to have an attack of "hay rack" rheum at any time.

Hadn't we better find out whether or not England is first in favor of awaiting an annexation? Can we afford to go ahead without the counsel of the most enlightened nation in the world?

Mr. Scott at last contradicts himself. Silver is a live issue, he says, after having buried it nearly each succeeding day since McKinley's election. The perversity and tenacity of the silver corpse must be very provoking.

Brother Ben Butterworth now bellows "bout bad encroachment by monopolies. Brother Ben is quite cute. He was on their side last fall—and he is now. Only, Brother Ben is getting ready to seduce someone, politically speaking.

When the Bank of England sent out a feeler that it would keep one-fifth of its reserve hereafter in silver coin, it raised the price of silver bullion seven cents per ounce. And yet there are those who argue that bimetallic law would do nothing for silver."

The Independent thinks Mr. Geer did not write the famous letter declining the Oregon City land office. That paper certainly doesn't think he of "sound money" fame would allow an article written by some one else to appear over his signature in a public medium.

Perhaps, when there are but sixty or seventy Cuban patriots left on the island, the United States may acknowledge their independence. If Spain had any nerve she could have the Hawaiian Islands, as well. A gun boat and a general with fierce mustaches would do the work—so lowly have we fallen.

To the Independent thinks THE ARGUS supports the Social Democracy. Well, well, just for a point, suppose we admit it: the Social Democracy's promoter condemned those who advocated the use of knife and torch, while the Independent supports murder—and asked for more of it—forgetting that the poor victims made possible the election of the Hanna candidate.

Mr. Sherman should not be criticised if he fail to twist the Grenada's tail on the Cuban affair. Perhaps Mr. McKinley is patiently awaiting the convention

of Congress in order that another commission may be sent over to England to ascertain whether or not we may fight with Spain. As a matter of expense it might be well to wire Wolcott to ask Salisbury whether we can take action in the matter without the aid or consent of any other nation. This would save the expense of another commission as well as to opportunely show us the proper national spirit.

Henry George has been nominated by the silver democrats for Mayor of Greater New York. The republicans would not endorse Seth Low, the independent republican candidate but have placed Gen. Tracy in the field. Tammany has not yet concluded to endorse George, but the candidate says if the society will put up a silver candidate other than him self he will withdraw. It now looks as though the democracy will win the election. Platt's machine is having plenty of trouble.

Mr. Scott will soon start in the arduous task of whipping into line the Mitchellites and Mitchellite papers. The old veteran has a vinegary and "pointed" quill, and knows how to line up the 2 by 4 country republican papers. The moral: Scott is a stayer, while his school is chiefly comprised of weak back bones and diluted energy.

The season will soon be here when our public highways will occasion much profanity and the literary farmers will soon begin to write articles on the subject of good roads to the Wapato Winkler and the Buxton Machete.

Will some politician rise and tell us which delegation Mr. McKinley listens to—Mr. Corbett—or Messrs. McBride, Ellis and Tongue?

Mr. Cleveland has purchased another fishing pond. He evidently has lost none of his penchant for catching suckers.

The yellow fever at Klondike seems to be hard covering the New Orleans article in the matter of mortality.

Senator Corbett is not yet seated.

Real Estate Transactions.

Sophia Bachus et al to E. A. Eddy, part of lot 35 Tualatin Gardens, \$200.
Anson Hatting to A. Hatting and Co. s w 1/4 s w 1/4 sec 7 and n w 1/4 n w 1/4 sec 18 t 1 s r 2 w, and e 1/2 s e 4 sec 12 t 1 s r 3 w, and other lands, \$1.
C. Naylor to E. B. Catching, 21 B H Catching d l c, \$500.
Henri Hogefe et al by shift to F. Shoen lot 6 blk 15 Cornelius, \$715.
Harry Schoof admr to Conrad Miller, lot 10 and 21 Brugger tract, \$1080.
Charles Dillon to Anna Bacon 39.5 a L Hall d l c, \$1000.
Ann Jane Wakefield and husband to W. Bentspacher 3 a in sec 1 t 2 s r 1 w, \$15.
Wilhelm Hildebrand to Lena Bruchler, 35 a sec 55 t 1 n r w, \$1500.
Grace McMillan and husband to E. A. Eddy to a Tualatin Gardens, \$500.
A Pinney to Elmina B. Heintington tract 2 blk 6 Pinney's add to Hbo, \$500.
John W. Saxton and wife to C. N. Plowman and wife lots 2 and 3 blk 39 S C add to Hbo, \$1000.
David Wilcox to Henry Harris 72 a L Langworthy Homestead, \$1600.
Rosa M. Tibbitts and husband to W. N. Barret one-half in 100 a J H Walker d l c, \$100.

D. W. Zeller, who built the Hillsboro public school several years ago, was on the Elder's last passenger list, enroute for Alaska.

Attorney J. M. Wall and Deputy Recorder Jack visited the metropolis Sunday.

Thomas Gheen has donned the star of the city marshal of this city.

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Notice for Publication.

LAST OFFICE AT OREGON CITY, ORE., Aug. 20, 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:

H. E. 10180 for the S W 1/4 of S W 1/4 of Sec. 8 T. 3 N. R. 3 W.
He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz:
Daniel B. See, Arthur A. Bacon, John McKenna and Charles S. Miller, all of Jackson, Oregon.
J. B. ROBERT A. MILLER, Register.

Notice for Publication.

LAST OFFICE AT OREGON CITY, ORE., Aug. 20, 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. 7th, 1897, viz:

Adam Biscar
H. E. 10230 for the S W 1/4 of Sec. 24, T. 3 N. R. 3 W.
He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz:
Nak Langsicker, Frank B. Holzner, William Feldt and John Rausch, all of Buxton, Oregon.
J. B. ROBERT A. MILLER, Register.

Notice for Publication.

LAST 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. 20, 1897, viz:

Asa Williams
H. E. 8197 for the S. W. 1/4 of Sec. 21, tp. 3 N. R. 4 West.
He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz:
Therese M. Kynal, William Thurston and Jack A. Shepherd, all of Greenville, Ore., and John Collier, of North Yamhill, Ore.
J. B. ROBERT A. MILLER, Register.

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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.

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