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D. M. C. GAULT, Editor.

OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE CITY

FRIDAY, AUGUST 23.

The East Oregonian regards a fortunate circumstance that the volume of the currency is small, and hints that it would be better if we had fewer dollars in circulation. Then it would be more difficult for laud owners to mortgage their holdings and cities to bond their resources.

The administration wing of the Ohio democracy is in the majority at the state convention. Committee on resolutions submitted two reports—the majority for what it called "honest money" and the minority favored free coinage of silver. The minority report was rejected by a vote of 270 yeas to 525 nays. Gov. Campbell, three times defeated for congress and twice for governor, was nominated for governor.

The Ohio democratic convention is in session. The free silver wing of the party demands the adoption of this plank in the platform: "We favor immediate restoration of the law providing for the free coinage of both gold and silver coins and their use without discrimination as provided for in the constitution." Senator Brice, representing the administration wing of the party, has been assured that no personal fight is for him, but the above quoted resolution must be accepted.

There is a blind contract between Secretary Carlisle and a group of New York and London bankers, by which the latter agree to keep the U. S. treasury gold reserve up to \$100,000,000 until October 1st. At that date it may be expected that gold will go out of the treasury like wheat from an elevator spout. There may be no panic though, since congress is so soon to meet, when the republican house will introduce a tariff measure to provide revenue for the ordinary needs of the government.

The terrible boiler explosion in a hotel at Denver by which life was crushed out of twenty-four guests and employees was caused by the criminal inefficiency of a drunken employe. This young engineer had been off on a "good time," and went to his work at 3 o'clock in the morning unfit to perform his duties. He would have regarded it an abridgment of his liberties if his employer had forbidden him his "good time," but which is preferable, twenty-four lives or the freedom of this young libertine?

Speaking of the wool market at The Dalles, which has just closed, the Chronicle remarks: "The rise in wool does not offer any campaign arguments for the democrats, however. It was not due to the glorious workings of a free trade system. The price had gone so low that further production was impossible at that figure. Many producers had diminished their flocks, and the decrease in amount between this year and last is estimated from 64,000,000 to 100,000,000 pounds. Wool will never regain its old level till a republican executive and a republican congress rule the land."

A club of goody goody young men of Portland, not very remarkable for modesty, have prepared and signed this declaration of principles, after which they cause it to be telegraphed for the press of San Francisco: "The only class of women commanding our respect and having claims upon our regard are such as our mothers. The 'new' woman, so to speak, unsexes herself when she enters the field of independent action and grows callous to criticism; and the members of our club obligate themselves to boycott her. We shall neither visit her nor accord her the delicate attention due to the womanly woman, and in cases where she too boldly flaunts her distasteful fads into our faces we shall cut her acquaintances." It is now in order for the girls who ride wheels to quietly file these same club bylaws to their friends and advise them to file them with their friends and advise them to file them with their friends.

The American mission near Foo Chow, China, has been attacked by the natives, a chapel and school building wrecked, and four native scholars mortally wounded. The American teacher escaped. What ought to be done? As a nation, should we abandon our citizens, or shall we bring the power of our government to their protection? It is estimated by one authority that \$100,000,000 annually goes from the United States for the support of foreign missions. How long can we stand this drain? Political economy dictates that something should be done. All Indian missions are in British territory, and whatever opportunity for commerce the missions foster, inures to English interests. This is true of Africa, where British, German or French influence predominates. Even China, at that line is debatable ground. We have an equal show nowhere unless it be in Japan. American missionaries who spread American civilization and influence and open markets to American commerce can call in strong voice for protection. The government ought to protect its citizens under all circumstances, but then we must not forget that blood can be thickened by string in twenty dollar pieces.

LONG AND SHORT CAMPAIGNS.

The democratic managers have allowed it to be proclaimed that their national convention for nominating a president will not be held next year till late, giving just time enough for an active campaign, say of six weeks, or two months, at most. Some republicans regret that this plan has been hit upon, and intimate that, being in possession of the government, the democrats should nominate first. No reason for this position is given, and the only one that can be seen is that republicans think that if their opponents hold their conventions first, they will make some mistakes, of which the outs may take advantage. Indeed, the democrats seem to have the same thoughts. They do not want to give republicans such an opportunity. Too, they hope republicans will blunder, giving the later convention a chance for profit.

The Independent thinks the republican party ought not to wait a moment on the democrats. When we get ready to hold our convention let us assemble and do the business to be done. There is really an advantage to the party that first holds its convention. The whole field of political policy is before the convention from which to choose. Wise managers thus have a decided advantage. Republicans ought to be glad of the opportunity of holding their convention first. It is an exhibition of timidity to plan for the second event, and we cannot afford to do this year. A good, positive platform, built of sound republican lumber will stand all the assaults of the opposition, especially when bearing leaders who are recognized as representative men. Such will carry the country in '96.

Besides, a short campaign is not the best thing for our party. A deal of dust may be kicked up during the short bout, but that is just what republicans don't want. It is the deliberate judgment of the people arrived at by taking one's time, that insures stability. Republicans should nominate candidates at the usual time, regardless of the wishes or plans of their opponents.

QUIXOTIC IN THE EXTREME.

The vagaries of the free silver democrats continue to be multiplied. Ex-Senator Butler, of South Carolina, has formulated these propositions: "First—Repeat the tax on state bank circulation. Second—Admit silver to coinage at an equality with gold at the ratio of 16 to 1. Third—Retire all greenbacks and coin certificates. Fourth—Require national banks to surrender their charters and permit them to take out state charters under national supervision. Fifth—Take the government entirely out of the banking business. Sixth—Stop the issuance of long-time bonds by the government. The revenues should be enough to support the government; but if it is necessary to issue bonds, they should be of small denomination, so that our own people may invest their savings in them."

THE ABOVE SCHEME WOULD DEMONIALIZE THE CURRENCY OF THE COUNTRY.

HOW MURKID WILL VOTE.

Senator McBride was seen in Portland a few evenings ago, when the subject of platform lumber for next year was raised. He said the most important issue next year is that of revenue. On that point he said: "I regard the restoration of the republican protective tariff policy as the most important political issue before the country. The Pacific Northwest, especially, has suffered from the legislation of the last congress, placing lumber and wool on the free list, while many industries throughout the country have been seriously injured by democratic tariff legislation. It is my opinion that the republican party will not abandon any part of its policy of protection to all American industries—the policy that gave the nation almost uninterrupted prosperity until protective tariff was threatened with destruction by the sweeping democratic victory of November, 1892."

THE FREE TRADER'S FORGET IT.

While our free trade friends are pluming their feathers over what they choose to call an increase in wages, let them bear in mind that it is not an increase of wages, but a restoration of wages; and there is one point in this connection that should not be overlooked, and that is, that in most cases, the restoration has been only partial. In but few cases where the wages of mill hands have been raised are they as high as they were in 1892. Don't forget this—Gazette, Trenton, N. J.

The Baltimore Sun gives high praise to the republican state ticket recently nominated in Maryland, and to the platform which that ticket stands on. It is evident that the republican convention did its work well. The ticket will not only command the enthusiastic support of every republican in the state, but it is sure to receive the votes of thousands of democrats. Gorman was successful in the democratic convention, but in the campaign thereabouts are altogether against him. The reform element of the Maryland democracy, whose mouthpiece is the Sun, realizes that the only way it can fight Gorman successfully is in voting the republican ticket. The Maryland canvass of 1895 will receive the earnest attention of the whole country.

HIGHEST OF ALL IN LEAVENING POWER.—LATEST U. S. GOV'T REPORT

Royal Baking Powder ABSOLUTELY PURE

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If England suffers in trade she has herself to blame. When that \$75,000,000 smart money was collected, the commercial bonds were loosed. As for England's controlling the Nicaragua canal, the thing is out of the question. On Friday morning last, Dr. Ausplund, a native of Sweden, and a young practitioner met Dr. Holmes, a native Oregonian, aged about 40 years, who is one of the noted surgeons of the coast, and demanded that he should sign a paper wherein Holmes, should he do so, would, in very coarse language, retract certain statements made about Ausplund and his friend, Mrs. Dr. Chambers. Holmes glanced at the paper, and explained that it was not a matter to consider on the streets, and invited the Swede to go to his home, of five. They went. There Holmes refused to sign, whereupon Ausplund said that one of them must immediately take his departure into eternity, at the same time he pulled his gun and shot. Holmes struck him on the chin with his fist, hoping to knock him down and thus end the fracas. In this he failed, as Ausplund is too heavy a man. Holmes then got out his artillery and shot Ausplund through the lungs; another ball disabled his right hand. The shot through the lungs felled Ausplund, when he begged for his life. Holmes turned to leave him, when the coward fired another shot, which struck the elder man in the leg. Holmes had been hit twice before, the first ball fired striking a rib and following it around the chest. The second pellet hit him in the neck, inflicting only a skin wound. Both men will probably recover. Ausplund and his friends, for he has some, are trying to make it appear that Holmes was professionally jealous of him, but Holmes is so far above him in all that pertains to his profession that such a charge is absurd. Ausplund hunted a quarrel, not his own, and got into trouble. He trusted to his foreign name to carry him through. In some private matters Holmes may be indiscreet, but as a professional man the public cannot spare him. Disperited men will always respect Holmes because he looked after the sanitary conditions surrounding the sick room.

THE CULTURE OF SUGAR BEETS.

Probably no agricultural crop that is grown exhibits the idea of intense farming in a higher degree than does the cultivation of the sugar beet. It is claimed, and with perfect justification, that a farmer will make more money, provided his soil and land be suitable for this crop, by growing five or ten acres of sugar beets than he would by raising corn or small grain on 100 acres of land. A small farmer is usually the most successful. Few acres can be better cared for, better cultivated and better tilled than a much larger area. In growing sugar beets, farmers must be prepared to work diligently. The crop must be carefully watched and carefully attended to from start to finish. A fair harvest of sugar beets sold to a sugar beet factory, at the rates which have hitherto been paid, will give more satisfactory returns than the average farmer has been receiving for his crops during the last year or two.—American Economist.

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SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY VIRTUE OF AN ATTACHMENT execution, issued out of the County Court of the State of Oregon, for Washington County, in favor of the First National Bank of Hillsboro, Oregon, against William H. H. Meyer, for the sum of \$10,000, with interest thereon at the rate of 10 per cent per annum, from the 15th day of July, 1895, and for the costs and expenses of said writ. Now, therefore, by virtue and in pursuance of said judgment, and for want of sufficient personal property, I, the undersigned Sheriff of Washington County, Oregon, at the hour of 10 o'clock A. M., of said day, sell at public auction to the highest bidder for cash, the following described real property, to-wit: Lot 1, the west half of lot 3 and 4, in block 25, in the Town of Forest Grove, Oregon, and lot 4 in block 38, in said town; also the following described tract of land, to-wit: Commencing at the southeast corner of said lot 1, in said block 25, and running thence south to the alley on the north side of said lot 1 and 4, in block 25, and thence east to the alley on the north side of said lot 1 and 4, in block 25, and thence north to the place of beginning. Also the northern portion of the donation land claim, bearing on the north side of said lot 1 and 4, in block 25, and thence east to the alley on the north side of said lot 1 and 4, in block 25, and thence north to the place of beginning. Also the following described tract of land: Commencing at the southeast corner of said lot 1, in said block 25, and running thence west along the north side of said lot 1, 200 feet; thence south to the alley on the north side of said lot 1 and 4, in block 25, and thence east to the alley on the north side of said lot 1 and 4, in block 25, and thence north to the place of beginning. Also the northern portion of the donation land claim, bearing on the north side of said lot 1 and 4, in block 25, and thence east to the alley on the north side of said lot 1 and 4, in block 25, and thence north to the place of beginning. 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