

THE ARGUS

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

LUCIUS A. LONG, EDITOR.

County Official Paper.

ISSUED EVERY THURSDAY

—BY—

The Argus Publishing Company.

Subscription: One Dollar per Annum. Six Months, 50 cts; Three Months, 25 cts.

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 PRICE OF LIBERTY.

Although the press dispatches are very recent about the matter, it is apparent that the Spanish-Cuban bonds, which were in large part floated to subdue the Cubans, are to be saddled on the island. The bondholder is to be protected at all hazards. The unloading of these bonds will be a godsend to Spain as well, because the expense of governing has always been greater by far than Cuban revenues, so made by rebellion against Spanish rule.

Peace upon this basis would send Spanish-Cuban bonds to par, and Spanish home securities up from 10 to 30 points. The next several generations of Cubans will pay for the amelioration of Spain's credit and enjoy the terrific taxation their ancestors have been fighting against for years.

If this program is to be carried on, Spain will have been immeasurably benefited by the war, and there will be rejoicing in bonddom. After three months of agony and a deep anxiety, the investors in this class of securities will enjoy property enhanced many points above original cost. The Spanish-Cuban bonds will be a dear price for Cuban liberty, but it is to be hoped no complaint will ensue. This seems to be the age of by, for and of the bondholder.

A NAVAL WAR, ESSENTIALLY.

The war with Spain has come to an end, and strictly speaking, it has been a great naval triumph. The American navy has eclipsed the feats of the past, brought the war to a close, and marked a new era in warfare. With a navy equal only to that of our opponent, where would we have been today? Cuba must then have been overrun with American soldiery before a surrender could have been forced, and in the face of Spanish intrenchments and a deadly climate to northerners, this must have meant an appalling loss of life and a great output of treasure, and slow progress toward effecting peace. But Dewey's command silenced the eastern squadron and in two hours broke the vertebrae of Spanish power. The combined squadrons of Sampson and Schley put Cervera out of business in two hours and the war was then practically over, with but a loss of but gunpowder and payroll.

Meanwhile a comparatively successful blockade of Cuban ports has been maintained. All this goes to demonstrate that the wars of the future will be chiefly naval in character. Keep up the navy—we can get good fighting volunteers at call.

THE FAD CASE OF MR. ALGER.

Inasmuch as Mr. Alger is not responsible for his being Secretary of War, there is altogether too much adverse criticism against our friend from Michigan. Mr. Alger is but a creature of political circumstance and campaign bravado—his office the remuneration for a demagogic display and a liberal contribution in the campaign of 1896. He is the creature of a political debt and was so breveted because he was political capital and a special palace car hero in the campaign. He paid his money, lent influence, contributed his time and now has his reward. When appointed there were hopes of a long peace. Now, that war obtained, and found him from the very first, grossly incompetent, the press has been very unkind. The incompetency has been brought to presidential notice, but the official heard still wages. Why abuse Alger so meanly—he is but the merest tool, not the workman. This flux of criticism should not be levelled at poor Alger, but rather at that which made, and has not unmade, in the face of indisputable evidence of unfitness. This is the whole of

Algerism. Mr. Sherman resigned because he could not stand Hanna dictation. Mr. Alger works in the strictest sympathy with the administration—hence neither resignation nor expulsion. The secretary has done coequal with his lights.

THE BEAUTIES OF UNITY.

A gladstone tone is noted in the metropolitan papers which protect the heavily interested in commercial paper calling for legal tender dollars of our daddies. Dollars begin to get back where they were before the grain shortage gave farmers such prices as caused all manufacturing to revive, raised hopes in general, even causing many to unwittingly believe that a change for the better was imminent. With the consequent return to normal conditions the extremely rich in dollars or dollar collaterals find themselves growing more powerful in the measure of all purchasable commodity—hence their satisfaction at things in general, and the jubilant expression of the gold press. This class of people is interested in legal tender, and when all other things are cheap then is their power the stronger; and the greatest meed of profit. They know best that which is best for them, and they are not slow to appreciate a good thing.

We are rapidly drifting to a debased farm and farm product basis and there is no use for farmers to dodge the fact. While he may be a howling gold standardist in his political environment, the farmer has too much sense to not intuitively know that the best times for the dollar rich are the worst times for the producers. Some of our farmers shall be content with this so long as glory is attached to belonging to a political organization that has the powerful monopolies and the great daily press behind it, but this position of thought is not healthy and can not last forever. Others are already looking at the business side of politics and are beginning to realize that cheap debased product is not a good and healthy thing for producers, and they begin to see that big collateral institutions are all working to that end. They note that, while the farmers are divided, the big banking institutions stand together and are not divided by political parties. They see the collateral interests in harmony and unity, contributing to the same campaign fund, voting the same ticket and appreciating the value of unity of like interests. They see farmers hopelessly divided, and many voting for a system of which the Independent, of Hillsboro, has said, in connection with strictures upon the late Mr. Dolph:

"He is representing a policy of contraction, is working to secure the interests of the banks and railroad corporations against the interests of the people. He represents Wall street and London, not the producing classes of the state of Oregon. He is the representative of the east and Europe, not of the great west. Oregon, as well as the entire western part of the U. S., has been built up largely on borrowed capital, and owes large sums to the east and Europe. We are willing to pay these debts fairly in the money of the value in which they were contracted. But the policy urged by Mr. Dolph, of the contraction of the currency, making it scarce and high, would double and treble the indebtedness of every man in the state.

The west sells food products and has no other way of paying its indebtedness, either principal or interest. The policy of Senator Dolph would decrease, and is DECREASING from one-half to TWO-THIRDS the price of everything Oregon has to sell.

The above may be slightly overdrawn, but it is deduction evolved from reason and was made from a condition quite parallel with that of today. Farmers should therefore plainly observe from this, wherein their benefit is, and prepare to resist all attempts to debase the product of their labors. While the Independent is now working to perpetuate that which it has so severely condemned, it should be remembered that the truths uttered when the Independent had no political boss, should have more consideration than positions taken when it is whipped in by party declaration directly in opposition to the paper's declared policy.

REAL PEOPLE'S GOVERNMENT.

We shall never have a thoroughly popular and democratic government—a government close to the people—until we get a system by which needed laws can be passed, and vicious laws repealed by the people direct—those who should be the real fountain of power. Too many loopholes exist in our representative method of lawmaking, inviting the boddler, the corporation agent, and all other agencies seeking profit for private purposes at public expense. These elements are beginning to think that legislatures and congresses are mere

purveyors—mere peddlers—of laws, selling them as a street fakir does his wares. Public servants in legislative channels are becoming public masters, subservient to private interests at the people's expense. Statecraft is sunk in venal influences and our whole system is out of joint with democratic institutions and ideas. When representatives are paid for their services they are morally bound to public weal, but the lobbyist overrides the salary and owns the lawmaking power just as he would so much livestock. As long as the present system prevails, we may look for this lechery.

But when the change comes and the people can vote on their laws, or the discharge of a public servant as he votes upon a constitution, we shall have purity in public service and a government close to desires of the majority.

Under prevailing conditions, the ship of state has her bottom fouled with corruption and the grossest of maladministration. The public is plundered because it can't help itself. All that the public needs is carte blanche to remedy these evils and we shall have a government as intended by our fathers—when officers were deemed representative and not autocratic.

In our state affairs direct legislation would put a quietus on the corrupt gangs which biennially infect Salem in the interests of senatorial candidates, high salaries and venal legislation. It would reduce extravagant salaries, kill off such less barnacles as the railroad commission and give senators who are the choices of the people by direct vote. Let the people rule!

NO NICARAGUA CANAL.

The Nicaragua canal would be of great and lasting benefit to the Pacific slope. It would give farmers a better profit on wheat as it would save on each cargo several thousand dollars. It would give to our magnificent lumber forests an eastern market, which is now practically worthless owing to high rates.

But no one need look for the canal for some years. The transcontinental railroads will spend millions lobbying to keep a bill from passing, authorizing the canal.

They are the institutions which would be out and injured and the dear people should do nothing to injure them. Collis P. Huntington will see to it that no canal shall be built. He can keep congressmen in line just as easy as he can keep from paying a just share of his state taxes. Here are channels where direct lawmaking would stop the leak and give sway to the people's will.

THE EXPOSITION.

Farmers should not hesitate to aid the Oregon industrial exposition in every possible way. A good exhibit of Washington county production would do much to materially aid this section and develop the hundreds of acres yet idle. The stream of immigration is now coming this way more and more each year and Washington county should show our visitors what we can produce.

Besides the betterment to be procured by this, our farmers should take a pride in their husbandry. For grain, vegetable and fruit we can take front rank and when it comes to good live stock we lead the state.

FLAX CULTURE.

Washington county has much land which can very profitably produce flax. This has been demonstrated by its trial near Gaston. It would appear that more farmers should try their hand at flax culture—there is always a good market and a steady demand, both for seed and fibre. With prunes rotting on the ground and apples at a discount and wheat at 50 cents per bushel, a good field of flax this year would loom up like Dewey's battle at Manila.

Dewey's Camp Doings.

Meacham King, 8-15—Special correspondent.—The Quimby's, Wm's, Avery's, Baughman's, the Misses Nellie York, Edna Imbrie and Louisa Genzer have returned home.

Mrs. J. A. Imbrie was absent two days to attend the funeral of Mr. S. Williams. Mrs. L. E. Wilkes, children and a friend have moved into the Baughman camp, and H. T. Bagley, wife and the Misses Latham and Boscow into the camp formerly occupied by the Colestock's.

Miss Mabel Moreland has been indisposed with neuralgia this week.

Miss Ruth Moreland is up from Hillsboro visiting at Imbrie's camp.

Mr. Rousseau has lately purchased new

furniture. It is rumored that cards will soon issue announcing an engagement.

Visitors this week: The Misses Cobb and Metcalf, Newburg, Mr. and Mrs. T. R. Imbrie and daughter, Lucille, the Misses Mary and Lillie Hesse, Lemox, Messrs. J. M. Grear, Chester Bridges, Roy Grear, Adolph Siegel, Cornelius Huser, and Miss Emma Latham, John Willis and Jas. Sewell Jr., Hillsboro.

Mountaineers visitors: T. Meacham and family, Bucky Bilsen, Wm. Thompson, Jo and Eugene Essar, C. Mills and the Misses Lucy and Edith Miller and Jessie Braden.

Mark Hanna: "Whew! Me and Mc put out a rattlin' fight."

Spain evidently better appreciates a bull fight than a twist with the "pigs."

The president was evidently very careful to keep Messrs. Bryan and Lee from contracting the yellow fever.

Perhaps the congressional delegation has gone to Alaska to look at the crop of Mitchell Federal officeholders.

The Spanish seem to have San Francisco's range, if they could hit the Oregon. But it didn't kill father.

Augustin evidently thought discretion the better part of valor in the face of so many Yankee pigs—and saved his bacon.

There are very good reasons to think that Secretary of War Alger is anxious to sign a protocol with his enemies, the newspapers.

According to republican papers the administration was to blame for the dollar wheat. What, then, is responsible for 50 cent wheat.

Mr. Gorman declines to serve on the peace commission. As this is about the first thing he ever has declined it begins to look as though he is getting ready to join the hangers-on.

After all this glorifying of Dewey, Sampson and Schley, one naturally wonders where McKinley and his cabinet are going to get off.

Now that Spain has been subdued, Alger should now send the army and the Oregonian editor, and the navy, to bombard New York until it surrenders belligerent Teddy Roosevelt.

With wheat at 50 cents Farmer Geer is in good luck to have a state job. He can then make enough out of the governor's office to keep the farm from going to the mortgage company.

Max Pracht has discovered that the express companies do not intend to pay a cent of the war tax. If Max will just keep on observing, that maggot in his brain will some day bring him fame.

FROM FAR MANILA.

Sydney Luce Writes Another Interesting Letter.

Sydney Luce writes to his parents from Cavite, under date of July 9, and in part, he said:

We had no trouble in landing. The ships could not get up to the landing, so we had to go ashore on big scows towed by a tug. It is said that the commander of the German fleet which lies in the harbor, said he would use force to keep us from landing, and that Dewey told him if he did he would turn his whole fleet loose on him. So that settled it.

We are quartered in the barracks formerly occupied by the Spanish before Dewey's battle. The effects of the battle can yet be seen. Seven of the sunken vessels are a few hundred yards from shore and are not much below the water line at low tide. Most of them are burned on one end while the other end is undamaged. Four more vessels are seen on the other side of the island, and evidence of the Spanish ships are seen on the beach. Our barracks are well fortified and surrounded by high stone walls. The quarters are built of brick, with tile roofs and floors. The beach line is walled up and mounted with guns. When Dewey's shells went high, they went over the walls and into the town, which is but a few feet above high tide mark, some of the streets being submerged at high tide. Dewey captured the island after the battle and turned it over to the natives. The Spaniards escaped to the Isle of Luzon which is connected by an artificial road, but they could not get to Manila and were afterward taken prisoners by the natives and imprisoned here.

We could go and see them when we wished and they watched us drilling every day. The insurgents could not do much here before Dewey took the island but now they have a piece free from attack, and where they can keep their ammunition and prisoners, the former of which they have in plenty, taken from the Spanish. The insurgents fight only at night, and so far have made little progress, although they are now preparing for an extensive attack. They have been cleaning some heavy cannon and they have several gatlings and large field pieces. The natives do not have much mercy on their prisoners. The higher they are in rank the worse they are treated. They generally cut the prisoners' throats but Dewey stopped this treatment. He pays for their good picking here when the Spaniards left as the houses and churches were filled with the finest of furniture and clothing.

It is said that the Spaniards had just concluded a bull fight and grand ball as Dewey opened the battle. We expected Dewey to bombard Manila on the 4th, but he is waiting for the Monterey and I guess he will not move until the next few days. With the Monterey he says he can tear the city down in great shape. We heard about the battle in Cuba yesterday and the natives were pleased at the number reported killed. We get \$2-25 Spanish money for one of our dollars, but the natives will not take our money for as much as the Spanish money.

We depend rain for drinking water as the well water is unfit. We catch from the roofs and boil it before using. It rains every day and we stand under the eaves when we want a bath, as the bay is full of sharks and a species of fish whose sting is said to be poisonous. The natives wear a sort of mosquito net and I pay no attention to the rain.

I have become tired of the heat here, which we get for nearly nothing. Banned are fine for a penny. Why I have to go on fatigue duty soon. Am well and don't want you to worry any over me.

The wheat market still hovers at the fifty cent mark. And yet they say there men who prefer fifty cent wheat to "50 cent dollars." This is proof enough that the dollar owner is doing some one's thinking gratis.

Shute & Foote, Bankers

Transact a General Banking Business

J. W. S. SHUTE, Manager. A. C. SHUTE, Cashier.

Sell sight Exchange and Telegraphic Transfers and issues Letters of Credit available throughout the United States. Draw Bills of Exchange on London, Liverpool, Dublin, Paris, Berlin, Frankfurt-on-the-Main, Stockholm and all principal cities of Europe.

Collections made on all accessible points. Banking hours from 9 a m to 3 p m Hillsboro, Oregon.

Administrator's Notice.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned has been appointed administrator of the estate of Gottlieb Staeger, deceased, by the County Court of Washington County, State of Oregon, and that all persons having claims against said estate are required to present the same properly verified, to meet the office of John M. Wall, Hillsboro, Oregon, within six months from date, this 11th day of August, 1898.

John Smith, Administrator of the estate of Gottlieb Staeger, deceased.

Hillsboro House, Cor. 2d & Wash.

Newly Furnished and Renovated.

A first-class table and all accommodations for the convenience of guests.

TWO FOR ONE

Send for free sample and judge thereby.

Hillsboro Argus and Cinemati Enquirer

Both \$1.50 Cash in Per Year \$1.50 Advance

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Schilling's Best

tea baking powder

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soda and spices

are all money back—right

here.

For sale by

W. D. Hare

Administrator's Notice.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned has been, by the County Court, of Washington County, Oregon, appointed administrator of the estate of George Thing, deceased, and that he has duly qualified as such administrator. All persons having claims against said estate are hereby notified to present the same to the undersigned at his residence, or at the law office of Smith & Ferguson, at Hillsboro, Oregon, within six months of the date hereof.

David A. Hillsboro, Oregon, this 10th day of August, 1898.

Herbert G. Thing, Administrator of the estate of George Thing, deceased.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned, administrator of the estate of Jane Patterson, deceased, has this 10th day of August, 1898, filed in the County Court of the State of Oregon for Washington County, his final account of the administration of said estate, and that the said court has fixed Monday the 19th day of September 1898, at the court room of said court at Hillsboro, Oregon, at the hour of ten a. m. of said day as the time and place for hearing objections, if any, to said final account and the final settlement of said estate.

Dated at Hillsboro, Aug. 9, 1898.

(Signed) F. A. Patterson, Administrator of the estate of Jane Patterson, deceased.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned, administrator of the estate of Jane Patterson, deceased, has this 10th day of August, 1898, filed in the County Court of the State of Oregon for Washington County, his final account of the administration of said estate, and that the said court has fixed Monday the 19th day of September 1898, at the court room of said court at Hillsboro, Oregon, at the hour of ten a. m. of said day as the time and place for hearing objections, if any, to said final account and the final settlement of said estate.

Dated at Hillsboro, Aug. 9, 1898.

(Signed) F. A. Patterson, Administrator of the estate of Jane Patterson, deceased.



It's a Chinese Puzzle

to us how some merchants expect the intelligent 19th Century public to believe some of the fairy tales that occupy valuable space in our home papers. Some statements would put a circus poster to shame. It isn't the store that promises, but the store that DOES, which grows strong in the people's confidence. Come here and bring along your best idea of what a suit of clothes should be, and we will gratify you in pattern, texture and price.

A Guaranty of "Style, Service, Satisfaction."

H. WEHRUNG and SON, HILLSBORO, OREGON

The Hillsboro Pharmacy Union Block

The Leading Drug House

Where Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, Sponges, Brushes and all Druggist's Sundries may be procured at prices that simply distance competition.

The Fact is, that many people do not know where our name came from—it's a good name and we had good reasons for adopting it. Let us explain:

Delta is the 4th letter of the Greek Alphabet and is shaped like a Triangle, three sided. Now, as we were, numerically the third

Store established in Hillsboro, the three-cornered letter is significant. Please remember, also, that our name is, and always will be, too, the sure sign of highest quality at lowest price. We will be always pleased to have you call at our

Store! OUR SODA WATER IS ICE GOLD!

HILLSBORO CITY MEAT MARKET.

J. H. BURSON, Prop.

Beef, Mutton, Veal and Pork

Kept Constantly on Hand.

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

Cash Paid for Poultry.

MAIN STREET, HILLSBORO, OREGON.

RELIABILITY

is a quality some newspapers have lost sight of in these days of "yellow" journalism. They care little for truth and a great deal for temporary sensation.

It is not so with THE CHICAGO RECORD.

The success of THE RECORD rests upon its reliability.

It prints the news—all the news—and tells the truth about it.

It is the only American newspaper outside New York city that has its own exclusive dispatch boat service and its own staff correspondents and artists at the front in both hemispheres.

It is the best illustrated daily newspaper in the world.

Its war news service is unapproachably the best.

Says the Urbana (Ill.) Daily Courier:

"We read the war news in the other papers, then we turn to THE CHICAGO RECORD to see how much of it is true."

Sold by newsdealers everywhere and subscriptions received by all postmasters. Address THE CHICAGO RECORD, 181 Madison street, Chicago.

CITATION.

IN THE COUNTY COURT OF THE State of Oregon for the County of Washington.

In the matter of the estate of Eliza Jane Jolly, Deceased.

To Anna Eliza Williams, William B. Jolly, Ursula M. Howard, Adeline J. Fletcher, William J. Foker, Mabel White, Thomas White, Horace White, Elizabeth White, May White, Clara L. Brooks, Rosa Cook, Claude W. Jolly, George C. Lichtenhauer, Jessie Jolly, Lillis A. Jolly, greeting:

In the name of the State of Oregon, you are hereby cited and required to appear in the County Court of the State of Oregon, for the County of Washington, at the court room thereof, at Hillsboro, in the County of Washington on Monday the 19th day of September, 1898, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, and then and there show cause, if any exist, why an order of the following described real property situated in Washington County, Oregon, and described as follows, to-wit: Beginning at a point on the West boundary line of the Donation Land Claim of William Jolly and wife in T. One (1) North, Range Three (3) West of the Willamette Meridian, where the division line dividing the North and South halves of said claim intersect said West boundary line, said beginning point being 54.22 chs. South One (1) degree West from the Northwest corner of said claim and running thence East (variation of 21 deg. 40 min.) following said division line 44.83 chs. to the center of McKay Creek; thence following up said stream with the meanderings thereof 17 chs. to the South

boundary line of William B. Jolly's land; thence North 87 deg. 15 min. West on said South line of William B. Jolly's land 43.86 chs. to the center of the County Road on the West boundary line of said William Jolly and wife's Donation Land Claim; thence South following the center of said County Road 9.79 chs. to the place of beginning, containing 44 acres more or less, should not be made as prayed for in the petitions of S. Williams, Administrator and Ann Eliza Williams, Administratrix, of said estate, filed in this Court and cause.

Witness, the Hon. Louis A. Rood Judge of the County Court of the State of Oregon, for the County of Washington with the seal of said Court affixed, this 26th day of July, A. D. 1898.

Attest: J. A. Imbrie, Clerk.

By W. W. McKinney, Deputy Clerk.

Notice of Final Settlement.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned, administrator of the estate of Jane Patterson, deceased, has this 10th day of August, 1898, filed in the County Court of the State of Oregon for Washington County, his final account of the administration of said estate, and that the said court has fixed Monday the 19th day of September 1898, at the court room of said court at Hillsboro, Oregon, at the hour of ten a. m. of said day as the time and place for hearing objections, if any, to said final account and the final settlement of said estate.

Dated at Hillsboro, Aug. 9, 1898.

(Signed) F. A. Patterson, Administrator of the estate of Jane Patterson, deceased.