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Vol. XXIV. HILLSBORO, WASHINGTON COUNTY, OREGON, FRIDAY, AUGUST 7. 1896. No. 11.

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Secretary of State ..... Harrison R. Kincaid
Treasurer ..... Phillip Metschan
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Attorney Fifth District ..... T. J. Cleeton

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POST OFFICE INFORMATION.

The mails close at the Hillsboro Post Office, daily:
Glencoe, West Union, Bethany and Cedar Mill, at 11:20 a. m.
Going South, 8:30 a. m.
Going to Portland and way-offices, 6:55 a. m. and 4 p. m.
For Farmington and Laurel, Wednesdays and Saturdays at 10:30 a. m.

Robert A. Miller ..... Register
Wm. Galloway ..... Receiver

CHURCH AND SOCIETY NOTICES.

CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, corner Main and Fifth streets. Preaching every Sabbath, morning and evening. Sabbath school at 10 o'clock a. m. Prayer meeting Thursday evening. Y. P. S. C. E. Sunday at 6:30 p. m. All services will be short, bright, interesting and helpful. Everyone cordially welcome.
EVAN P. HUGHES, Pastor.

CORNELIUS CHURCH.—Services first and third Sunday at 7 p. m.; second and fourth Sunday at 11 a. m. and 7 p. m. Young Peoples' Society of Christian Endeavor every Sunday evening at 7 o'clock. Sunday school at 10 a. m. Prayer meeting on Thursday evening at 7 o'clock. Preaching at Glencoe on first and third Sunday of each month at 11 a. m.
D. S. WIGSTEAD, Pastor.

EVANGELICAL CHURCH.—Corner Fifth and Fir. Preaching every Sunday evening at 8 p. m.; second and fourth Sunday at 11 a. m.; Sunday school at 10 a. m.; prayer meeting every Wednesday evening; teachers meeting every Sunday evening. H. L. Pratt, pastor.

FIRST Christian Church, R. L. Shelley pastor, Baseline and Third. Preaching every Sunday at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. SundaySchool, 10 a. m. Prayer meeting, Thursday, 8:00 p. m. Y. P. S. C. E., Sunday, 7:00 p. m.

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH OF HILLSboro, corner Third and Fir. Preaching second and fourth Sabbath, morning and evening; Sunday school every Sunday at 10 a. m. REV. SCHOFIELD, Pastor.

M. E. CHURCH, C. E. Kline pastor. Preaching every Sabbath morning and evening. Sabbath school every Sabbath at 10 a. m. League meeting every Sunday at 6:30 p. m. General prayer meeting every Thursday evening. Leaders' and Steward's meeting the second Tuesday evening of each month.

A. O. U. W.

HILLSBORO LODGE NO. 61, A. O. U. W., meets every first and third Friday evening in the month.
P. H. RAUGHMAN, M. W.
J. I. KNIGHT, Recorder.

Daughters of Rebekah.

HILLSBORO REBEKAH LODGE NO. 54, I. O. O. F., meets in Odd Fellows' Hall every Saturday evening.
MRS. MAY GREER, N. G.
MRS. JANE WILLIAMS, Sec'y.

P. of H.

HILLSBORO GRANGE, NO. 73, meets 2nd and 4th Saturdays of each month.
BENJ. SCHOFIELD, Master.
ANNIE IMBRIE, Sec.

I. O. O. F.

MONTEZUMA LODGE, NO. 50, meets Wednesday evenings at 8 o'clock, in I. O. O. F. Hall. Visitors made welcome.
S. B. HUSTON, N. G.
D. M. CLAUDE, Sec'y.

Y. P. S. C.

MEETS every Sunday evening at 7 o'clock in the Christian church. You are cordially invited to attend its meetings.
EDA ADAMS, Pres't.

Rathbone Sisters.

PHENICIA TEMPLE NO. 10, R. S., meets every 2nd and 4th Friday in each month at 7:30 o'clock in I. O. O. F. Hall.
MRS. SUSIE STANLEY, M. E. C.
MRS. M. A. HORSE, M. of R. and C.

K. of P.

PHENIX LODGE, NO. 34, K. OF P., meets in Odd Fellows' Hall on Monday evening of each week. Sojourning brethren welcomed to lodge meetings.
J. M. WALL, C. C.
L. A. LONG, K. of R. & S.

A. F. and A. M.

TUALITY LODGE NO. 6, A. F. & A. M., meets every Saturday night on or after full moon of each month.
W. D. WOOD, W. M.
R. CRANDALL, Secretary.

O. E. S.

TUALATIN CHAPTER, NO. 31, O. E. S., meets at Masonic Temple on the 2nd and 4th Tuesday of each month.
MRS. W. D. HARE, W. M.
GRACE CROSSLEY, Secretary.

W. C. T. U.

HILLSBORO, W. C. T. U. MEETS IN the Congregational Church on the 4th Friday in each month at 3 o'clock P. M.

TUALATIN PLAINS PRESBYTERIAN Church.—Regular preaching, Sundays 11 o'clock A. M. Sunday school, 10 o'clock A. M. W. H. DIERDORFF, Pastor.

K. O. T. M.

VIOLA TENT, NO. 48, K. O. T. M., meets in Odd Fellows' Hall, on second and fourth Thursday evenings of each month.
L. A. LONG, Com.
BENTON BOWMAN, R. K.

WASHINGTON ENCAMPMENT No. 24, I. O. O. F., meets on first and third Tuesdays of each month.
D. M. CLAUDE, Scribe.

GEN. RANSOM POST, NO. 69, G. A. R. MEETS IN GRANGE HALL ON THE first and third Saturdays of each month, at 1:30 o'clock, P. M.
A. M. COLLINS, P. C.
R. CRANDALL, A. M., Adjutant.

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ABSOLUTELY PURE

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OFFICE: Central Block, Rooms 6 and 7.

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OFFICE: Rooms 6 and 7, Morgan block.

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PORTLAND, OREGON.
ROOM: No. 3, Portland Savings Bank Building, Second and Washington Streets.

GEO. R. BAGLEY,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
HILLSBORO, OREGON.
Resident agent for Royal Insurance Co.
ROOM: No. 13, Morgan Block.

S. T. LINKLATER, M. B. C. M.
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
HILLSBORO, OREGON.
OFFICE: at residence, east of Court House, where he will be found at all times when not visiting patients.

J. P. TAMIESIE, M. D.,
S. P. R. R. SURGEON,
HILLSBORO, OREGON.
OFFICE AND RESIDENCE: corner Third and Main Streets. Office hours, 8:30 to 12 a. m., 1 to 5 and 7 to 8 p. m. Telephone to residence from Brock & Sels' Drugstore at all hours. All calls promptly attended, night or day.

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HILLSBORO, OREGON.
OFFICE: in Chenette Row. RESIDENCE: corner First and Main streets.

F. A. BAILEY, M. D. F. J. BAILEY, B. S., M. D.
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Is now making teeth for $5.00 and $7.50 per set; best of material and workmanship. Will compare with sets costing $25. Teeth extracted without pain. Fillings at the lowest prices. All work warranted.
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PRACTICAL MACHINIST,
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All kinds of repairing on Steam Engines and Boilers, Mill Work, Threshing Machines Mowers, Feed Cutters, Sewing Machines Washing Machines, Wringers, Pumps, Scales, Scissors ground. Gun and Locks smithing. Saws ground and filed; and have a large number of second-hand engines and boilers for sale. All work warranted.

Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder
Awarded Gold Medal Midwinter Fair, San Francisco.

REPUBLICAN PLATFORM.

The Republicans of the United States, assembled by their representatives in National Convention, appealing for the popular and historic justification of their claims to the matchless achievements of thirty years of Republican rule, earnestly and confidently address themselves to the awakened intelligence, experience and conscience of their countrymen in the following declaration of facts and principles:

For the first time since the Civil War the American people have witnessed the calamitous consequences of full and restricted Democratic control of the Government. It has been a record of unparalleled incapacity, dishonor and disaster. In administrative management it has ruthlessly sacrificed indispensable revenue, entailed an increasing deficit, eked out ordinary current expenses with borrowed money, piled up the public debt by $262,000,000 in time of peace, forced an adverse balance of trade, kept a perpetual menace hanging over the redemption fund, pawned American credit to alien syndicates, and reversed all the measures and results of successful Republican rule. In the broad effect of its policy it has precipitated panic, blighted industry and trade with prolonged depression, closed factories, reduced work and wages, halted enterprise and crippled American production, while stimulating foreign production for the American market. Every consideration of public safety and individual interest demands that the Government shall be rescued from the hands of those who have shown themselves incapable to conduct it without disaster at home and dishonor abroad, and shall be restored to the party which for thirty years administered it with unequalled success and prosperity.

THE TARIFF.

We renew and emphasize our allegiance to the policy of protection as the bulwark of an American industrial independence and the foundation of American development and prosperity. This true American policy taxes foreign products and encourages home industry, and it puts the burden of revenue on foreign goods; it secures the American market for the American producer; it upholds the American standard of wages for the American workingman; it puts the factory by the side of the farm, and makes the American farmer less dependent on foreign demand and price; it diffuses general thrift, and founds the strength of all on the strength of each. In its reasonable application it is just, fair and impartial, equally opposed to foreign control and domestic monopoly; to sectional discrimination and individual favoritism.

We denounce the present Democratic tariff as sectional, injurious to the public credit and destructive to business enterprise. We demand such an equitable tariff on foreign imports which come into competition with American products as will not only furnish adequate revenue for the necessary expenses of the Government, but will protect American labor from the degradation to the wage level of other lands. We are not pledged to any particular schedules. The question of rates is a practical question, to be governed by the conditions of the time and of production; the ruling and uncompromising principle is the protection and development of American labor and industry. The country demands a right settlement, and then it wants a rest.

RECIPROCITY.

We believe the repeal of the reciprocity arrangements negotiated by the last Republican administration was a national calamity, and we demand their renewal and extension upon such terms as will equalize our trade with other nations, remove the restrictions which now obstruct the sale of American products in the ports of other countries, and secure enlarged markets for the products of our farms, forests and factories.

Protection and reciprocity are twin measures of Republican policy, and go hand in hand. Democratic rule has recklessly struck down both and both must be re-established. Protection for what we produce; free admission for the necessaries of life which we do not produce; reciprocal agreements of mutual interest which gain open markets in return for our open markets to others. Protection builds up domestic industry and trade and secures our own market for ourselves; reciprocity builds up foreign trade and finds an outlet for our surplus.

SUGAR.

We condemn the present Administration for not keeping faith with the sugar producers of this country. The Republican party favors such protection as will lead to the production on American soil of all the sugar which the American people use and for which they paid other countries more than $100,000,000 annually.

WOOL AND WOOLENS.

To all our products—to those of the mine and field, as well as those of the shop and the factory—to hemp, to wool, the product of the great industry of sheep husbandry as well as to the finished woolens of the mill—we promise the most ample protection.

MERCHANT MARINE.

We favor restoring the early American policy of discriminating duties for the upbuilding of our merchant marine and the protection of our shipping interests in the foreign carrying trade, so American ships—the product of American labor, employed in American shipyards, sailing under the Stars and Stripes, and manned, officered and owned by Americans—may regain the carrying of our foreign commerce.

MONEY.

The Republican party is unreservedly for sound money. It caused the enactment of the law providing for the resumption of specie payment in 1879; since then every dollar has been as good as gold; we are unalterably opposed to every measure calculated to debase our currency or impair the credit of our country. We are, therefore, opposed to the free coinage of silver except by international agreement with the leading commercial nations of the world, which we pledge ourselves to promote, and until such agreement can be obtained the existing gold standard must be preserved. All our silver and paper currency must be maintained at parity with gold, and we favor all measures designed to maintain inviolably the obligations of the United States and all our money, whether coin or paper, at the present standard, the standard of the most enlightened nations of the earth.

PENSIONS.

The veterans of the Union armies deserve and should receive fair treatment and generous recognition. Whenever practicable they should be given the preference in the matter of employment, and they are entitled to the enactment of such laws as are best calculated to secure the fulfillment of the pledges made to them in the dark days of the country's peril. We denounce the practice in the pension bureau, so recklessly and unjustly carried on by the present Administration, of reducing pensions and arbitrarily dropping names from the rolls as deserving the severest condemnation of the American people.

FOREIGN RELATIONS.

Our foreign policy should be at all times firm, vigorous and dignified, and all our interests in the Western hemisphere carefully watched and guarded. The Hawaiian islands should be controlled by the United States, and no foreign power should be permitted to interfere with them. The Nicaragua canal should be built, owned and operated by the United States, and by the purchase of the Danish islands we should secure the proper and much needed naval station in the West Indies.

ARMENIAN MASSACRES.

The massacres in Armenia have aroused the deep sympathy and just indignation of the American people, and we believe the United States should exert all the influence it can properly exert to bring these atrocities to an end. In Turkey American residents have been exposed to the gravest dangers and American property destroyed. There and everywhere American citizens and American property must be absolutely protected at all hazards and at any cost.

MONROE DOCTRINE.

We reassert the Monroe doctrine in its fullest extent and we reaffirm the right of the United States to give the doctrine effect by responding to the appeals of any American state for friendly intervention in case of European encroachment. We have not interfered and shall not interfere with the existing possessions of any European power in this hemisphere, but those possessions must not, on any pretext, be extended. We hopefully look forward to the eventual withdrawal of the European powers from this hemisphere and to the ultimate union of all English-speaking parts of the continent by the free consent of its inhabitants.

CUBA.

From the hour of achieving their own independence, the people of the United States have regarded with sympathy the struggles of other American peoples to free themselves from European domination. We watch with deep and abiding interest the heroic battle of the Cuban patriots against cruelty and oppression, and our best hopes go out for the full success of their determined contest for liberty. The Government of Spain having lost control of Cuba, and being unable to protect the property or lives of resident American citizens or to comply with its treaty obligations, we believe the Government of the United States should actively use its influences and good offices to restore peace and give independence to the island.

THE NAVY.

The peace and security of the republic and the maintenance of its rightful influence among the nations of the earth demand a naval power commensurate with its position and responsibility. We therefore favor the continued enlargement of the navy and a complete system of harbor and sea coast defenses.

FOREIGN IMMIGRATION.

For the protection of the quality of our American citizenship and the wages of our workingmen against the fatal competition of low-priced labor, we demand that the immigration laws be thoroughly enforced and so extended as to exclude from entrance to the United States those who can neither read nor write.

CIVIL SERVICE.

The civil service law was placed on the statute books by the Republican party, which has always sustained it, and we renew our repeated declarations that it shall be thoroughly and honestly enforced and extended wherever practicable.

FREE BALLOT.

We demand that every citizen of the United States shall be allowed to cast one free and unrestricted ballot, and that such ballot be counted and returned as cast.

LYNCHINGS.

We proclaim our unqualified condemnation of the uncivilized and barbarous practice, well known as lynching, or killing of human beings suspected or charged with crime, without process of law.

NATIONAL ARBITRATION.

We favor the creation of a National Board of Arbitration to settle and adjust differences which may arise between employers and employed engaged in interstate commerce.

HOMESTEADS.

We believe in an immediate return to the free homestead policy of the Republican party, and urge the passage by Congress of the satisfactory free homestead measure which has already passed the House and is now pending in the Senate.

TERRITORIES.

We favor the admission of the remaining Territories at the earliest practicable date, having due regards to the interest of the Territories and the United States. All the Federal officers appointed for the Territories should be selected from bona fide residents thereof, and the right of self-government should be extended as fast as practicable.

We believe the citizens of Alaska should have representation in the Congress of the United States, to the end that needful legislation may be intelligently enacted.

TEMPERANCE.

We sympathize with all wise and legitimate efforts to lessen and prevent the evils of intemperance and promote morality.

RIGHTS OF WOMEN.

The Republican party is mindful of the rights of women. Protection of American industries includes equal opportunities, equal pay for equal work, and protection to the home.

We favor the admission of women to wider spheres of usefulness, and welcome their co-operation in rescuing the country from Democratic and Populist mismanagement and misrule.

Such are the principles and policies of the Republican party. By these principles we will abide, and these policies we will put into execution. We ask for them the considerate judgment of the American people. Confident alike in the history of our great party and in the justice of our cause, we present our platform and our candidates, in the full assurance that the election will bring victory to the Regublican party and prosperity to the people of the United States.

BRYAN ADMITTED THE PANIC.

Bryan declared a short time ago that the free free and unlimited coinage of silver at this time would produce a panic. He made this statement in Acley, Iowa, but a short time since, in answer to a question put to him by a prominent merchant of that place during a lecture Mr. Bryan delivered there on the subject of the free coinage of the white metal. Mr. Pleasants asked the lecturer this question: "Mr. Bryan, will the adoption of free coinage of silver at a ratio of 16 to 1 cause a business depression and panic, as Secretary Carlisle and other great financiers predict." Mr. Bryan answered promptly as follows: "Yes in my opinion it would have that tendency. But if a man is sick there is no use putting off giving him his medicine and letting him get worse. I think it will cause a panic. But the country is in a deplorable condition, and it will take extreme measures to restore it to a condition of prosperity."

I saw this statement in an Iowa newspaper and wrote to a friend in Ackley for a varification of the correctness of the statement. He answered: "I heard the lecture—every word of it—and I can vouch for the absolute correctness of the newspaper statement. I also refer you to Mr. P. C. Waters, a prominent citizen of this place. If necessary, I can give you the names of a hundred of our most reliable citizens, who will testify to the same thing. More than that, I can give you the names of several of our business men who were in favor of free coinage of silver until they heard this statement made by Mr. Bryan. Many here will not vote for the free silver ticket for the reason that they heard the head of the ticket make this fatal admission.

The answer made by Mr. Bryan to Mr. Pleasants' question is characteristic of the man. He is very clever at repartee, both by avoiding a direct answer and in making a direct answer, and following it up with an explanation that will more than compensate for whatever frankness or directness there is in the answer. In this instance he was both too frank and too direct for the good of his cause. Nevertheless, he must be given credit for his answer. He undoubtedly told the truth, and his answer should be made the subject of serious thought by every candid and thinking man.

Mr. Bryan should be repudiated on his own admission. The people of this country have had enough of quack doctors and eloquent venders of cure-alls. The time has come for sober reflection and courageous action. Assuredly the statement of Mr. Bryan that free and unlimited coinage of silver would produce business depression and a panic ought to have this effect.

WM H. MICHAEL.

"Boys will be boys" but you can't afford to loose any of them. Be ready for the green apple season by having DeWitt's Colic and Cholera Cure in the house. W. E. Brock.

Catarrh cured, health and sweet breath secured, by Shiloh's Catarrh Remedy. Price, 50c. Nasal injector free. For sale by the Delta Drug Store.

A good Quaker story is of the young man who came on a moonlight night to serenade the Quaker's daughter but by mistake got under the old gentleman's window. After following various others with "Home Sweet Home," the old gentleman, who was anxious to go to sleep, came to the window in his night dress and pleasantly said, "Young man, if thee hast a home, and a sweet home as thee sayest, why don't thee go home."

It doesn't matter much whether sick headache, billousness, indigestion and constipation are caused by neglect or by unavoidable circumstances; DeWitt's Little Early Risers will speedily cure them all. W. E. Brock.

TRUE BIMETALLISM.

The following appearing in the Louisville, Ky., Commercial was written by a layman at the request of that journal:—

"First—what is the question at issue?

"To determine upon a money standard, that is to say, the best way to give a fixed, unchangeable, solid representation of value, by the use of a metal.

"Up to the nineteenth century, and from the earliest days of human civilization, the world had solved the problem by adopting the double standard, gold and silver, at a fixed ratio between the two metals—about 15½ to 1.

"In the nineteenth century England adopted for her own use the single gold standard. When England took this step there was no depreciation of silver as compared with gold, and no anticipation of such a depreciation in the future. The motives of England's action must, therefore, have sprung from what she conceived to be her best interests, in the role which she was then commencing to play in the commercial world—that of the money-changer for that world.

"No nation followed the example of England until 1870, when Germany from puerly political motives, adopted also the single gold standard, and even the English shilling—one-twentieth of a solverign in value—as a type of her unit of money, the richmark.

"Since 1870 nothing has been done by any other nation in the matter, and with the exception of England and Germany with the single gold standard, and Mexico with the single silver standard, the legal standard of money in all civilized countries of the world remains the the double standard of gold and silver, making gold coin and silver coin—except fractional currency—both equally legal tender in the discharge of all debts, public and private, and to any amount, unless otherwise specified in the debt contract.

"After having ascertained the actual position of nations in regard to the money standard, if we analyze the matter itself, we find in it three predominating elements; First, one of necessity; second, one of desirability; third, one of difficulty to overcome.

"First—One of necissity; it is that the money standard, whether single or double, shall be absolutely stable and unchangeable.

"Second—One of desirability; that in the opinion of the great majority a double standard appears safer than one, in the same manner than two staples of food are considered better able to protect a people from starvation than one.

"Third—One of difficulty to overcome; that of maintaining a parity, fixed and unchangeable, between two metallic standards, gold and silver, which are shown to have varied materially in the past twenty years in their respective production, and hence in their respective commercial value. This last point may probably be considered as the real problem to solve today, and the bimetallic world seems to have agreed upon one solution of it, which can be briefly stdted as follows.

"First- Each nation must declare in favor of the object to be attained, i. e., bimetallism.

"Second—Each nation must limit her coinage of silver to her legitimate wants, according to her population and the volume of her internal trade.

"As a corollary, free coinage of silver must be absolutely rejected.

"Third—As no civilized nation lives alone and apart from intercourse with the rest of the world, the ratio between gold and silver as money standard must necessarily have an international value and fixity, and not simply a national value and fixity; hence that ratio must be determined by international agreement, and can not be effective if determined otherwise.

"Fourth—If so determined, that ratio would be fixed unchangeable.

"As to the question, 'How many countries would favor such a solution?' the forced answer seems to be, 'All, except England.'

"If the question is viewed form an Amercian standpoint, and a solution looked for, which will be best adapted to our peculiar conditions and requirments, and which will best answer the wishes of the people, the following conclusions seem to arise from all late events:

"First—The nation is opposed, in its immence majority, to giving up silver as a standard of money jointly with gold.

"Second—The nation, as a mass, has an insurmountaole dread of the single gold standard, because it would make the value of everything purchasable in life, depend on one standard, more easily disturbed, or even appropriated by a few, than two standards of value.

"Third—While bimetallist, the nation is, at heart, for sound money, and therefore must pass furthur and further away from the teachings of silverism to adopt more and more the teachings of international bimetallism.

"Fourth—No party will be elected to power which declars itself in favor of the single gold standard and against bimetallism.

"Fifth—No party should be elected to power which will declare itself in favor of free coinage of silver, or for fixing the standard ratio of silver to gold be national legislation' only.

Ask your physician, your druggist and your friends about Shiloh's Cure for Consumption They will recommend it For sale by the Delta Drug Store

THE NEED FOR A MERCHANT MARINE.

A few years ago we had no navy. We are now building up a navy which, according to Mr. Byles, one of the greatest expert marine architects that England ever had, is destined to be one of the finest in the world. It is not so very long since every democratic paper in the country, and many republican ones as well, ridiculed the idea of our having a navy, considered it an extravagance saying that we had no use for a navy and did not need one. That is all changed now. They are all proud of the nucleus of a navy we have and there is no difficulty in getting any reasonable sums voted by Congress for the increase of that navy. What caused this change in popular sentiment? The education of the people to the necessity of navy. Now we propose to educate the people to the necessity of a merchant marine. I say that there is no use in having a navy and that a navy cannot long exist on the sea, unless it has a merchant marine behind it: it is a necessary auxiliary to the navy. It employs labor, uses provisions, consumes coal, and distributes the money among the people it employs.—Commodore Wm. H. T. Hughes.

Karl's Clover Root Tea purifies the blood and gives a clear and beautiful complexion. For sale by the Delta Drug Store.

Many a day's work is lost by sick headache, caused by indigestion and stomach troubles. DeWitt's Little Early Risers are the most effectual pill for overcoming such difficulties. W. E. Brock.

Karl's Clover Root Tea is a sure cure for headache and nervous diseases. Nothing relieves so quickly For sale by the Delta Drug store.

Maj. Thomas Charman of Oregon City, reported to the Editor of the Moro, Sherman Co., Observer, who then published the Oregon City Enterprize, in 1867 having seen a snake with a head on each end of it in the road above Milwauki, on a drive from Portland. How people did guy the major for that report! We never doubted the statement because of the evident sincerity with which it was related. Now Yamhill county comes to the front and with plenty of evidence confirms the fact. It is classified with the reptiles in Thurber den as the stupid snake. It has a head on each end, and runs either way. One head is about one-fourth as large as the other. It is of a yellowish color. It generally lies in a loop, and is frequently observed running in apparent stupefied condition on a rock or log.

Poison Ivy, insect bites, bruises, scalds, burns, are quickly cured by DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve, the great pile cure. W. E. Brock.

"My baby had croup and was saved by Shiloh's Cure," writes Mrs. J. B. Martin, of Huntsville, Ala. For sale by the Delta Drug Store.

The Auburn Lock Step.

The Auburn lock step is the most suggestive of old time prison life, such as the books talk about, of any in the state, it is said. It is a little different from some of the lock steps. The men stand as snugly together as they could be packed if they were in line waiting for tickets. The man who heads the procession throws his shoulders well back, clasps his hands in front of him, and the man behind him locks into both his arms, unless it be at night or in the morning, when one arm is necessary to carry buckets, and then he locks with only one arm. They come in companies of from 40 to 60. The man who heads the procession keeps the time with his left foot, stamping a bit as he comes down the stone walk. Every other man in the line follows with the stamp. They keep absolutely perfect time, as even in their step as the best drilled company of the crack regiment in the New York national guard. Their knees bend at precisely the same instant; they are packed so closely together that this is necessary or they could not march at all. They take short steps. They turn neither to the right nor to the left. No soldier on the march or college oarsman ever kept his "eyes in the boat" with greater discipline.—New York Times.

In 1892 the manufacture of iron rails had almost ceased, while nearly 1,500,000 steel rails were made.

The cost of a West Point outfit complete is about $60.

FINANCIAL CATECHISM.

What is the meaning of free coinage of silver?

Ans. That the Government shall coin free of expense all silver bullion brought to the mints.

What is the meaning of unlimited coinage of silver?

Ans. That the Government shall continue the coinage without limit indefinitely, receiving for coinage any and all silver from all parts of the round world.

How many grains of silver does the Government put into a silver dollar?

Ans. 371¼ grains of pure silver.

What is the value in gold of this 371¼ grains of silver?

Ans. Now about 53 cents.

Why, then, does this cheap silver dollar buy as much as the gold dollar?

Ans. Because the Government has declared, through the much abused Sherman law, that it would keep the silverdollars it coined on its own account on a parity with the gold dollar.

How can it do this?

Ans. By accepting them in payment for all debts due the Government, and making them a legal tender, it practically redeems them in gold.

Could not the Government continue this policy and thus keep the cheap silver dollar equal in value to the gold dollar in case we had free and unlimited coinageof silver?

Ans. No. The Government is barely able to do so now, after having stopped the coinage, with about $600,000,000 of coined dollars and bullion in circulation and in the Treasury. When it coins for private parties it only guarantees weight and fineness, and not value.

What would be the result if the Government should be unable to keep its 53-cent silver dollars upon a parity with gold?

Ans. The moment that happened the silver dollar would decline to fifty-three cents, its bullion value just as it has done in Mexico.

Even in that case, would not the vast circulation of silver increase the price of everything and make business more prosperous?

Ans. It would not iucrease the value but would increse the price in proportion as silver would decrease in value, which would doubtless continue until the silver dollar would not be worth twenty-five cents. By that time we would not need a catechism to teach us that we had made silver fools of ourselves.

DeWitt's Sarsaparilla is prepared for cleansing the blood from impurities and disease. It does this and more. It builds up and strengthens constitutions impaired by disease. It recommends itself. W. E. Brock.

Consumption can be cured by the use of Shiloh's Cure. This great Cough Cure is the only known remedy for that terrible disease. For sale by the Delta Drug Store.

NOT TRUE.

"Believing as we do that a return to the monetary system especially recognized in the Constitution and completely provided for by law from 1792 to 1873 affords the only ground of hope for the betterment of al the classes except those who live by the increment that money loaned gives to those who loan it, we appeal to all classes to rally to the support of the only candidates whose success indicates any hope of relief."

This extract from the bolting republicans' address telling silverites to support Bryan, contains three distinct misrepresentations, either directly or by implication—that gold and silver are "especially recognized by the Constitution;" that gold and silver circulated together from 1792 to 1873; that "the condition of all classes" was better from 1792 to 1873 than it has been since. The Constitution says that "no state shall * * * make anything but gold and silver coin a tender for payment of debts," but the Constitution nowhere says that Congress shall make nothing but these a tender, or shall coin both of them or either. Theoretically the double standard from 1782 to 1873, but under the 15 to 1 ratio from 1792 to 1834, gold was worth more as country had free coinage and a bullion than as coin and was exported as fast as it was coined, and silver was the standard. From 1834, when the ratio was changed to 16 to 1, to 1873, when the silver dollar was "demonetized," silver was worth more as bullion than as coin, It kept away from the mints, and gold was the standard, except that from 1862 neither gold nor silver was in circulation; but only paper. Since 1879, when the country's currency was lifted to the gold level, the laborer has as everybody knows, received more dollars for his work than he did in the old free coinage days, and also as everybody knows each dollar buys more in commodities than it did then.

The nervous system is weakened by the
Neuralgia Torture.
Every nerve is strengthened in the cure of it by
SAINT JACOBS OIL
TRY IT