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, 60 cts; Three Months, 35 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.

A RUNNING CAMPAIGN.

Never before in the history of America have we had such a running campaign as that commenced in 1896 and destined to continue until after 1900.

The beneficiaries of the gold policy have notified the republican party managers that the fight must not be relaxed, and notwithing the silver people came near carrying the house at the November election, the word has gone out by the manipulators of government that their instruments must sound the ridiculous tocsin, "the silver issue is dead!" Such nonsense is for the purpose of endeavoring to force a new issue and its ridiculousness is only exceeded by its foolishness. As a matter of fact, it would immensely please the great corporate institutions to write all political platforms. It is a part of their campaign to encourage dissension and endeavor to create new issues in their extremity. The producers of America have too much good sense to not realize the leger-de-main of our opposition. From now on the gold campaign will celebrate. Every straddler who flops over on the gold side will be getting his name in print; "prosperity extras" will soon appear; "expansion" will be a slogan, and an attempt will be made by the great creditor politicians to break down all opposition to the dear dollar supporters. "Aber," it will avail nothing, for the issue of honest product makes itself and the people are the instruments by which it will be placed in power. The wiles of our cheap men and cheap commodity advocates are too transparent.

THEY ARE OURS.

The Phillipine Islands are ours. For good or for ill, they have become United States territory and in the treaty will be the open door agreement, practically free trade. This radical departure from McKinleyism is the peculiar feature of the affair.

A new era confronts the American people. Within one year the nation has changed from a temperate life with the beverage of "Monroe doctrine to the intoxicating waters of colonial administration. This, of course, means an increase in our navy and standing army, and the meeting of economic questions hitherto unfamiliar with our statesman. The new era will be met with genuine American pluck and ability. But in this matter we must expect to share the same experiences that befall other governments under like conditions.

The open door will give the Phillipines better facilities for trade than they have before enjoyed, but they have had a taste of liberty and may yet hold to the desire animating every people with a modicum of intelligence, self-government.

FEDERAL INTERFERENCE.

There has been so much said about federal interference at the Chicago railway trouble without elucidating the merits of the case other than to cry out "anarchy," that it seems almost necessary to review the matter. The first prerequisite of discussion is to be fair, but in this, there are many who think Cleveland was right in sending troops to Chicago, because, as they allege, he stopped the destruction of property. "It might not occur to our friends that a city or county is responsible for the loss of property, entailed by insufficient action, when it was in abundance and due notice had been given.

The state of Illinois was capable of subdueing any riot, or "mock riot," through its county auxiliary or Chicago's police, and if we must have the troops called out every time property is roughly handled, it is high time we increased our standing army. But when cheap politicians failed in a duty, the Cleveland administration, evidently desiring to at least do one act with despatch got on its high horse, sent out troops and a great howl about the ruthless destruction of property and "mobs." But it was noticeable that no troops were sent down South where deaths occurred on both sides at election riots, a strange economy, this, probably due to the fact that corporations per se can't vote and hence can't get into an election riot. This is another reason why federal interference in local matters should be discountenanced in a popular government. Once the precedent firmly established and a domineering administration would have license to make all sorts of trouble in the way of interference. Once established and it would be but a step further for an administration to declare ballot boxes not open to those who believe in popular liberties, and this would be backed up by armed men.

Now that Wall and Lombard streets are in the saddle it is reasonably sure that "confidence" has been restored.

We feel constrained to call public attention to the fact that Mr. Marcus A. Hanna thinks he would make a "purty fair president himself."

THE party that can figure a gold standard gain in the recent elections is evidently the same multi various chap who is writing prosperity articles and yelling about dollar wheat!

Oregon is really fortunate in having the Southern Pacific run its affairs. Agent Simon has gone to Washington, D. C., and Agent Geer will soon take up his schedule at Salem.

THE real logical gold standard man, and by the way, the only man who has license to be a gold man, is the fellow who is possessed of plenty of money, or collaterals, therefore interested in cheapening everything else. All other gold standard men are counterfeit presentments and stand for self debasement.

IT IS quite amusing to note with what degree of solemn idolatry a few of our public men hold our courts—or, for that matter, all courts. For the past two years many really high public characters have solemnly assured us that one reason why our national supreme courts should be sacred from attack is because English courts years ago were so corrupt that neither person or property was safe. Sure this is splended argument.

THE Earl of Strafford, of whom Mr. Huston made mention in his letter of last week, was one of Engla l' notorious statesmen. He it was who supported Charles in high robbery and suppression of individual right. He it was who stood for British courts because those courts stood for royalty and anarchy; he it was who elaborated all sorts of schemes for royal pillage and many were the deaths of innocent persons by him caused—all in name of court and crown. His execution was but one drop of water to wash away a bloody spot by him made for fame and promotion. Raleigh who was executed —also cited by Mr. Huston as an example that courts should not be changed—by a like king and court, was a noble enough fellow with few faults. In each of these cases there is argument that says "When a court is venal, do away with it; if you can't dissolve constitutionally, dissolve, any way.

MR. HUSTON AGAIN.

To the Editor: In your comment upon my article of last week, very much to my surprise, you attempted to construe my reference to the Chicago rioters to an epithet applied to all free silver men. I do not think my language bears any such construction. After criticizing the Chicago platform for its denunciation of the president in this matter, I said, "thousands of democrats are waiting, hoping almost against hope, that the democratic party will return to the faith of its founders, and appeal to the conservative element of the country rather than to the radicals. The mob makes lots of noise, but it is not in the majority in 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 millstone to its neck, and will require years of atonment before it will be again trusted by the conservative people." Can this language be construed by any fair-minded man as calling the democratic party a mob? Is it not clear that it is a criticism of the party for appealing to the mob? I may not understand the use of language as well as the editor of The Argus, but this is what it means to me. Certainly, no one who knows my relations with the Wehrungs, the Schulmerichs, with Mr. Wall, who has almost lived with me for seven years; with Judge Rood, who I supported earnestly; with Hubert Bernard, who has long been my intimate friend; with Judge Archbold, Capt. McCulloch, with Hon. W. D. Hare and hundreds of others, would have suspected me of refering to these gentlemen as belonging to a mob. They have been, and are my most intimate friends, and while I think they are wrong on the financial question, I certainly should not say anything, if I knew myself, that would reflect upon their personal character in any way. I might add, that some of these people whom I have mentioned believe with me that the plank in the Chicago platform denouncing the president was a great mistake. Some of them even go so far as to say that it cost Mr. Bryan's election.

Another matter: You say that I seem to complain about the results of the elections a few weeks ago, or words to that effect. If I have made any complaint about it, it was a slip of the tongue. I certainly did not mean it. It certainly terminated very happily since I, a gold standard man, am well pleased with the result, and you, a free silver man, are delighted There is a faint suspicion in my mind, however, that one of us must be a veritable Mark Tapley.

S. B. HUSTON.

The Argus has no intention of doing Mr. Huston any injustice. Mr. Huston used exactly the language he quoted above, but in justice to our construction, it must be stated that the criticism he speaks of appeared in the very first part of the article. Nearly a column further on he uses the language above given. Our natural inference was that Mr. Huston's contention that appeal was made to the mob element, was equivalent to classification as a mob, those who made the appeal. But this benefit of a doubt was given Mr. Huston wherein we said, last week:

"We regret this, but would rather believe he meant otherwise, as he seems to have one infer, in this letter."

The party which appeals to a mob element is rightfully denominated as a "mob." Mr. Huston clearly says that we have. In this regard, we deny. The principle of "federal interference in state affairs," per se, as contrary to the constitution, was the real animus of the plank in question and as a common factor, we think the plank correct. Federal interference in state affairs of that nature would set a precedent for the sending of troops into states upon mere anticipation of riot at election and federal arms are not for this purpose. The constitution plainly implies that federal interference is not warranted except on call of the legislature or governor.

It pleases us that Mr. Huston did not mean what we construed him to assert. But his subject matter of criticism was so far removed from the words quoted that we made what we deemed a reasonable construction, believing, however, that at heart he did not mean it.

"Now as to Mark Tapley. It's this way. There were two of us—perhaps. The Argus did not say Mr Huston complained "about the results of the election a few weeks ago, or words to that effect." The Argus said: "Bimetallists of all political faiths get consolation from these gains. If Mr. Huston get any consolation, he is much easier to satisfy than his many and strenuous complaints would cause one to infer."

His letter published clearly showed that he drew consolation. Considering he has made so much complaint against the Chicago platform and silver, we are still of the opinion that he is easily pleased if a loss of 41 congressmen to the republicans—representing, according to Mr. Huston's figures, a gain of 17 for silver—give him consolation.

MR. WALL ANSWERS.

To the Editor: Again I desire to intrude upon your valuable space. I have but one or two things to say, so shall necessarily be brief. Your answer to Mr. Huston's "Liverpool wheat puzzle" as insisted upon by him in his second letter, (last week's) in my opinion is complete, and had you quoted authority for your answer, I should have deemed it useless to trouble your readers with this article. The substance of Mr. Huston's question is: "Can the price of wheat in Liverpool be regulated by the coinage laws of the United States?" We answer, Yes. The editor answered and gave cogent reasons for the affirmative. We do not need to base our affirmative solely upon our individual knowledge of economic laws, but can call to our aid the Encyclopaedia Britannica. On page 720, volume 16, it discusses the "Causes which determine the value of money." After thoroughly discussing the various factors which affect the value of money, it deduces these two economic principles, relative thereto: 1 "The amount of money in circulation; 2 The amount of goods to be sold." If it be true then that the quantity of money in circulation in the world affects its value with relation to commodity, it therefore follows that even one nation, and especially a nation like our own, commercially equalling England, France and Germany combined, in changing its coinage laws, increase or decrease its circulating medium, it must eventually affect the value of the world's money. This, then, of course, would affect the price of wheat and all other kinds of property measured in money, in Liverpool, and elsewhere.

We therefore have the best of reasons for asserting that to open our mints to the free coinage of silver—especially as we are capable of producing so much of it—would increase the quantity of the world's circulating medium, money, and prices of commodities, including wheat, would, as a natural economic result, rise in proportion to the increase of money, not only in Liverpool, but all over the world.

But I can hear some of our gold standard friends saying: "But how are you going to increase the quantity of money in other nations of the earth by increasing the quantity in the United States alone?" The answer is: We do not do business with ourselves alone, but with all the world; we pay millions of dollars to foreign nations every year as interest and principal on our government, state, county and municipal bonds, say nothing about our individual indebtedness to foreign countries, and millions taken out of the country for life and fire insurance.

But let me in turn ask a question: Does Liverpool (or any other port, or country, for that matter) set the price of products of which we are exclusive producers and consumers? Certainly not. Then let us pass coinage laws that will increase the quantity of our circulating medium and thereby raise the price of those productions over which no other nation on earth has control, directly or indirectly, to their old level. By increasing our own money circulation by the free coinage of silver we would surely affect the price of wheat in Liverpool for the reasons above indicated and we would also, at the same time, speedily affect the prices of those products of which we are the exclusive producers and consumers.

Mr. Huston objects being placed upon the St. Louis platform, and says I put him there because his "real position" was unassailable and that I therefore put up a man of straw, etc. Personally, I am satisfied, and of course admit, that he did not vote for Mr. McKinley, but, as I regard it, to have used my "personal knowledge" in determining his "real position," I would be going "outside of the record." This I did not do. But we care nothing about his "real position" while attacking the Chicago platform. If then by reason of Mr. Huston's attack upon the Chicago platform some supporter and believer in its principles should change his views with regard to it, where in consequence would he wander to? Where could he go? There is but one answer: To the support of the St. Louis platform. Therefore, our right cannot be denied to defend the platform from attack by means of comparison—showing that the inconsistencies of one are much greater than the other—thus deterring the supporters of the Chicago platform from slumping onto its inferior, the St. Louis platform. When there are but two platforms, there can be no neutral grounds, and by attacking one, just in the same proportion are you aiding and abetting the other. To use a common phrase; 'You must be for or against." Can it be otherwise? Certainly, then, Mr. Huston cannot conscientiously find fault with us because we in turn attack the St. Louis platform and place him squarely upon it. If he insists on standing upon imaginary neutral ground, then it is high time that he begin to show up the absurdities and inconsistencies of the St. Louis platform—it has plenty of them. I suggest that The Argus is a splendid medium wherein to exhibit the inconsistencies of the St. Louis platform.

JOHN M. WALL.

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.. From Portland

Fast mail leaves at 8 p m for Salt Lake, Denver, Ft. Worth, Omaha, Kansas City, St. Louis, Chicago and East, arrives 7:20 a m

Spokane Flyer leaves at 2 p m for Walla Walla, Minneapolis, St. Paul, Duluth, Milwaukee, Chicago and East, arrives 10:15 a m

Ocean Steamships leave at 8 p m. All sailing dates subject to change. For San Francisco for December, sailing dates are 3, 8, 13, 18, 23 and 28th.

Columbia River leave 8 p m except Sunday. Saturday 10 p m for Astoria and way landings, arrive 4 p m except Sunday

Willamette river leave 6 a m except Sunday for Oregon City, Newberg, Salem and way landings, arrive 4:30 p m except Sunday

Willamette and Yamhill river leave 7 a m Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday for Oregon City, Dayton and way landings, arrive 3:30 p m Monday, Wednesday and Friday

Willamette river leave 6 a m Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday for Corvallis and way landings, arrive 4:30 p m Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday

Snake river leave Riparia 1:45 a m Monday, Wednesday and Friday for Lewiston; leave Lewiston 2:45 a m Sunday, Tuesday and Thursday for Riparia

Address W. H. HULBURT, Gen. Pass. Agent

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Treasurer's Notice.

ALL COUNTY WARRANTS endorsed prior to Jan. 1, 1898, are now called for, and interest will cease after this date. Hillsboro, Dec 5, '98

A. B. CADY, County Treasurer.

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Hillsboro, . Oregon.

SUMMONS.

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

The Northern Counties Investment Trust, Limited, Plaintiff,
vs
W. W. Marquam, Lulu M. Marquam, 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 the 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. Marquam, the sum of $1388.20 with interest thereon at 8 percent, per annum on $1300 thereof from September 1, 1896, upon $57.40 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 36 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 980.4 feet to the center of the Taylor's Ferry Road, so-called; thence along said road north 64° and 30' east 352 feet; thence north 48° 15' east 160 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 north line of the claim 12.50 chains; thence northerly 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. Marquam to the Northern Counties Investment Trust, Limited, which is of record in book Y of Mortgages of Washington county, Oregon, beginning at page 6, less the property released from said mortgage by releases executed by the Northern Counties Investment Trust, Limited, to W. W. Marquam, 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 444.

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. Marquam 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 6; plaintiff likewise prays 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 in said suit and answer plaintiff's complaint filed therein, on or before the first day of the term of said court next succeeding the completion of publication of this summons, and which is the 4th Monday in 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.

First publication of this summons made on the 29th 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 so to appear and answer the complaint the 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 the sum of $50 attorney fees, and for the costs and disbursements of this suit; that a certain mortgage executed by you and S. E. Hollenbeck on August 22, 1896, and which is recorded on page 455 of Book 34 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 above named court, which 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. Lamkin has opened an undertaking parlor on the corner of Main and Third Street, and is prepared to furnish on immediate demand, fine

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Drug 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 an lowest price. We will be always pleased to have you call at our

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NOTICE.

City warrants up to August 1, 1895, 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

Administrator's Notice.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned has been appointed administrator of the estate of Ambrose Cox, 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 me at the office of John M. Wall, Hillsboro, Oregon, within six months from date, this 13th day of Oct., 189

John Wall,
Administrator of the estate of Ambrose Cox, deceased.

SUMMONS.

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

Herberdina Gertler, Plaintiff
v.
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 so to appear and answer the complaint the plaintiff will apply to the court for the relief demanded therein, towit, for a decree dissolving the marriage and marriage contract now existing between you and plaintiff, and for judgment against you for the costs and disbursements of this suit, and for such other relief as to the court may appear equitable. This summons is served upon you by publication by order of the Hon. Thos. A. McBride, Judge of the above named court, which said order is made and dated at Chambers, Astoria, Oregon, this 26th day of September, 189

S. B. HUSTON, Attorney for Plaintiff.

RELIABILITY

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