

BROAD-AXE.

The Result in Oregon.

HARRISBURG, Or., June 6, 1896.

H. S. Morgan—DEAR SIR: The election is over and Oregon has elected two congressmen, and that without fusion. The managers here tried hard to get Vanderburg off and put a free silver republican in his place, but no satisfactory arrangements could be made. I feel sure that a straight and manly fight is always best and I think that this election has proved it. In Lane county, where fusion was attempted on the judge and sheriff, both fusion candidates were defeated—and I believe that all populists now agree that fusion is a failure, at least in Lane county. General Weaver advised us at our state convention to put off our congressional nominations until after the old parties had held their conventions and then nominate a free silver democrat in one district and a free silver republican in the other, and no doubt General Weaver believed that this course was necessary in order to insure success; but we can all see now that in this he was mistaken. General Coxy was advised not to come to Oregon, and no doubt our state chairman was persuaded to believe that Coxy would do us harm, another mistake. I am fully convinced now that Coxy made more votes than all other Eastern speakers combined that came to Oregon, and there is nothing surer than that if Coxy had stayed away the republicans would have carried Oregon and elected both congressmen. To prove this it is only necessary to look at the result of Lane county, where Coxy spoke four times. In Harrisburg, where he spoke, the result was truly astonishing. He turned a strong democratic precinct into a populist victory, as follows: Vand-rburg (pop.), 189; Myers (dem.), 25; republican, 67. I only refer to this to show that even General Weaver's advice is not always infallible, though I have no doubt that he and our state chairman were both sincere in believing that Coxy would do us more harm than good. Now I must say that I believe General Weaver equally mistaken in advising a fusion on our electoral ticket in November, and I protest against it. General Weaver, while at Eugene, told Dr. Oglesby of Junction City, who is a democratic presidential elector, that he advised the people's party of Oregon to pull off two of their electors and vote for two democratic electors. General Weaver also increased the number to attend both the St. Louis convention and the Chicago convention, and nominate a free silver candidate for president and will ask the St. Louis convention to name the vice-president. He fully believes that this plan will be carried out, and says it is Weaver's plan and the only way to win. Dr. Oglesby is an honorable and prominent man and a presidential elector on the democratic ticket, and he told me this in the presence of R. P. Caldwell and M. S. Cheek, two responsible men of Junction City, Oregon. I see danger in this movement. However honest General Weaver may be in his intentions, I believe this would be a fatal mistake if carried out, and would result in the destruction of the people's party. Do not infer from this that I doubt the honesty of General Weaver, nor do I doubt but what we could beat the republicans if the scheme was successfully and agreeably carried out, but there is the trouble, it will cause dissension in our ranks, and I fear the great principles of our party would be lost sight of in the wrangle for the loaves and fishes. With all due deference to General Weaver I believe there is a better way. Fraternal yours, W. H. SPAUGH, Ex-Chm. P. P. S. C. Com. of Ore.

Foretelling Storms.

When the temperature falls suddenly there is a storm forming south of you. When the temperature rises suddenly there is a storm north of you. The wind always blows from a region of fair weather toward a region where a storm is forming. Cirrus clouds always move from a region where a storm is in progress to a region of fair weather. Cumulus clouds always move from a region of fair weather to a region where a storm is forming. When cirrus clouds move rapidly from the north or northeast there will be rain inside of 24 hours, no matter how cold it is. When cirrus clouds are moving rapidly from the south or southeast there will be a cold rain storm on the morrow; if it be winter there will be a snow storm, and when it blows from the north, the heaviest rain is east of you; if it blows from the south the heaviest rain is west of you; if it blows from the east the heaviest rain is south of you; if it blows from the west, the heaviest rain is north of you. The wind never blows unless rain or snow is falling within 1000 miles of you. Whenever heavy frost occurs a storm is forming within 1000 miles north or northwest of you. Cirrus clouds are those which have a thin, streaming look, sometimes appearing like hair or curled wool, and sometimes like a brush or broom. They are highest of all clouds. Cumulus clouds are those which appear in round, rolling masses, piled one above another, and sometimes looking like great mountains topped with snow.

United States Honest Money.

Gold Facts.

We have in the United States several kinds of money—gold, silver, nickel, copper and paper—all good money, because there is behind it the entire wealth and all the people of the United States. Gold money is a full legal tender in payment of all debts, when of standard weight. If below standard weight it is legal tender at valuation in proportion to its actual weight.

Silver dollars are a legal tender, except when otherwise stipulated. Silver coins—dimes, quarters and half dollars—are a legal tender at their nominal value, not exceeding five dollars in any one payment.

Minor coins are a legal tender to the amount of twenty-five cents. They are redeemable in lawful money when presented in sums of not less than \$20.

United States notes—greenbacks—are a legal tender in all payments except duties on imports and interest on the public debt; but since 1879 they have been received in payment of duties. They are redeemable in coin—gold or silver—when presented at the office of the treasurer of the United States at Washington or New York in sums of not less than \$50.

United States notes, issued under the Sherman law, are a full legal tender in all payments, except when otherwise expressly stipulated in the contract. They are redeemable in coin—gold or silver—at the option of the secretary of the treasury. So far it has been the policy of the secretaries—republican and democratic—to redeem them in gold coin.

Gold and silver certificates are issued upon the deposit of gold or silver coin with the treasurer of the United States. They are not a legal tender.

Currency certificates are issued upon the deposit of United States notes in sums of not less than \$10,000, and are made payable to the order of the depositors.

National bank notes are issued by the United States to national banking corporations at a cost to the banks of one per cent.—one cent for each dollar issued. They are not a legal tender, but are by law made receivable at par in all parts of the United States in payment of taxes, duties and all other dues to the United States except for duties on imports and interest on the public debt.

Make a note right here! The United States issues every dollar of money that is put in circulation in the United States, and the United States fixes the value of those dollars, yet there are only two kinds of money issued by the government that you can compel your creditor to accept in payment of your debt, and that is gold money and United States notes.

If the people—the United States—can stamp a piece of metal or a piece of paper, and make them full legal tender in all payments whatsoever—the United States—stamp all its money—metal and paper, and make it legal tender in all payments? Why make one money more valuable than other moneys issued and stamped by the same sovereign authority—the people?

An Eloquent Divine.

Elder Z. T. Sweeney, of Columbus, Ind., on his way from California to meet some points where he is billed to deliver several lectures in Montana and other places further east, stopped over here Sunday to visit Dr. J. P. Gill's family, with whom he is related by marriage, and delivered two sermons at the Christian church, at 11 and 8 o'clock.

The gentleman fully sustained his fame as a pulpit orator and Bible critic. We do not feel able to give even an outline of his discourse. He must be heard to be appreciated. We have heard most of the eminent speakers that have occupied the American rostrum for the last half century, and we do not hesitate to say that, as an orator, logician, and profound reasoner, we have not heard his superior, and have seldom heard his equal. He is certainly one of the strongest defenders of the Christian system of religion, of this or any other age. It seems to us that Sweeney can demolish the sophisms of infidelity and evolution with more ease than anyone we have heard or read of, and we have heard most of our modern skeptics, and have read all the works of the old school infidels.

But here is no place to discuss this subject. We only took up our pencil to ask anyone and everyone who gets an opportunity to go and hear Sweeney; for if you miss it you will miss the opportunity of a lifetime. Bewcher may reason a believer into skepticism, but Sweeney will reason the skeptic into a belief in the divine origin of Christianity.

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Carlike's Five Propositions.

To THE EDITOR: In your issue of the 18th inst., at the suggestion of your correspondent, you printed Secretary Carlike's five propositions on the coinage question and then attempted to answer the same separately in the order in which they came. Your answers, Mr. Editor, are most unsatisfactory to me, and the purpose of this article is to point out the inherent weakness of each, and in fact to show they are not answers at all. To the better understanding of the issues I repeat each proposition and the answer.

"First—That there is not a free coinage country in the world today that is not on a silver basis." Answer: "If that be true today does that prove this country would today be on a silver basis if we had not demonetized silver in 1873?"

If the mints had been kept steadily open to the coinage of the silver dollars on the same terms with gold at the ratio of 16 to 1 this country would have been on a silver basis years ago. The price of silver has steadily declined throughout the world for more than twenty years and all monetary sciences, all business experience demonstrates that the cheaper metal cannot circulate side by side with the dearer metal. That is the experience and testimony of every civilized nation on the face of the earth. The same principle asserted itself when, prior to 1873, silver appreciated about 3 per cent and gold drove every silver dollar out of circulation, and when that dollar was dropped from the coinage act by the legislation of 1873 there was not a silver dollar in circulation in the United States. By that act not a dollar was lost to the circulating medium.

To carry the argument further I will say that from 1792 to 1873 but 8,030,000 silver dollars had been coined in this country, and the volume of that kind of money was so small that it cut but little figure in our money transactions. Since 1873 vast numbers of silver mines have been discovered, and machinery making easy the production of that metal has been manufactured, and the ability of the country to produce silver today is incomparably greater than in 1873, and to open the mints to free coinage would deluge the country with a base money worth fifty cents on the dollar in the markets of the world and would soon expel every dollar of gold from circulation and would necessarily throw the country on a silver basis and reduce the debt-paying power of every money 50 per cent and ruin and bankruptcy would be the sure consequences.

"Second—That there is not a gold country in the world today that does not use silver for money along with gold." The editor admits the truth of the above proposition, but tries to shuffle out of the force of it by saying: "Silver is only used as token money in barter, and as any other product of industry." Its volume of circulation adds no appreciable ratio to the circulating medium.

The above is the merest bugaboo. Everybody knows that the silver dollar has the same purchasing and debt-paying power in ordinary business transactions as gold, for the reason the parity of the two metals is maintained by the policy of the government to redeem every dollar in gold on demand, and while such a policy is maintained one dollar is as good as any other. We now have about half a million silver dollars subject to circulation. The claim of the editor that Egypt and Liberia do not use considerable quantities of silver is untrue. The subsidiary coin of those countries is silver, and the smaller business transactions are carried on with silver and without loss to anybody.

"Third—That there is not a silver standard country in the world today that uses gold as money along with silver."

This proposition the editor squarely contradicts, but I assert that the proposition is true, the silver standard countries are compelled by the monetary laws of the great nations of the world to pay all their foreign obligations in gold, or its equivalent, but in all domestic

transactions silver has undisputed sway and gold is unknown. "Fourth—That there is not a silver standard country in the world today that has more than one-third as much money in circulation per capita as the United States has;" to which the editor makes the following answer: "The truth of this assertion cannot be sustained any more than the assertion could be sustained if we say there is no drought in any part of our country where the farmers are suffering for rain, because there is plenty of water in the ocean to meet the demands of each. There are oceans of money in Wall street and the banks, but the people have not even enough with which to pay their taxes. It is a monetary drought."

Now, in all candor, I ask the editor if this answer is not an over-production? It is unique, new and novel. The maker of it is entitled to a patent. All the statistics of the whole world prove Mr. Carlike's statement true, and that is sufficient refutation for the fourth answer. I presume in the good old days before 1873 every fellow had plenty of money—and one had just as much as the other—and if the beam did happen to go down a little heavy in one fellow's pocket he had to dig up and divide with his light-pocketed neighbor. And I tell you things were kept mighty even those days. Bro. Amis, try again, please.

"Fifth—That there is not a silver standard country in the world today where the laboring man receives fair pay for his day's work." To this the editor makes the following reply: "This is a curious statement to make in the face of the fact that there are millions of unemployed in our country today, and other millions of men, women and children who are working for the mere pittance of the means of a scanty livelihood, while all industrial classes are unable to realize anything for their products above the cost of production, and is a gold standard country."

This answer is also unique. The editor nowhere says that laborers in any silver standard country receive fair pay for his day's work. So the secretary's statement is taken as true. The BROAD-AXE endeavors to avoid the force of the proposition by asserting that millions in our own country are out of employment, and other millions are receiving a mere pittance. The editor's statement regarding the condition of the laboring classes in this country is measurably true, but not because we haven't free silver. I will not discuss that phase of the subject now, the same not being pertinent to the object and purposes of this article. While the wage-earners of America are not as prosperous as any of us would like, yet it is an undisputable fact that wages average higher in the United States than in any other country in the world, while in England, that other staunch gold standard country, better wages are paid the laborer than in any silver standard country on the globe. Why is this? Will the editor answer?

In conclusion, Mr. Editor, I will say that in my humble opinion you are no match in the discussion of finances with Secretary Carlike. I believe I have answered your answers to Mr. Carlike's five propositions, and I think I am entitled to that silver dollar. It is worth 100 cents in a gold standard country.

Honest Money.

There will be a meeting of the farmers of Lane county at Eugene, Oregon, on Saturday, June 27, 1896, at 10 o'clock a. m., to discuss the gristmill proposition. A full attendance is requested.

Wanted.

Seven thousand 8-foot clapboards or shingles immediately, for which I will pay the highest cash price. Cedar preferred. Inquire at this office, or at Rhinehart, the Ninth-street grocer. June 25, '96. E. H. HAWKINS.

Notice.

Wood and produce taken on subscription at this office.

Brief Mention.

Wall Paper—latest designs, 5000 rolls. F. L. CHAMBERS.

Take your eggs and other produce to Knapp. He pays the highest market price.

Elder A. M. Sweeney, of Cottage Grove, gave us a pleasant call Wednesday.

The horse race by the fire department on the Fourth will be one of the most interesting features.

A \$150 Canopy Jump-seat carriage for \$100—special bargain. F. L. CHAMBERS.

The patent office at Washington has been flooded during the last year with inventions relative to the bicycle.

Virgil Conn, republican, was elected joint representative of Lake and Klamath counties by three votes over J. A. Larabee, populist.

Ball Bearing, Roller Bearing, Light Running, Deering Mower, Deering Binder. See the latest improved at F. L. CHAMBERS.

A piece of horseradish root put into a jar of pickles will keep the vinegar from losing its strength and the pickles will not be as liable to become soft or moldy. This is especially good for tomato pickles.

"Know, then, thyself presume, not God to scan. The proper study of mankind is man."

The fruit crop in the Willamette valley this year, so far as we are informed is a failure for once. Of course the blackberries are all right, both wild and domestic.

Buggies and Wagons. Over three carloads now in stock. Buggies from \$42 up. At F. L. CHAMBERS.

The postoffice formerly known as Burnt Ranch, Crook county, Or., has been moved three miles west of its old site, and its name changed to Grade. Geo. M. Cornett is postmaster.

J. W. Horn and little daughter, of Hale, dropped into our sanctum Wednesday, and Mr. Horn did not forget to renew his subscription, who has been with us since the day we started.

Mowers and Binder extras, Sections to fit Deering, Woods, Osborn, Empire, McCormack, and several other mowers; and several sizes for each kind. Sickle Heads and other extras for all above mowers. F. L. CHAMBERS.

Lo, the poor Indian! Lo, Tom Tongue! Hias kluse stitlicum, Tom Tongue—Nowitka six, nicia hias tieka Boston man, Thomas Tongue. Tom Tongue potlatch chickamun, Injun klutchman vote for him. Nowitka.

Judge B. J. Peters, of Mount Sterling, Ky., is said to be the oldest free silver advocate in the country, is 91 years old. He was personally acquainted with Henry Clay, went to school with Thomas F. Marshall, and often heard Rob. J. Breckinridge speak.

J. C. Oliver of the Alturas Plaindealer has dissolved his connection with that paper and Mr. A. E. Hadley takes his place. The paper will now be conducted by Wm. Thompson and A. E. Hadley, and run on the same line as formerly—straight populist.

Rev. T. H. Hunsaker, formerly of Dexter, Or., informs us that he will depart for Lake county, Oregon on the 29th inst., and will take up his residence at Silver Lake, Or. We regret to lose so good a citizen as Bro. Hunsaker, and we bespeak for him kind treatment and the choicest blessings of life in his new home.

The office "devil" of the BROAD-AXE, assisted by a friend, succeeded in landing a monster crawfish last Sunday afternoon. The fish after thoroughly testing the durability of a stout hook and line, gave the "devil" himself a pointer on "escaping the hook," which was much appreciated in one sense but regretted in the other.

The Alturas Plaindealer contains the account of an arrest at Adin, Klamath county, of a frail, strange girl at that place, who gave her name as Jennie Walker, on a charge of murdering her own babe, the fruit, as the story goes, of the villainy of a married man, probably in the vicinity of Klamath Falls. We publish these disagreeable items for the benefit of those concerned.

Mr. G. F. Bullock this week took his departure for the eastern part of our country in search of a business location. He proposes visiting Prineville, Mitchell, Canyon City, Burns, Harney City, Vale, and Payette, Idaho. Mr. Bullock has been a resident of Eugene, Oregon for some time, and we can commend him to those among whom he may locate, as a worthy citizen and possessor of fine business qualities.

Lee Bailey, Jack Smith, Lee Edwards, Wm. Vaughan and family on Monday of this week left by way of the McKenzie route for Eastern Oregon. Messrs. Smith, Bailey Edwards and Albert Winters are bound for Harney valley, and Mr. Vaughan and family are destined for Crook county, the former on a prospective tour of Eastern Oregon, and the latter to locate permanently if the country suits, if not he will return in the fall.

A BLUE MARK

X In This Space Denotes That Your Subscription Has Expired.

No Government Gold Bonds.

(Communicated.)

There never was a gold bond issued by the United States, but every bond issued is a coin bond, that is, bonds payable in gold or silver. The populists say that the United States should pay all its debt exactly according to contract. That there is a gigantic fraud being perpetrated against the people when the secretary of the treasury pays them alone in gold. That this must be stopped, and that they must be paid as they were contracted to be paid in coin—that is to say gold or silver coin, the constitutional money of the United States—and that to demonetize silver and then say that the contract is abrogated, and that coin bonds must be paid in gold, is a great swindle perpetrated on the honest people of the United States which they will not tolerate.

Mr. Carlisle says that he will not pay a bonus of ten millions on sixty-two million bonds issued in the spring of 1894 to get these bondholders to loan gold to the government and agree to take their pay in coin—that is gold or silver. He says if he could have issued gold bonds the government would have saved ten million dollars. If Mr. Carlisle paid ten million dollars on sixty-two millions, and has had to pay the same rate of premium on the two hundred and sixty-two million bonds issued in the Cleveland administration he has had to pay about forty-two million dollars to get these goldbugs to agree to take coin bonds Mr. Carlisle persists in paying them in gold instead of gold or silver, at the option of the government, but if Mr. Carlisle had exercised his right to pay in silver the government would not have been compelled to issue any part of this vast amount of bonds which have been issued during this administration, and the government would not have increased its debt two hundred and sixty-two million less than four years and obtained this vast debt and interest on the tolling millions of this and future generations; but no, this would not subvert the purpose of this gigantic gold monopoly which is threatening the very existence of this great republic.

Denver Road.

There is a regularly organized conspiracy in New England to call in all southern and western loans. Whenever these Eastern money loaners want to carry a point politically they start in and pinch interest payers (producers) of producing sections. Judge Belford sounded the keynote when he said: "This sort of business must stop, or the West and South will be compelled to start a republic of their own in order to exist." There is more truth than poetry in Mr. Belford's suggestion. Mountain air breeds not only in Switzerland but in America as well.

An Ad. . .

(IN THE)

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Eugene, Oregon.

NOTICE.

U. S. Land Office, Roseburg, Or., May 11, '96. Complaint having been entered at this office by Mary M. Magnus against George H. Thompson for abandoning his Homestead Entry No. 300, dated May 12, 1894, upon the Lots 1 and 2, and 3, NE 1/4, sec. 2, Township 23 N, Range 2 East, in Lane county, Oregon, with a view to the cancellation of said entry, the said parties are hereby summoned to appear at the office of the U. S. C. C. Commissioner, on the second day of July, 1896 at 10 o'clock a. m., to respond and furnish testimony concerning said alleged abandonment. Hearing at this office on the testimony so taken on July 11, 1896 at 10 o'clock a. m. Sufficient evidence having been filed to show that personal service cannot be made, it is hereby ordered that service be made by publication in the Broad-Axe at Eugene, Oregon, according to law.

R. S. SHERIDAN, Receiver.

R. M. YEAZEE, Register.

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Notice

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT KATHARINE SMITH has been duly appointed administrator of the estate of M. J. Smith deceased. All persons having claims against said estate are hereby notified to present the same to J. F. Ains at the office of the Broad-Axe in Eugene, Oregon, within six months from the date of this notice. May 25, 1896. J. F. AINS, Administrator. KATHARINE SMITH, Administratrix.

G. W. Knapp,

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1000 Men Wanted

At Verignon's Ninth Street Drug Store to buy 1000 pounds of "The Best Condition Powder in the world" to load to 1000 horses.

Dr. R. L. Willsoughby, having dissolved his connection with Dr. Gray, desires to inform his friends and patients that he may be found at all business hours just across the hall, opposite his former office, in the room recently occupied by Mrs. Withrow as a millinery store, over McClung's Store, cor. Willamette and 8th sts. Give him a call. 4-11

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Everybody that wants Tender Steaks, Veal Cutlets, Mutton-Chops, Pork and Sausages, Fowl and Fish, Venison, Smoked-Hams, and any and everything kept in any Market, Anywhere, cheaper than any place in Eugene, to call at—

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