

THE ARGUS

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LUCIUS A. LONG, EDITOR.

County Official Paper.

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— BY —

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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.

CALIFORNIA AND WASHINGTON

There is but one reason to anticipate anything but bimetallic victories in the elections of California and Washington, which occur a few days hence. Careful perusal of the dispatches show that the gold standard people are moving on the single tax, instead of the money question and are making every effort to take the popular mind away from the real issue. Here is the error of injecting into campaigns those issues that have not been familiarized to a people. It matters not how good a thing the single tax may be, it is very poor politics to take up another issue at a vital moment in the history of a leading issue. The gold standardists have exhausted every device and argument in defense of their system and that they have nothing further to offer is evident to every man who has studied their cult. With the powerful metropolitan press behind them, the gold people hastily switch to the assault of a new issue, to confusion amongst those who are for bimetallicism, well knowing that to do so is to weaken the bimetallic strength. Experience is a great teacher and it is high time that our bimetallic friends learn to fight an issue without a handicap. To overpower the cheap debased product supporters is the first duty of every citizen who recognizes the true inwardness of the situation. Victory for the Chicago platform seems assured in the two states in question, but the element of weakness in putting forth a new idea in politics, no matter whether good or ill, upon which the silver strength might lose a few votes, is apparent to those who recognize the value of putting all possible force behind the real issue, and not being obliged to spend energy upon details. Single tax is by no means the real issue and its comparative newness to the people may clog the wheels of advance of such reforms as opposed to cheap commodity.

No gold voter will vote the bimetallic ticket to get single tax, while a few silver men here and there may be frightened by the gold attack upon the new feature. When platforms are stripped of detail, common sense will do the rest.

STRIPPED OF ANATHEMA.

A brilliant and far seeing editorial writer in last Saturday's Oregonian sizes up the political situation in a manner at least gratifying to ardent supporters of honest product, and it gives renewed courage to opposers of debased and dishonest product schemes. Stripped of its prejudicial adjectives (the parentheses are ours) it reads:

The democratic party is no less a free silver party to day than it was in 1896. Every state democratic convention, save New York, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Maryland, Connecticut and New Hampshire, has re-affirmed the Chicago platform and endorsed Mr. Bryan. In New York the democratic candidates for governor and lieutenant-governor both voted for Bryan in 1896. While the few eastern states that omitted to consider national issues have adopted platforms evasive on the money question, no democratic state convention this year has adopted a gold standard platform, and even the Massachusetts democracy has declared for free silver and the Chicago platform. The committee appointed by Senator Jones, of Arkansas, the chairman of the democratic national committee, proves that the democratic alliance with the populists and silver republicans is unbroken. The democracy is represented by ex-governor Stone, of Missouri, (a blatant) advocate of the (free silver and free riot plank of the) Chicago platform, and by ex-governor Alford, of Illinois. Populism is represented by Senator Allen, of Nebraska, and the silver republicans by Senator Teller, of Colorado. Senator Jones himself is one of the members also, and Coin Harvey is the general manager of the committee.

The writer further says:

The attitude of the democratic conventions this year, and every move of the democratic national committee indicate clearly that the democratic campaign of 1900 will be a repetition of that of 1896, with the radical features of the Chicago platform intensified rather than weakened. The majority for Bryan may be even greater in the democratic national convention of 1900 than it was in 1896, for today the Bryanite sentiment is so overwhelming in the democratic party that even in New York, New Jersey, Connecticut and Maryland, where the democracy two years ago was openly for the maintenance of the gold standard, they were afraid in 1898 even to discuss the Chicago platform, much less reject it. The democracy of these states were afraid to oppose Bryanism, lest they be driven out of the party.

Again, we quote: In Iowa and throughout the middle west the democracy is making its fight on the old lines of free silver, income tax, anti-trust, etc., and if the democrats get into power they will pass a free silver law, for they are pledged to it. The issues of 1896 will be the issues of the presidential election of 1900.

The above, coming from unquestionably the ablest and most bitter adversary of the Chicago platform, west of the Rockies, if not in the union, is very gratifying to opponents of the cheap product and cheap labor idea. It is refreshing to note that the Oregonian recognizes the handwriting on the wall.

* The Oregonian errs. New Hampshire declared for silver.

BRYAN THE MAN.

(Mr. Huston, the writer of the following letter, has been in no sense of the word a democrat since the Chicago platform was enunciated. Palmer, the Indianapolis platform candidate, received his support.)

To the Editor: Your leading editorial of last week's issue took the position that Bryan is the logical candidate of the democratic party for 1900. With your permission I shall attempt to give reasons for differing with you in that opinion. The nomination of Bryan in 1900 will make free silver the leading issue, of course. It carries with it the endorsement of the Chicago platform; the denunciation of Cleveland for quelling the Chicago riot; the threat to reorganize the Supreme court whenever the democratic party shall have power to do so; the prohibition of the liberty of contract; the reference to the class of money in which a debt is to be paid, etc. It would be useless for me to attempt to convince you that the Chicago platform was wrong on these various propositions; you are satisfied that the platform is, and was right. I am equally well satisfied not only that it was wrong but that it can never secure the endorsement of a majority of the American people; and while I should be pleased to have an opportunity of giving the reasons why I cannot believe in or support free silver, I feel that it would be trespassing upon your space to do so.

The chief argument which you use in favor of free silver is the assertion that free silver would raise the price of agricultural commodities. The burden of your argument is "that the gold standard means dear money and cheap product." The republican party has deluded many with the idea that by passing a law to prevent wheat being shipped into this country they could raise the price of wheat in Liverpool, upon which our market depends. You and I with other democrats have ridiculed the argument, and the price of wheat in Liverpool could be regulated by our tariff laws as unworthy of an intelligent person. Candidly now, do you think that your assertion that the price of wheat in Liverpool can be regulated by the coinage laws of the United States, stands upon any better footing? Can you afford to denounce the republican position as ridiculous and at the same time assert yours? It seems to me not. I have used "wheat" as an illustration because all intelligent people concede that its price in this country is simply the Liverpool price, less the expense of transportation. The threat to reorganize the Supreme court frightens conservative people and causes the mind of every student of English history to go back to the days of James the Second, when English courts were packed to secure any decision desired by arbitrary power. The denunciation of President Cleveland for using U. S. troops to put down the riot in Chicago and to preserve from destruction the property which was under the control and protection of the U. S. courts alarmed thousands of conservative democrats who have always believed that the protection of life and property was the sole function of government. The proposition which declares that citizens shall not be permitted to contract for payment in any good money as they may see fit is repugnant to those democrats who believe with Jefferson that "the best government is a government which governs the least." They look upon this as an unwarranted infringement of the government upon their right of contract. But all this aside: The question of practical politics is, can the democrats win in 1900 with this platform and with this candidate. While they may say so I cannot conceive of any person with cool judgment and deliberation believing that it is at all probable. The democrats of New York, New Jersey, Connecticut and Maryland have refused to endorse free silver or the Chicago platform. In Connecticut the gold democracy captured the state convention and nominated their ticket. In New Jersey they nominated a gold man for governor. The democratic papers of New York city assert that none of the democratic candidates for congress in that city are free silver men, and the Baltimore gold democratic papers assert the same as to the candidates in Maryland. With this feeling among the democrats of those states, to nominate Bryan is equivalent to giving up these states to the republicans in advance. Where have the democrats any chance to make up for the loss of these states? No democratic president has been elected for 50 years without the vote of at least a portion of those states. I do not recall that any party has ever elected a president without the vote of some of the states. The democrats could perhaps carry a few of the small western states, like Utah, Montana etc., but if they should carry them all, it would not atone for the loss of New York. The present indications are that the populists will refuse to fuse with the democrats in 1900. A great number of them will of course vote for Bryan. But without the united support of the populists Bryan would lose Kansas, Nebraska, South Dakota, Washington and very probably Idaho.

that he carried two years ago. Where then is his prospect for election? You say that he received six and a half million votes, and you refer to this as a grand endorsement. I think, however, that a careful investigation of the figures will show it to be otherwise. In '92 the democratic vote was over 5 and a half million, and the populist vote was more than one million. The increase in the vote from '92 to '96 was in round numbers two millions. One million of this increase should have gone to the combined democratic and populist vote and so if Bryan held his own democratic and populist vote of '92 with the natural increase he should have received more than seven and half million votes. So it is evident that more than one million votes which ordinarily would have gone to him refused to support him.

At you say he was attacked by "renegade democrats and middle of the road populists." Bently, the national or middle of the road populist candidate received about 14,000 votes in the whole union; so this scarcely elevated Mr. Bryan's vote. Calladon, who refused to vote for Mr. Bryan, "renegades," is easy and is perhaps good argument in the absence of any better but is there any reason to believe that the "renegades" who refused to support Mr. Bryan in '96 would support him in 1900? It is not probable that the number of "renegades" would increase. The campaign of '96 was carried on when we had been suffering from hard times for three years. It was freely charged that there was a conspiracy on the part of the gold standard people to conduct the money of the Chicago platform to make money dear and produce cheap. So far from this being true the general average of prices of agricultural products was higher after the adoption of the Chicago platform. The circulating medium of the country has been increased more than 200 millions of dollars since the adoption of that platform and money is more plentiful than it has ever been. With these facts staring the democratic party in the face would it not be suicidal to undertake another campaign against the gold standard and support "renegades"? Thousands of democrats are anxiously waiting, hoping almost against hope that the democratic party will return to the faith of its founders and support the conservative element of the country rather than to the radicals. The mob makes lots of noise but it is not in the majority of this country and never will be. The party which appeals to the mob element for support will not only be defeated but the fact that it has made such an appeal will hang like a mill-stone around its neck and will be levelled against it whenever before it will again be trusted by conservative people.

Democrats may carry the lower house of congress this fall. This usually happens in odd years. If I should win in year 1 I have no doubt that you as a free silver man will draw comfort and consolation; but the only result will be that the gold standard people will be more thoroughly aroused for 1900 than before. All other issues will be subordinated and free silver will suffer an overwhelming defeat.

S. B. HUSTON.

The ARGUS believes that under bimetallicism the silver dollar, commercially and legally, would be equal the gold dollar, as measured by the gold dollar, and that it would exchange for as much commodity or property in all places and all climes, as the gold dollar. It believes this from the fact that we have the trade as well as the field of demand and use for silver legal tender to utilize the world's silver product, or that part of the world's silver product as would immediately bring silver commercially to that position that 16 parts of silver would be worth one part of gold. The ARGUS, further believes and can point to the relative position (par) of silver to gold at the time to sustain it, that the restriction placed upon silver at its demonetization was equivalent to cutting down one half of our money supply, had the total of gold and silver at that time been a total of gold. So much for that. Mr. Huston must, upon this deduction, assume, that quantity of equal debt paying dollars has nothing to do with the value of the individual unit of money, as measured by other things in general—a position that is controverted by every able economist of the past and present. That a larger volume of money, each unit being of equal debt discharging ability, would give general better prices, as measured by these units of money, the world over, goes without saying. Under such condition money would go into active circulation and not smother in the banks;—always an unhealthy sign.

The price of wheat in Liverpool certainly is regulated largely by the price of the dollars, concurrent, of course, with the supply of wheat extant and visible, and the demand for wheat. Mr. Huston does not, however, seek to deny that the law of supply and demand operates upon money. That he may understand the position of bimetallicists it is well enough to state that they believe a larger volume of equal dollars would make the price of other things higher—that is to say, in gold vernacular, would "cheapen" dollars in general—in our language, "the restoration of past prices for other things in general other than dollars, the abnormal exception always to be considered. It seems to us that under bimetallicism holders of silver bullion would immediately have gold values, and that all commerce would be effected by this—else why do our great money and collateral holders, whom the contrary would most benefit, fight so lustily for the gold standard.

Our communicant says he is satisfied the majority of the Americans will not support the Chicago platform. That is neither here nor there. A majority of Americans has supported republicanism for years, and yet, had Mr. McKinley

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Steel Lever Harrow, 50 teeth, \$11
14-in Wood Beam Steel Plows \$12, 13
14-in Chilled Plows, 11

depended upon a majority of Americans outside of the Ethiopian vote, he was not elected in 1896.

As to the supreme court, it needs correction in more ways than one. It is not Omnipotent, and it should be dissolved whenever it does not make decisions of equity as between wealth and producers of wealth. Its setting aside of the income tax is one evidence of its present unstable and unhealthy condition.

As to "federal interference," we think the Chicago platform is right a priori. The Chicago railway troubles, for the asking thereof by the railways moving the mails, could have been handled by the local police, or by the sheriff, both of which agencies were under republican authority.

The Oregonian, Oregon's really only able gold organ, concedes that Bryanism will be the issue in 1900 and we believe in this it is right. If this be the case, as it most assuredly will, Bryan will be the candidate, if he lives and no uneen political accident occurs.

Again, to go back to the reorganization of the supreme court. A people may easily do this and without fright. It will be remembered, to counterbalance Mr. Huston's "James the Second," that conservative people were frightened when we threw off the English yoke, sovereign, courts and all.

The ARGUS spoke of the Watterston and Pulitzers, as "renegade editors," and still classes them as such. But it has never classed citizens as renegades who choose to follow them.

These editors are renegades in a political and moral sense, for as quick as their editorial dictums no more influenced the great producing people, they turned loose their batteries and termed the farmers and laborers of America "mob," "fools," "anarchists," the first word which we note with regret, our friend, Mr. Huston, uses. That these editors received thousands for this delicate phraseology goes without saying. A good argument these delicate little bonmots, "in the absence of better," most certainly.

As to populists and silver republican support, there will be a union of all who are earnestly striving to overthrow the gold standard party and system, the party whose platform writers meant gold standard and yet pledged loyalty to international bimetallicism—a living falsehood. As to side-shows, of course there will be a few, but Mr. Huston knows enough about politics to realize that behind the scenes are our great gold standard leaders, helping these side-shows in every way conceivable.

As to the general level of prices since the adoption of the Chicago platform: Let us ask whether or not there has been any shortages in bread grains? Does this feature need any discussion? This is the Independent's argument.

There is absolutely no question but that free coinage will again receive endorsement, and although the banks, trusts and monopolies the Hannas and Algors, etc, which Mr. H. once contended against, will contribute vast sums to its defeat also aided by the collateral institutions of the world. And yet, we believe, despite this, that we shall win.

To conclude, the Chicago platform will be re-enacted, and considering, that in 1896, when it received a strength of over 6 millions where a natural political cause and effect should not have given it this, the vote for "a change" naturally being due to the republicans, it is only reasonable to forecast a triumph in 1900.

As to the "right of contract," that is very far fetched. Let the law be such that the same dollar is recognized by both the creditor and debtor. No citizen should complain of a law which is for the general welfare. There is a vast difference between liberty and license.

Wanted—Several trustworthy persons in this state to manage our business in their own and nearby counties. It is mainly office work conducted at home. Salary straight \$500 a year and expenses—definite bonafide, no more, no less salary. Monthly \$75. References. *Enclose self-addressed stamped envelope, Herbert E. Hoss, Pres., Dept. M. Chicago.

Call and Examine Goods. They will carry a full line of Implements

SUMMONS.

In the Circuit Court of the State of Oregon, for Washington County.

The Northern Counties Investment Trust, Limited, Plaintiff,

vs.
W. W. Marquand, Lulu M. Marquand, Mary H. Coffin, Samuel White, E. K. Jones & Co., a corporation, Ida Adeline Eberle, Dennis J. Lyons, and Washington County, Defendants.

To the defendants Mary H. Coffin, Samuel White, Ida Adeline Eberle and Dennis J. Lyons: You and each of you are required to hereby take notice that a complaint in equity has been filed in the above entitled cause and in the above named court, and a summons has been issued thereon and filed on return, served in part as to some of the defendants, and returned not found in the State of Oregon, as to you and each of you, and that the said above entitled suit so begun is now pending for the purpose of obtaining a decree adjudging that there is due and owing to the plaintiff from the defendant W. W. Marquand, the sum of \$1888.20 with interest thereon at 8 percent, per annum on \$1800 thereof from September 1, 1896, upon \$7.40 thereof at like rate from November 27, 1897, on \$24.05 thereof at like rate from March 4, 1898, and upon \$6.75 thereof at like rate from June 27, 1898, and for the further sum of \$150 as attorneys' fees in said suit, and for the purpose of obtaining a decree that the said sums of money aforesaid are a first lien and charge upon the following described property situate in Washington County, Oregon, to-wit:

Commencing at a point on the north line of the George Richardson Donation Land Claim in Section 26 township one south of range one west Willamette Meridian 437 feet westerly from the northeast corner of said claim, and running from this point as the initial point, south parallel with the east line of said claim 984.4 feet to the center of the Taylor's Ferry Road, so-called; thence along said road north 61° and 30' east 332 feet; thence north 45° and 15' east 199 feet to a point on the easterly line of said claim which is 727.3 feet southerly from the northeast corner of the claim; thence southerly on the easterly line of the claim to a point 32 chains from the northeast corner of the claim; thence westerly at right angles and parallel with the east line of the claim 32 chains to the north line of the claim; thence easterly at right angles and along the north line of the claim to the place of beginning which is a point westerly and 437 feet distant from the northeast corner of the claim, and being the same property described in the mortgage from W. W. Marquand to the Northern Counties Investment Trust, Limited, Limited, to W. W. Marquand, of record in book Y of Mortgages of said county, beginning at page 300, and book 32 of Mortgages of said county beginning at page 44.

The decree for a lien so prayed for being for a mortgage lien thereon under a mortgage upon the said properties and other properties, executed by W. W. Marquand to the plaintiff bearing date of February 25, 1891, recorded February 25, 1891, in book V of the records of mortgages of Washington County, Oregon, beginning at page 17; plus the lien so prayed for a decree in said cause that said mortgage be foreclosed, and that the lien thereon for the moneys aforesaid is paramount to any interest or claim to the mortgaged properties by any of the defendants in said suit, including you and each of you, and prays for a sale of the mortgaged properties above described, and that thereby you and each of you be foreclosed from any interest or claim therein.

And now you, the said Mary H. Coffin, Samuel White, Ida Adeline Eberle and Dennis J. Lyons, are each required to appear and answer the complaint herein filed on or before the first day of the term of said court next succeeding the completion of publication of this summons, which is the 14th day of November, A. D. 1898, and which is November 28th, and, unless you so appear and make answer, plaintiff will thereafter take default against you and each of you and apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint, which is substantially as set forth in this summons.

This summons and notice are published pursuant to an order of the Judge of said court passed on the 23rd day of September, A. D. 1898.

ZERA SNOW & WALLACE McCAMANT, Portland, Oregon, Attorneys for Plaintiff, filed this complaint and summons made on the 24th day of September, A. D. 1898.

SUMMONS.

In the Circuit Court of the State of Oregon, for Washington County.

S. B. Huston, Plaintiff,

vs.
H. B. Hollenbeck and S. E. Hollenbeck, Defendants,

To H. B. Hollenbeck, the above named defendant,

In the Name of the State of Oregon, you are hereby required to appear and answer the complaint herein filed by Monday, the 28th day of November, 1898, the same being the first day of the next regular term of said Court, and if you fail to do so, plaintiff will apply to the court for the relief demanded in his complaint to-wit: For a judgment against you and S. E. Hollenbeck for the sum of \$700, with interest thereon at the rate of 8 per cent per annum since August 22, 1896, and for the costs and disbursements of this suit; that a decree be granted by the court dissolving the marriage between you and S. E. Hollenbeck on August 22, 1896, and which is recorded on page 455 of Book 31 of Records of mortgages of Washington County, Oregon, be foreclosed and the land therein described sold according to law and the practice of this court for the satisfaction of plaintiff's said judgment and decree; said land being particularly described as the West half of the Southeast quarter of Section 22, Town 3 North Range 4 West of the Willamette Meridian; that the proceeds of said sale be applied first to the payment of the costs and expenses of said sale, and second, to the satisfaction of plaintiff's judgment; and further, that you, and all persons claiming through or under you, be foreclosed of all right, title or interest in and to the same, save the statutory right of redemption. This summons is served upon you by publication by order of the Hon. Thos. A. McBride, Judge of the said court, and the said order is made and dated this 13th day of October, 1898.

S. B. HUSTON & JOHN M. WALL, Attorneys for Plaintiff.

UNDERTAKING PARLOR.

J. C. Lunkin has opened an undertaking parlor on the corner of Main and Third Street, and is prepared to furnish on immediate demand, fine

CASKETS AND COFFINS

at the lowest possible prices. Will take charge of funerals. The finest line of undertaking supplies in the county. Give him a call.

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The famous Make of Clothing that's Guaranteed.

HILLSBORO, OREGON

The Hillsboro Pharmacy

The Leading Drug House

Where Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, Sponges, Brushes and all Druggists' 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! OUR SODA WATER IS ICE GOLD!

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Cash Paid for Poultry.

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Collections made on all accessible points

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Hillsboro, Oregon.

SUMMONS.

In the Circuit Court of the State of Oregon for Washington County.

Herberdina Gertler, Plaintiff,

vs.
Frank Gertler, Defendant,

To Frank Gertler, the above named defendant,

In the Name of the State of Oregon you are hereby required to appear and answer the complaint herein filed by Monday the 28th day of November, 1898, the same being the first day of the next regular term of this court, and if you fail to so appear and answer the complaint the plaintiff will apply to the court for the relief demanded therein, to-wit, for a decree dissolving the marriage and marriage contract now existing between you and plaintiff, and for a judgment against you for the costs and disbursements of this suit, and for such other relief as the court may appear equitable. This summons is served upon you by publication by order of the Hon. Thos. A. McBride, Judge of the said court, and the said order is made and dated at Chambers, Astoria, Oregon, this 24th day of September, 1898.

S. B. HUSTON, Attorney for Plaintiff.

Schilling's Best vanilla and lemon extracts are true and strong.

Schilling's Best

tea, baking powder, coffee, flavoring extracts, soda and spices

are all money-back—right here.

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Hillsboro House.

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J. J. WORTHINGTON, Lessee.

Newly Furnished and Renovated.

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

City warrants up to August 1, 1896, now payable at the office of city treasurer, Schulmerich store, Hillsboro, Oregon, and interest will cease on same after this date.

Dated Sept. 14, 1898.

F. G. MITCHELL, City Treasurer

By Geo. SCHULMERICH, Deputy

NOTICE.

City warrants up to August 1, 1896, now payable at the office of city treasurer, Schulmerich store, Hillsboro, Oregon, and interest will cease on same after this date.

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