

# HILLSBORO INDEPENDENT.

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D. M. C. GAULT, Editor.

OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE CITY

FRIDAY, JULY 31.

## REPUBLICAN PRESIDENTIAL TICKET.

For President

W. M. McKINLEY, of Ohio.

For Vice-President

GARRETT A. HOBART, of New Jersey.

For Presidential Electors

T. E. GIER, of Marion County.

M. M. YOLAN, of Lane.

E. L. SMITH, of Wasco.

J. F. CAPLES, of Multnomah.

Attention is called to the circular of the State Republican Club to be found on the first page of this issue.

The McKinley bimetalists seem to have gone over to the democrats—platform, candidate and all without reservation.

Watson did not utter the political enquiry "Where am I at?" but he gave it prominence in that speech in which he arraigned the Georgia representative charging him with drunkenness when on the floor of the house.

Thomas B. Reed will take the stump in Maine next week. It can be said of his speeches that they sound well, read well, appeal to reason, stand by the lessons of experience and uphold the spotless honor of the Government.

The aristocratic freebooter, Dr. Jameson, who invaded the South African free State last winter has been tried on a charge of levying war upon a peaceful ally and convicted.

He has been sentenced to prison without labor for a term of 15 months. His lieutenants go for terms of 5 to 10 months each.

The gabble of Bryan and other populist demagogues that this is to be a campaign of the masses against the classes is in itself mischievous and revolutionary.

They will find, however, that the masses are no more the fools they think than are the citizens who own property.

It is a significant fact that in the list of ten items constituting the mineral products of the United States for 1895, silver represents less than one-eighth of the total value.

The output of copper was worth more than that of silver, and the coal and iron products were respectively three times as valuable.

But nobody is clamoring for the purchase of these other minerals by the Government at an exorbitant price for the benefit of the mine owners.

The Board of Regents of the Agricultural College have elected H. B. Miller to be president of the school.

This is a departure from ordinary methods in that it places business management of finances above literary attainments.

The Board will probably find out that the management of the printing department has been bogged.

The superintendent has been divided and given to Geo. Clark son of the former superintendent and to Lester M. Island, a graduate, at a salary of \$500 each.

The Mailher Gazette sensibly remarks that it is now probable that McKinley will have the combined strength of the disgruntled, the hypochondriac, the anarchist and entire dangerous foreign element arrayed against him.

This is a very wise and that of the desirable naturalized citizen—in fact, the votes of all opposed to a build ring rule and anarchistic lunacies being in the ascendancy at the capital of the nation, where cool-headed men of known honor and integrity are needed.

Gen. Sikes says that he and his comrades of the Union army were not accustomed to use blank cartridges when in the presence of an enemy; therefore, he does not propose to throw away his vote on a third candidate.

Nor were they in the habit of withholding their fire when assailed, therefore he doesn't mean to stay at home and not vote at all.

"I shall give a patriotic vote for my comrade, Maj. McKinley," he declares, "believing that in so doing I am repeating what I did in '64 when, as a war democrat, I voted for Lincoln and the Union."

A gentleman declared on the street this week that no National bank in the United States ever issued any currency or guaranteed its payment.

He argued that no bank used any National currency until it had been furnished by the government and that the government would not issue it till the bank had deposited \$1.11 in securities for every \$1.00 currency and even then the bank had to pay an additional bonus of 1 per cent.

The gentleman claimed this to be a better plan than the populist idea requiring the government to issue currency direct since the government did not have to guarantee the redemption or bear the expense of printing, yet had complete control of the issue.

# THE OFFER OF REPUBLICANS.

Because the republican press and sound money orators have been busy the past month showing the falsity of the free silver cause and the unfitness of Bryan for president under the guidance of Altgeld, let it not be supposed that republicans have nothing to offer in place of the things criticized.

In 1856 the republican party proposed the homestead law and enacted it into law in 1860, together with all laws maintaining the original idea.

The republican party in the name of freedom and humanity opposed the extension of slave territory, and when the time came furnished the man who abolished slavery from eleven states and a little later proposed and caused to be adopted an amendment to the constitution that abolished slavery from the other states.

The republican party proposed a revenue system that carried on the government, paid debts and built up industries.

It proposed and created a currency system that makes our promise to pay equal to those of any other nation.

The soundness of the financial system of the republican party has never been questioned even by Bryan himself.

In maintaining it no experiments are to be tried.

The present industrial depression is just what republicans four years ago said it would be if the revenue policy then proposed, were adopted.

The republicans now promise prosperity if they shall be entrusted with the national administration.

They know that they can keep their promise because the revenue system they favor has always brought a revival of industries, and will again.

What has always been true will again be true under like conditions.

In place of untried Bryan we offer McKinley, a man of splendid executive ability and tried.

In place of tyrant Sewell or the Watson, we offer that great organizer and successful business man, Hobart. No one has to ask who is McKinley.

He is known in America, in Europe, in Asia. Not only do men know him but he knows men. He is strong. He is respected. He is dignified. He is honest. He has fixed political principles. He is a statesman. He is safe. Such we offer instead of Young Mr. Bryan, the bolter, the experimenter.

Citizens, is not McKinley a man to inspire confidence before the other?

## THE REASON OF IT.

A correspondent asks "why would the free coinage of silver depreciate the value of our silver currency?"

By free coinage of silver is meant that silver is to be coined on the same terms as gold—in other words, that anybody who takes silver bullion to the mint can get it coined just as anybody who takes gold bullion to the mint can get it coined.

Well then, Jones who owes \$1000 will take 500 gold dollars to London where he will buy silver with it to coin into \$1000.

This will be used to discharge the debt, Smith will do the same thing, so will Biglow, and every other man who owes a debt or a bank which has a deposit.

Thus the gold will be in a few weeks banished from the country or held for a premium to be purchased by importers of foreign merchandise.

The brisk demand may swell the price of silver, but the supply is known to exceed any possible demand, hence silver bullion cannot go much above fifty cents, for if it does it will be expensive to use in arts where the demand becomes limited again.

Further, the man to whom Jones paid the 1000 silver dollars goes to Merchant to buy goods when Merchant refuses to take it except at a 40 or 50 per cent discount compared with gold.

The creditor realizes that we are on a silver basis, that his \$1000 has depreciated till it is worth but \$500.

Another ugly fact. When creditor finds the value of his \$1000 contract, the nation finds its \$600,000,000 silver currency also cut in two and as a people we are actually \$300,000,000 poorer than now, to say nothing of what effect the change will have on our paper.

The subject may be put this other way. All that a government does under free coinage, either in gold or silver, is to certify that the coins it issues are of a certain weight and fineness, and they go for what people choose to take them, except that legal tender laws compel people to take them at their face value for debts.

Our present silver dollars are worth their face in gold because they were coined on government account and the government pledged itself to keep them equal to gold, and has been careful to issue no more than it could keep equal to gold.

No Government makes such a pledge when it coins money for all who come. Then its stamp simply certifies that its coins are of a certain weight and fineness, and no government can, under such circumstances, any more make fifty cents' worth of silver buy a dollar's worth of goods than it can make its worth of wheat buy a dollar's worth of goods.

The legal tender laws enable a man to pay old debts with coin not worth its face, but it can enable a man to make new debts or buy anything at any price except that, at which people fix on their goods, and the price will be fixed according to the kind of money it is to be paid in.

## THE FUSION.

The Chicago democratic convention nominated Bryan for president and Sewell for vice-president and the populists nominated Bryan, the same

# THE POPULISTS.

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Senator Marion Butler of North Carolina was chosen temporary chairman.

At permanent organization, Senator Allen of Nebraska was chosen chairman.

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The middle-of-the-roaders reversed the order of business and nominated Vice-President first, Thomas E. Watson of Georgia was nominated for second place.

At this juncture Bryan declared that he would not accept the nomination with any other running mate than Sewall of Maine.

The following platform was adopted: The People's party, assembled in national convention, reaffirms its allegiance to the principles declared by the founders of the Republic, and also to the fundamental principles of just government as enshrined in the platform of the party in 1892.

We recognize that, through the connivance of the preceding administrations, the country has reached a crisis in its national life as predicted in our declaration four years ago and that prompt and patriotic action is demanded by the hour.

We realize that while we have political independence, our financial and industrial independence is yet to be obtained by restoring to our country the constitutional control and executive of the functions necessary to a people's government, which functions have been largely surrendered by our public servants to corporate monopolies.

The influence of European money changers has been more potent in shaping legislation than

A few days ago Gov. McKinley was at a School Commencement in an Ohio town. From the coach he was about to start home he made the following remarks to the crowd on the platform which are in marked contrast to the utterances of Bryan: "All of us are interested in the welfare of our country, because in the welfare of our country is involved the individual welfare of every citizen. If our great country is prosperous, then the people are prosperous. What we want—no matter to what political organization we may have belonged in the past—is a return of the good times of years ago. We want good prices and good wages, and when we have them we want them to be paid in good money. (Applause and cries of "You are right!") Whether our prices be high or whether they be low, whether our wages be good or if they are bad, they are all the better by being paid in dollars worth 100c each. (Tremendous cheering.)

If we have good wages then we are doing better in being paid in good dollars. If we have poor wages they are made poorer in being paid in poor dollars. And, my fellow citizens, what we want more than anything, else is to keep our money equal to the most enlightened nations of the earth and maintain the credit and honor of the Government of the United States. (Great applause.) We are the greatest country in the world—greatest in our freedom, greatest in our possibilities, greatest in our opportunities, and we are too great to taint our country's honor or to cast suspicion upon the credit or obligations of our Government." (Applause.)

## NEW YORK IN NOVEMBER.

The New York Herald claims to have made a close canvass of the counties of New York State on the silver question and its effect upon political parties. It thus summarizes:

Taking the poll of the counties published yesterday and the additions given today, and estimating as closely as possible the net losses of each party in each county, as compared with the vote for President in 1892, a remarkable overturning of the State appears to be probable.

Cleveland had 654,215 votes in New York in 1892, and Harrison 611,228 giving a democratic majority of 42,987.

With fifteen counties missing the Herald's poll shows estimated democratic losses from the vote of 1892 of 118,420, and a republican loss of 113,254, a net democratic defeat of 5,166.

It is believed that the counties not estimated will increase rather than lessen the democratic loss.

These figures show that unless there is a decided change of opinion among New York voters before November the democratic majority of nearly 42,000 four years ago will be turned into a republican majority of more than 79,000 the year.

## CARLISE'S FIVE PROPOSITIONS.

Some months ago, Sen. Carlisle laid down five propositions in support of sound money which have not been refuted by silver coinage advocates. The propositions are axiomatic and are absolutely unanswerable. The INDEPENDENT has published them before, but they are now so applicable that they are again given. These are the five:

First—There is not a single free silver country in the world that is not on a silver basis.

Second—There is not a gold-standard country in the world that does not use silver for money along with gold.

Third—There is not a silver-standard country in the world that uses any gold as money along with silver.

Fourth—There is not a silver-standard country in the world today that has more than one-third of the circulation per capita of the United States.

Fifth—There is not a silver-standard country in the world today that the laboring man receives fair pay for his day's work.

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