

THE ARGUS

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LUCIUS A. LONG, EDITOR.

County Official Paper.

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— 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.

RAPIDITY OF CIRCULATION.

There has been much said by debased product wishers about "rapidity of circulation" being one of the prime agencies in the matter of industrial progression. It is an economic axiom that the question of circulation is of paramount importance and here is where, in acknowledging this fact, gold writers hoist themselves with their own petard. Rapidity of money circulation is accelerated or hindered by values. To a major extent, of those things for which money is exchanged. It is so simple a proposition, this relation of property to money, that no mind should be misled by unsupported assertions. It is a business condition that productive properties, each year and decade measuring less money, cannot induce exchange, readily with money, for, when purchasers would convert into money, they must suffer a loss, even if the property value remain the same, as no income would be in evidence. Money will not exchange itself with other commodity to suffer a loss, so long as it can remain non-interest drawing, per se, and yet draw interest by virtue of increasing value, within itself. So we can hope for no rapidity of circulation under the circumstances, for the more rapidly it will circulate the better will be the prices of all other things than money. A condition earnestly opposed by nearly all interested largely in money. It will be only when the debased level of property values is removed that money, to protect itself by gathering profit by industry, will more rapidly circulate—and this cannot be done by an era of falling prices or a continuation of existing low prices. So, our gold friends should not use the theory of rapid circulation when the very logic of conditions disprove the probability of a rapid circulation. Debased property is never a promoter of rapid circulation and industrial progress. It is the extreme opposite and the gold standard the property cheapening process.

THE PHILIPPINE MUDDLE.

The Philippine question is practically settled and Congress will most likely ratify the treaty with Spain, unless the real text of the settlement shall be something really different from that given to the public. No matter in which manner the vexatious problem shall be solved, THE ARGUS still holds that the Philippines are entitled to their liberty as far as government is concerned and that in justice to them, the American people should give them a chance to prove to the world their fitness to enjoy that for which they have suffered and given their lives. We believe the consensus of American public opinion, outside of those influenced by the vainglory of the metropolitan press, would favor giving the Philippines self-government, with just enough of American visible control to give notice to our national friends and enemies that the Philippines are for Philippines, first, last and always, the United States as her payment for the value of services rendered in forcing Philippine liberty, to have and to hold Manila and the bay surrounding. This would insure American control of commerce as surely as "imperialism." But all this is neither here nor there so far as expansion is concerned as being a political issue. The question will have been settled before another political campaign, and if it were the fleeing of nine millions in the Indies is of no comparison with the suffering of the agricultural millions in China by the persistent effort to keep money holders and lower the dignity of farming elements.

SPEAKING of rapidity of circulation, and circulation, proper, bimetalism would call into circulation the hoarded gold in the national treasury, besides that idle in the banks. With property values rising, as measured in money, money would seek productive investment at once. The bane of the gold system is that dollars, per se, make a better rate of interest by remaining idle, through the consequent cheapening of things purchasable. Thus circulation is retarded and constantly growing lower prices of product and property, and dearer values in money, must inevitably prevail.

It certainly begins to look as though Alger has made another terrible blunder in using all the available embalming fluid in experimenting upon soldiers' b. ef. Had he a few carboys left, he might have used it to splendid advantage in preserving the war department carcass, which is in a pickle not strong enough to smother a very bad odor.

There are no silver men who are opposed to the Philippines having self government, with, under the circumstances, an American protectorate. But as Americans whose forefathers protested against taxation without representation, there is a host of people of all shades of political belief, who are opposed to military rule, or a farming-out government. To correctly judge of this matter, let Americans put themselves in the position of subjects under such a benighted captain-general as our own Alger!

JOHN M. WALL RESPONDS.

To the Editor: I feel that I ought to apologize for again asking space in your valuable paper, but being conscious of your good nature, I know you will permit me to say a few words in reply to Mr. Huston's letter which appeared in last week's issue of THE ARGUS.

In my article several weeks ago, I attempted to answer Mr. Huston's question, "Can the United States, by coinage laws, affect the price of wheat in Liverpool?" I answered this question in the affirmative, and in support of my answer I quoted the Encyclopedia Britannica. I contended that to increase the volume of money would in the same proportion increase the price of commodities; in other words, the price of commodities depends upon the amount of money in circulation and the amount of commodities to be sold,—and so says the Encyclopedia Britannica. If this deduction is right, then Mr. Huston's wheat question is easy of solution. Mr. Huston thinks, however, that there are other elements which go to affect the value of money, and quoted at length from the same authority referred to in support of his position; but a careful reading of the whole article clearly shows that the other elements are minor elements only. For instance, in discussing one of the minor elements—cost of production—the author says: "From these considerations it follows that the cost of production does not so influentially affect the value of money as some writers have supposed." I apprehend that many, even thoughtful people, have considered that if any free factor affected the value of money more than another it would be the "cost of production," yet the author says it is an unimportant element; and so I repeat, that a careful reading of the whole article will clearly show that the two deductions referred to by me are the main factors in determining the value of money and all other elements are minor elements only.

It is admitted then that to increase the volume of money in circulation will in the same proportion raise the price of commodities. This now brings us to the question: Will the free coinage of silver by the United States alone increase the volume of money in circulation, decreasing dealer product and cheapening money? We answer, yes. But says Mr. Huston: "To increase the volume of money in circulation by the free coinage of silver because the silver dollar would not circulate, and cites 'Gresham's law' to the effect that bad money would drive out the good money, and tend to decrease instead of increase the money circulation. And here, he says, is the weakest point of my logic. Mr. Huston accused me of 'assuming without attempting to prove' that free coinage of silver would increase the volume of money in circulation. But here is a case of the 'pursuer running away from the pursued.' Mr. Huston is in the 'assuming business' himself, for he says, without attempting to prove, that under free coinage we would have bad money and good money—so we are at least even upon that score. However, I again assert that by good and wholesome laws we would have no bad money but on the contrary, it would all—every cent of it—be good: yea, verily, honest, sound money. I am a believer in the efficiency of laws as well as the efficiency of men. Therefore, admitting the force of 'Gresham's law,' it would not operate on our gold and silver money if, as a medium of exchange, they were equally good. Would they be equally good? Again I call to my aid the Encyclopedia Britannica, and since Mr. Huston has accepted that work as authority, I can see no reason why he should longer be a gold standard advocate. Personally, I am willing to accept it as my rule of faith in all questions, and stand or fall in consequence. On page 737 of book 16 of that work, after stating different positions maintained by the advocates of the gold standard and advocates of bimetalism, the author says: 'The possibility of a bimetallic system hardly be denied. Under the difficulties attending its existence in a single country, it was retained in France in practical working during the early part of the 18th century, and it is plain that a widely extended league would afford a better field for its action. It is quite possible that national preference for one metal or the other would be displayed, but this would be no hindrance, since the exchanges would be regulated by the legal tender rate, and prices would depend upon the TOTAL QUANTITY of both metals. The objection which denies the power of governments to fix the relative values of gold and silver, and which is supported by the instance of the extreme case of silver being made equal in value to gold, may be set aside by the consideration that the use of the precious metals takes two forms, first, their use as

commodities, and second, their use as money. Since the state [nation] can influence the demand for these metals as money, and since therefore it can raise the value of either of them by this increased demand, it follows that, within assignable limits, it can fix the ratio between them, and that these limits are the ratio which would subsist between their values if gold were demonetized, and the silver which would subsist if silver were demonetized.

Is that reasoning illogical? There is of course too much of the article to quote in full, but I invite everyone to read to whole of it—and especially our gold standard friends. If you do you will run amuck of these deductions: 'The immediate introduction of a universal gold currency is by the admission of all parties eminently undesirable.' Again: 'The interests of English creditors are plainly opposed to any movement calculated to raise the value of silver relatively to gold.'

Observe that these deductions are not from 'campaign documents,' but from an unbiased mind. Again: Mr. Huston is opposed to the free coinage of silver because it will take seven years to add one cent to the price of a bushel of wheat. This is, to say the least, a splendid victory for 'our side.' According to this admission there would be no more general fall of prices; no more depreciation of property values. Good. Everybody—politicians, free silverites, paperites and Israelites—would be glad to have legislation which would assure such good results. We ought to be glad indeed if we can prevent the continual fall of prices which, as Sauerbeck says, has been going on since 1878. Sauerbeck, the noted economist, says that from 1878 to 1894—17 years—the average price of 15 commodities, including wheat, corn, etc., have fallen 40 per cent. Figuring wheat at a dollar per bushel in 1878, and the fall of prices should continue in the future as in the past 17 years, it would take just 25½ years until wheat would be worth nothing, and at the end of 26 years farmers would have to pay the consumer for taking their wheat off their hands.

The boy: If we had the time and the 'barn door was big enough' we could soon figure the cat [the wheat raiser in this case] in h—[in debt]. But Mr. Huston's figures are misleading. He first gives the amount of money in the world. This is unfair. Nine-tenths of our commerce with foreign countries is done with the United Kingdom, Germany, France, Russia and Austria-Hungary; and nearly all of the interest-paying obligations, not held by our own citizens, are held by the three first named countries. The total amount of money in the countries named is four and a half billion dollars; this is a little over a third the amount mentioned by Mr. Huston.

The conclusion then is, that our commerce being with these countries a most exclusively it would not be necessary to increase the volume of money in the world in order to realize better prices for our commodities; to increase the volume of money in those countries with which we do business would be sufficient. Again: Mr. Huston's figures are misleading when he says that the surplus of silver for coinage purposes would be 21 million dollars. Mr. Huston well knows, and so does everyone, that under a free coinage law the production of silver would at least be doubled to what it now is. That I think no one will question. So it must necessarily follow that Mr. Huston's deductions are very wide of the mark and by no means accurate in the abstract.

JOHN M. WALL.

Hillsboro, Or., Dec. 28, 1898.

CITATION.

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

In the matter of the estate of Gottlieb Staeger, Deceased.

To Regula Albertina Staeger and Emma Wilhelmina Staeger, 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 Saturday, the 14th day of January, 1899, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, and then and there to show cause, if any exist, why an order of Court authorizing the Administrator of said estate to sell at public sale the following described real estate:

Beginning at a stone, the N. W. corner of the H. Harnes Donation Land Claim on the E. line of the L. J. Leedom Donation Land Claim in Section 34 in Township 2, North Range 3 West of the W. Mer. running thence West on the South line of said Leedom claim to the S. W. corner of the James Imbrie place, thence South to the North line of the J. L. Northrup Donation Land Claim; thence East to a stone corner of said Northrup claim; thence South 92° 24' 10" East to a stone corner of said Northrup claim; thence East 14° 30' North to the line of the above named Harnes claim; thence North 11° 15' East to the line of beginning, containing 10 acres of land, more or less, should not be made as prayed for in the petition of John Smith, the Administrator of said estate herein filed.

Witness, the Hon. L. 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 13th day of December, A. D. 1898.

Attest: J. A. Imbrie, Clerk.

By J. B. Wilkes, Deputy Clerk.

Notice of Final Settlement.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned Executor and Executrix of the last will and testament of James Dickson, deceased, have filed in the County Court of the State of Oregon, for Washington County, their final account, and the said Court has fixed Monday, the 4th day of February, 1899, at the hour of 10 A. M., of said day, as the time and place of hearing objections to said account and the final settlement of the estate of James Dickson, deceased. Dated at Hillsboro, Oregon, this 15th day of December, 1898.

WILLIAM DICKSON & MARIA ANN DICKSON, Executor and Executrix of the said last will and testament.

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 \$300 a year and expenses—defrayed. The journey, no less salary. Monthly \$75. References. Enclose self addressed stamped envelope, Herbert E. Hess, Pres., Dept. M. Chicago.

Notice of Publication.

LAND OFFICE AT OREGON CITY, OR.

Dec. 7 1898.

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 January 14, 1899, viz:

Karoline Geyer, mother and heir of Karl Friedrich, deceased;

He E 9136 for the W 1/4 of S W 1/4 of Sec 20 T 3 N R 3 W.

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

John Elshie, of Clackamas county, Ore.

and Elsie Howell, Andrew J. Hobbie and John Hobbie of Washington Co. Ore.

Chas. B. Moores, Register.

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are faithfully portrayed in the original and exclusive cable dispatches which THE CHICAGO RECORD prints daily from the leading capitals of the old world. This magnificent special service is in process of being greatly extended so as to include every important city in Europe; and it is supplemented by the full regular cable service of The Associated Press.

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Five Physicians and Surgeons, all Graduates from the best Medical Colleges in the World. Incorporated under the laws of California for \$250,000. Established 26 years. A part of the staff of the English and German Expert Specialists and Dr. Meyers & Co., will make their regular monthly visit to

.... Hillsboro, Oregon ... Thursday, January 5, 1898, at Tualatin Hotel

Consultation and advice free. Among the ailments cured by the German and English Specialists are the following—

Bright's Disease and all other Diseases of the Kidneys; Diseases of the Bladder, Primary Glands, Liver, Spleen, Spine, Bowels, Heart, Stomach, Eye, Ear, Skin and Nerves. Also Impoverished Blood, Blood Poison and Scrofula, Catarrh, Tonsillitis, Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma and other Throat and Lung troubles; Tumors, Deformities, Gonorrhea, Melancholy Paralysis, Rupture, Dysentery, Dyspepsia, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Stiff and Swollen Joints; Female Complaints, including Menstrual troubles, Piles, Fistula, Obesities, Ring Worms and Gout; Tobacco, Opium, Cocaine and Liquor habit; Headache, Erysipelas, Gout, Tape Worm, Biliousness, Dropsy, Gall Stone, Kezema, Freckles, Blackheads, Cancer, etc., and Chronic Diseases generally. Dr. Meyers & Co. cure Nervous Debility, Lost Manhood and all Private Diseases, including contagious blood poison, quickly and permanently, and at reasonable rates.

The English and German Expert Specialists and Dr. Meyers & Co. are not only competent, reliable, but are responsible being backed by ample capital and ably managed.

Dis-eases which have baffled the skill of other physicians and stubbornly refused to yield to ordinary medicines, methods and appliances, are quickly subdued and mastered by the successful doctors. They have the largest and best equipped medical institution in America.

Call on the Doctors when they come—All ailing people should see the English and German Expert Specialists or Dr. Meyers & Co. if possible. A friendly talk, which costs absolutely nothing, is bound to result in a great deal of good whether treatment is taken or not.

Home Cures—While it is preferable in many instances to see a patient the English and German Expert Specialists have cured thousands of persons whom they have never seen. If you cannot see the doctors write the home office for question list. Advice in regard to your ailment, book for men or women and treatise on any disease—ALL FREE. Correspondence and other dealings with patients or prospective patients sacred confidential.

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HILLSBORO ARGUS, HILLSBORO, OREGON

Notice of Final Settlement.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned administrator of the estate of Jos. Stevenson, deceased, has filed his final account as such administrator in the county court of the State of Oregon for Washington County, at Hillsboro, on the 30th day of January, 1899, at the court room of said court at Hillsboro, county and state aforesaid, at the hour of 10 o'clock a. m. of said day as the time and place for hearing objections to said final account, if any there be and the final settlement of said estate.

Dated at Hillsboro this Dec. 29, 1898.

E. P. STEVENSON,

Administrator of the estate of Jos. Stevenson, deceased.

Administrator's Notice.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned has been appointed administrator of the estate of Claus Peterson, deceased, by the Hon. County Court of the State of Oregon for Washington County. All persons having claims against said estate are hereby requested to present the same to me at my residence near West Union, Oregon, within six months from the date hereof.

Dated this 15th day of Dec., 1898.

FREDERICK PETERSON,

Administrator of the estate of Claus Peterson.

within six months from the date hereof.

Dated this 15th day of Dec., 1898.

FREDERICK PETERSON,

Administrator of the estate of Claus Peterson.

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

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.

HILLSBORO, OREGON.

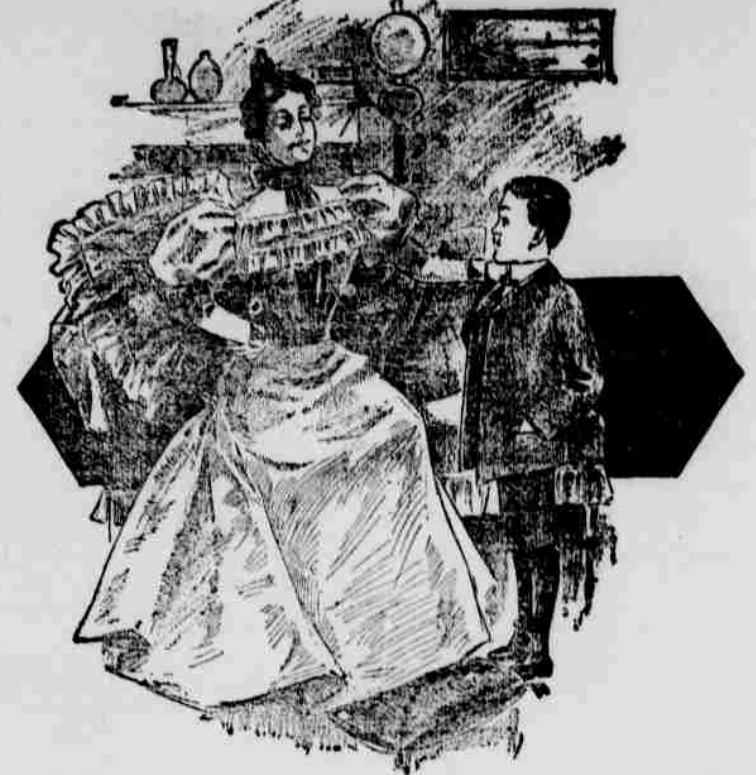
Treasurer's Notice.

ALL COUNTY WARRANTS EN-

dorsed prior to Sept. 1, 1898, are now called for, and interest will cease after this date. Hillsboro, Dec 12, '98

A. B. CADY,

County Treasurer.



YOUR BOY was never so well provided for in clothing as this season's creations show. Here are a number of price and quality gains far superior to anything you can imagine. We're doubling our former business—yes, doubling our values, doubling our army of little friends. Parents, suppose you investigate?

If it's this make, you're safe.



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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! FOR THE FINEST CHRISTMAS LINE IN WASHINGTON COUNTY.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

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 Elwell, Donald J. Lyons and Washington County, Defendants.

BY VIRTUE OF AN EXECUTION

judgment order, decree and order of sale, duly issued out of and under the seal of the above entitled court, in the above entitled cause, to me duly directed, and dated the 22d day of December, 1898, upon a decree rendered and entered in said court on the 22d day of December, 1898, in favor of The Northern Counties Investment Trust, Limited, Plaintiff, and against W. W. Marquam, Defendant, for the sum of One Thousand Seven Hundred Fifty-seven and Eighty-four (1,757.84) hundredths dollars (\$1,757.84) together with interest thereon at the rate of eight per cent per annum from the 22nd day of November, 1898, and the further sum of Thirty-seven Dollars (\$37.00) costs and disbursements, and the costs of and upon this writ, commanding me to make sale of the following described property, to-wit:

Commencing at a point on the north line of the George Richardson Donation Land Claim in Section 20 township one north of Range seven and the same property as shown on the plat of said claim, Meridian 48° 47' west from the northeast corner of said claim, and running from this point as an initial point, south parallel with the east line of said claim 99.64 feet to the center of the Taylor's Ferry Road, so-called; thence along said road north 61° and 30' east 352 feet; thence north 48° 15' east 160 feet to a point on the easterly line of said claim which is 727.5 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 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 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 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 44, to which records of the mortgage aforesaid, and of the releases aforesaid reference is now made for description of said property; said property being all situated within the County of Washington and State of Oregon.

Now, therefore, by virtue of said execution, judgment order, decree and order of sale, and in compliance with the commands of said writ, I will, on Monday, the 25th day of January, 1899, at the hour of 10 o'clock a. m., at the front door of the County Court House, in Hillsboro, said County and State, sell at public auction, subject to redemption within four months of the date of the confirmation of the sale, to the highest bidder, for U. S. gold coin, cash in hand, all the right, title and interest which the said defendant W. W. Marquam had on the 25th day of February, 1891, or has since acquired, in or to the above described real property, or any part thereof, to satisfy said judgment, interest, costs, and all accruing costs.

Dated at Hillsboro, Oregon, December 22, 1898.

W. D. BRADFORD,

Sheriff of Washington County, Oregon.

ZIEBA SNOW & WALLACE McCAMANT,

Portland, Oregon, Attorneys for Plaintiff.

First publication of this sale made on the 22nd day of December, A. D., 1898.

confirmed as executrix of the last will and testament of Jacob Trachsel, deceased, by the County Court of the state of Oregon for Washington county, and all persons having claims against said estate are hereby required to present the same with proper vouchers to me, at the office of John M. Wall, in Hillsboro, Or., within six months from date hereof.

MARGARET TRACHSEL,

Executrix last will and testament of Jacob Trachsel, deceased.

Dated at Hillsboro, Or., Nov. 10, 1898.

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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

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

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Gen. Pass. Agent

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