

Daily Astorian. JOHN T. LIGHTER, Editor. Telephone No. 66.

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The Weekly Astorian, the second oldest weekly in the state of Oregon, has, next to the Portland Oregonian, the largest weekly circulation in the state.

Jno. F. Handley & Co., are our Portland agents, and copies of The Astorian can be had every morning at their stand, 121 Third street.

The "Astorian" hereby offers to donate ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS to St. Mary's Hospital, payable on demand to Father Fishman, whenever legal evidence is produced showing that any afternoon newspaper published in Astoria has printed within the last ninety days anything before this other a single "special" or other kind of "telegraphic press report," received over the wires stating either of the telegraph offices in Astoria, from any point outside of Oregon.

Astoria, Or., October 15, 1896.

The suggestion that a general market place be established in Astoria is a pertinent one. Since some results have been attained in the way of improved county roads the natural thing to do is to make the roads of the utmost benefit to the farmer as well as the citizen. One of the means which, as much as any other will turn dollars to the farmer and benefit the city as well is the provision for a central market and team sheds, where on stated days the farmer can offer his products at the least cost to himself and with a chance of reaping some profit for his hard labor.

It is perfectly apparent that the hope of the free silver party now is in securing the support of the laboring classes. Mr. Bryan and the other leaders of that party are directing all their efforts to that end and are stopping at nothing which they think will serve to set workmen in opposition to employers and to incite in the ranks of labor hostility toward capital. The men who a few years ago Mr. Bryan characterized as "public beggars," because they asked for protection to labor, he is now appealing to vote for the Chicago ticket. He does not explain to them how they would be benefited by the success of that ticket. He does not show them how they would get more work or more wages under a silver standard than under a gold standard.

Another from Mexico. In view of the dispute by certain Bryanite followers in this city that the condition of the working classes in Mexico, under the free silver standard, is worse than that of the workmen in this country under the present financial system, the Astorian has been requested to publish in these columns the following communication, the writer of which is personally known to people residing in this city, recently published in the LaPorte, Indiana, Republican:

Dr. Dakin, of this city, went to the City of Mexico, where he has a son living, a year ago last winter. Since the discussion of free silver and the unlimited coinage of that metal has become so prominent in this country, and Mexico, our nearest neighbor, has been trying that experiment for some years, anything that goes to show how it affects that country is gladly received by our citizens. Hence the doctor was invited by the McKinley Club of this city, to give an unvarnished statement of what he saw and learned in that country during his several weeks sojourn there. Below we give an epitome of the doctor's remarks:

"When I went to the City of Mexico, in the early part of 1895, I purchased in a bank at El Paso \$20 in Mexican money for which I paid \$10 in our money. This was to pay Pullman car fare and other expenses while in that country. My railroad fare was paid through and back to LaPorte. While in the City of Mexico I purchased in a book store \$7 worth of Mexican money, which was \$14.34. I purchased a book on "Mexico," the price of which was \$1. I gave the agent \$1 of United States money, which I now show you. The people in Mexico are divided in two classes, the very rich and very poor. There are twenty-seven states and two territories, and twelve and a half millions of people. Ten millions of them are struggling in the most abject poverty for the very bare necessities of life. Of the two and a half millions many are owners of silver mines and many are proprietors of immense tracts of land, which are worked by the poor laborers, who can never get enough means ahead to enable them to leave the place. This is the condition, while the mountains in sight everywhere are full of silver. A laboring man, in any calling, should not go to Mexico from this country unless his salary is assured in advance.

The man with capital is protected by the government. If he wishes to invest in building railroads, street car lines, manufacturing, working coffee, rubber, or sugar plantations, or, in fact, any business he may choose, by taking advantage of the cheap labor he can make money. This is the kind of prosperity we find in that country. Since free silver has been the rule Mexico has been poor. All this influx of capital and the vast production adds nothing to the laboring man, for his wages continue as they were before. The Mexican dollar is now worth about 33 cents in our money, although it has more silver in it than ours. This cheapness is owing to its enormous production and having nothing back of it but the commercial value of silver throughout the world. Of course there is not a dollar of gold in circulation in that country. The cheaper money has crowded it out.

Immense quantities of silver are brought to the mints to be coined for which the owner pays about four per cent. Then it is his and the government stamp adds nothing to the value of it; the value of his dollar rises and falls according to the intrinsic value of silver in the world's market. Suppose a man contracts to receive \$100 per month for his services; it does not always mean the same amount of money value, for the price of silver varies sometimes, as ten years ago it was 70 per cent, and now it is 63 per cent. He must look up the rate of exchange to learn how much he has in his coffee sack, in which he carries his wages home or to the bank for deposit. As the quantity of silver coined increases the silver is cheapened and the wages are not raised. The price of necessities of life is increased and the poverty more distressing.

As to wages. A skilled mechanic gets about one dollar in Mexican money. An extramur in railroad or government shop may get a slight advance over that, about \$4 is an average. Carpenters, blacksmiths and tailors, about 30 cents; a policeman, 50 cents; common laborers, 18 to 30 cents; postal carriers, \$6 to \$15 per month; clerks, \$15 to \$20 per month. House rent, for the working man, \$1.50 to \$3 per month—and such a household of bamboo, mosquet, or adobe, with no door or window, no table, no chair, no bed, only a mat on the floor. Clothing of the family very scant. They are born poor and die poor, and they always remain poor. The demand for silver, but it does not stimulate industry nor increase the demand for labor. If free silver could have made any people happy, prosperous and contented, it should have done this with the Mexicans, but it has been a blessing to the capitalist only who has enriched himself at the expense of the laborer.

Originally the Mexicans were tillers of the soil, but when that country was invaded by the Spaniards they were taken from the field and put to work in the mines, for the Spaniard wanted silver, and hundreds of thousands of acres then abandoned have never been touched since. During 350 years silver has been the rule and has flowed uninterrupted, but the laboring man is worse off than were his progenitors before the working of mines commenced. The Mexican republic furnishes the best possible illustration of the effect of a silver standard. I wish every American voter could see the abject condition of the laboring class in that country as an object lesson.

Many political speakers, clergymen, singers, and others who use the voice excessively, rely upon One Minute Cough Cure to prevent huskiness and laryngitis. Its value as a preventive is only equalled by its power to afford instantaneous relief. Charles Rogers.

Tom Watson believes in that kind of fustian which inhabits the hind leg of a mule.—Baltimore Life.

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When Mr. Arthur Sewall, that valiant champion of the American laborer and American industries, built the Dixie, the only steel ship in his great fleet, he imported all the plates from England, bringing them over on an English tramp steamer; the work of construction was superintended by an imported Englishman, and the greater part of the men employed in building her were also imported from the same iniquitous country. These facts are not stated as meaning anything, but simply because they may amuse Mr. Thomas Watson.

THE IDEAL PANACEA. James L. Francis, Alderman, Chicago, says: "I regard Dr. King's New Discovery as an Ideal Panacea for Coughs, Colds and Lung Complaints, having used it in my family for the last five years, to the exclusion of physician's prescriptions or other preparations."

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ROYAL Baking Powder has been awarded highest honors at every world's fair where exhibited. Politics in Pennsylvania is so one-sided that the papers have to mail each other over local issues to keep their circulation.—Chicago Inter-Ocean.

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OUTWARD BOUND OREGON GRAIN FLEET—1895-6.

Table listing ship names, destinations, departure dates, and agents for the 1895-6 grain fleet. Includes ships like the 'Portland Flour Mills', 'Balfour Guthrie & Co.', and 'Sibson & Kerr'.

VESSELS ON THE WAY TO OREGON.

Table listing vessels on the way to Oregon, including ship names, captains, and agents. Includes ships like 'NEW YORK', 'CALIFORNIA', 'LIVESTOCK', and 'NEWCASTLE, N. W.'.

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