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Vol. XXIV. HILLSBORO, WASHINGTON COUNTY, OREGON, FRIDAY, AUGUST 28, 1896. No. 14.

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Secretary of State ..... Harrison R. Kincaid
Treasurer ..... Phillip Metschan
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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 F. 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.

ME. 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. BAUGHMAN, 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.
ANSIE 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. C. GAULT, 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. HOUSE, M. of R. and C.

K. of P.

PHOENIX 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 CRONKITE, 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. 18, 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. C. GAULT, 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, Adjutant.
R. CRANDALL, A. M.

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ABSOLUTELY PURE

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Resident agent for Royal Insurance Co.
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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.

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R. NIXON,
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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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Legal papers drawn and Loans on Real Estate negotiated. Business attended to with promptness and dispatch.
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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.

ARMEMIAN 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 accorded to the people.

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.

FREE SILVER ADVOCATES.

The free silver silver forces are readily divided into three classes, the professional, the personally interested and the sincere. The professional element is composed of politicans, either actual or would-be, who think they foresee a successful end to the free silver campaign and an office for themselves. Under the head of "personally interested" come mine owners and stockholders in mining companies—including the wild-cat variety—and those whose dependence is largely based on the prosperity of the mining industry. Repudiationists are also included therein. The third class, consisting of those who profess a sincere belief in the merits of free silver on a flat basis, constitute that part of the community which is dissatisfied at all times with the existing order of affairs, or who, for various reasons that are almost entirely personal or relative, advocate the adoption of a theory of whose practical workings they know and can do nothing.

Politicians range from Presidential aspirants down to dog-catchers. They are seekers after office for themselves or their allies, and, while not necessarily unpatriotic, are sufficiently cunning as a rule to take the most available means toward achieving their purpose. This is especially true of the silver politicians, and it may safely be said that not one in 100 of the more intelligent men now seeking a silver nomination or vote is a believer in the cause whose banner he professes a willingness to bear. He knows better in his inmost soul, yet is willing to sacrifice conviction for expedience. The "personally interested" class can hardly be blamed for following the rule that every man, like every interest, must regard personal advantage or be lost in the distribution of benefits. They see a good thing for themselves and are chasing it with both of their pedal extremities. The third class of silver people, the dissatisfied, the theorists, the cranks, are numerically greater than the other two combined, and for this reason are much more to be feared; many of them are intelligent enough on other subjects, and their influence may be sufficient to win votes from the cause of practical common sense.

This division of the silver element into classes is neither forced nor imaginary; it is the result of an observation that will stand any submitted test. Then, taking into consideration all that the stated facts imply, can there be any reason why the intelligent, discriminating voter should cast his lot, and, so far as he can, that of his country, with a cause whose representatives are actuated by self-interest or fallacy alone? The science of economics, the principles of finance, the experience of nations, and even simple arithmetic are all arrayed against the silver cause. It is even opposed by that larger self-interest which ignores present advantage in order to make a greater gain later on—by the Clevelands, the Hills and the Whitneys, or the brains of the democracy—and it is very evident that a cause so evidently lacking in the support of conscientious intelligence has but little intrinsic merit of its own. The microscope that can find actual profitable value in free silver under the democratic platform has yet to be invented; even when in use it would find nothing more than a microbe in the body politic.

They kill but once.

Uncle Rube—Say, dont the electric cars kill people pretty often 'round here?

Slowsy—Naw; only oncet.—Up-to-Date.

The best Cough Cure is Shiloh's Cure. A neglected cough is dangerous. Stop it at once with Shiloh's Cure. For sale by the Delta Drug Store.

If dull, Spiritless and stupid; If your blood is thick and sluggish; If your appetite is capricious and uncertain. You need Sarsaparilla. For best results take DeWitt's. It recommends itself. W. E. Brock.

THE SO CALLED DEMONETIZING OF SILVER DID NOT EFFECT PRICES.

It is a frequent assertion of our free silver friends that the prices of all products have declined since silver was "demonetized" in 1873. That is, that the demonetization of silver (so-called) caused not only its own rapid decline in price, but that nearly all the products of the soil declined in price with it.

In a speech of Hon. James T. McCleary in the house of representatives, February 12, 1896, he touches upon that subject, and so I incorporate his remarks here, knowing full well that his answer to that fallacious argument is more convincing than any I could give.

THE GREAT FALL IN PRICES FROM 1809 TO 1849.

Even the most casual examination of the chart will reveal three facts which are exceedingly important in this discussion, namely:

1. That in the period extending from 1818-27 to 1843-52, 25 years, the fall in average prices was practically the same as that which has taken place since 1873. And had the table extended back 10 years further the former fall would be seen to have been much the greater, for prices ranged much higher for some years before 1818 than in that year. A glance at the chart will substantiate this statement, for the price line in 1818 shows that it marks, not the beginning of a fall, but one which had been for some time in progress.

In further substantiation of the foregoing statement, and as my authority for the course of prices before 1818 (as shown by the dotted lines) I quote one of the most scientific impartial writers on money, one whose authority on matters of fact is unquestionable, the late Walter Stanley Jevons, author of "Money and Mechanism of Exchange." Discussing the varying value of money as related to goods, he says:

Between 1789 1806, it fell in the raito of 100 to 54, or 46 per cent.

That is, Mr. Chairman, the average prices of commodities rose enormously during those years. The committee will kindly note this fact, as I shall revert to it in

THE IMPORTANCE OF SILVER TO AFFECT PRICES.

2. The chart is equally severe on an other very touching argument of the free silverites. Silver and its advocates are very sympathetic, very anxious to ameliorate the said condition of men, silver is claimed to be able and willing to "restore prices." But it is well worthty of note, Mr. Chairman, that during the long period from 1809 to 1865, a period marked first by a tremendous fall and then by a great rise in prices of commodities, the price of silver advocates frequently boast of this uniformity in the price of silver, they never put it in connection with this other fact. Thus, it is never revealed by them that during this long period, when silver had "free access to the mints," it held itself aloof from other commodities, impotent alike to prevent their fall or to promote their rise. It seemed in its palmy days to have none of the spirit of sympathy and helpfulness ascribed to it now by the advocates of free coinage.

Mr. Chairman, "We know of no way to judge the future but by the past;" and judging by the past I ask, gentlemen, what there is in the record of silver when it had "free access to the mint," that gives basis for the hope, so often expressed by gentlemen on the other side of this contention, that silver would under free coinage not only rise in value itself, but that in doing so it would "help the friend of its palmy days.", Judging it by its past, even if free coinage could preform a miracle and restore silver to its ancient lofty state (on which point I shall speak later) are we not warranted in saying that it would then, as in days gone by, separate itself in proud disdain from the commodities whose company it now professes to keep, and prove itself incompetent if not willing in the future as in the past, to affect in the slightest degree the prices of other commodities? Are not its present humility and willingness to promise "all manner of good things" aptly characteried by Shakesphere in the lines:

howliness is young ambition's ladder,
Whereto the climber upward turns his face;
But when he once attains the upmost round,
He then unto the ladder turns back.

THE RECENT FALL IN PRICES DID NOT BEGIN IN 1873.

3. We note, in the third place, that the recent fall in prices did not begin in 1873 but in 1865.

When (for reasons varing with the persons from the purest patriotism to the most dengerous demagogy) those who are trying to foist upon this country the unlimited coinage of silver as a panacea for all our ills, real and imaginary, seek to establish their position by statistics of average prices and by giving the prices of certain great commodities like wheat and cotton, why in the name of candor, do they not go back at least a few years further and show that, in relation to some of the most important items quoted, the fall in prices between 1865 and 1873 double discounted anything in the way of a fall that has taken place since 1873; that it was greater in those eight years than in all the years since? Why, for example, don't they remind the cotton planter that the price of middling cotton fell (Statistical Abstract for 1894, page 408) from $1.015 a pound in 1864 to less than 17 cents in 1871? Do they not possess adequate information on vital points, or are they wilfully suppressing a portion of the truth, having a lively appreciation of the fact that this simple statement would be sufficient to overturn their entire contention?

And now, Mr. Chairman, having shown by my colleague's own figures that the fall in prices about which he and other free-silverites say so much is not the only one or even the great one of this century: that it did not begin in 1873, and hence is not due to the cause to which they sacrifice it; and that "free silver," having demonstrated in the past its incompetency to effect prices (even if that had been shown to be desireable), cannot reasonably be expected to affect them in the future—these things having been proved, Mr. Chairman, our side could fairly rest our case and demand the judgement ment of all candid men."

Can any one who has given the subject much though contend, in the face of our wonderful developments of inventive genius, of the cheapening processes that has gone on in all branches of production through the invention of labor-saving machinery, that the price of products, either natural or artificial, could stand still? They have fallen through natural processes, and I have the temerity to hold that it is the highest object of civilization to obtain an increase in the price of wages, mental and manual, with a constant cheapening, through inventive genius, of the things we eat and wear.

Again, there are free-silver economists who maintain that the price of products has not fallen, but that the standard of value has appreciated, paradoxical as that statement may seem.

Noting the wonderful improvements in labor saving machinery of farm and factory and mine, to cheapen the cost of production, do you be that the products of the soil and the factories have stood still while money has appreciated?

Others maintain that the average of prices has fallen. How deceptive this matter of averages is! What would would you think of the real estate dealer who would sell you a peice of land in the arid belt of southern Oregon, where you wouldn't get a spoonfull of rain throught the year, on the statement that the average rainfall of the state of Oregon was nine inches?

H. S. HUDSON.

(To be Continued.)

The whole system is drained and undermined by indolent ulcers and open sores. DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve speedily heals them. It is the best pile cure known. W. E. Brock.

SHIPBUILDING UNDER DEMOCRATIC AND REPUBLICAN RULE.

The democratic commissioner of navigation's last report, that for the fiscal year ending in 1895, shows some rather startling figures of shipbuilding conditions under democratic and republican rule, which it is worth while here recording.

During the administration of Garfield and Arthur, preceding the first administration of Grover Cleveland, the total tonnage of all vessels built in the United States amounted to 1,053,672. During Mr. Cleveland's first term the tonnage of all vessels built aggregated but 623,046 tons, a decrease of 41 per cent. During the administration of Benjamin Harrison the tonnage of all vessels built in the United States rose again to 1,094,192, being an increase in the amount of construction over that built under Grover Cleveland's administration of just 74 per cent. During the first three years of Grover Cleveland's second administration the vessels built in the United States aggregated 454,436 tons, as compared with a construction of 894,559 under the first three years of Benjamin Harrison's administration, or a fall since the republicans lost control of the govsrnment, of 49 per cent.

It is not difficult to understand, from these figures, why it is that a large majority, in fact about all, of the shipowners of the country are strongly republican.

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.

Careful consumers say, "One bar of Elite Cake is worth two of common soap."

OVER THE STATE.

The Harrisburg Review says that at least two-thirds of the hops in that vicinity will remain unpicked owing to the low price offered for them.

Dr. Cathey, of Hubbard, killed a bear and her cub, in the coast range, on Saturday, the 15th inst. The bear weighed 800 pounds.—Salem Statesman.

The cannery on the Siletz, at Kernville, is now in operation, and has already packed several hundred cases of Salmon. The fish are said to be in very good condition.

It is reported that the Rose Hill cannery on the Siuslaw will not be operated this season. The proprietors have formed a combination with the Florence cannerymen and the Florence cannery will be operated alone.

The woodwork on the building for the Liverpool flour mill at Corvallis is now completed and a force of millwrights are now fitting up the machinery of the mill. It is expected that the elevators will be in readiness to receive grain by the last of the week.

The "water witch" who has been locating water in the vicinity of Astoria, is making quite a success of his art. The contractors working for the Greenwood Cemetery Association have struck water at a depth of 30 feet in the exact spot indicated by the "witch."

An aeronant was killed at Astoria last Saturday. He had gone up in his baloon 3000 feet when he detached the parachute. The ropes fouled so that the great umbrell did not spread. The result was that the man came down through 2000 feet of space like a quarter of beef.

O. D. Weller came from Cedarville yesterday, on his way to the XL horse ranch, from which point he will commence driving beef cattle for the XL firm about the 20th inst., says Alturas New Era. He expects to drive to Gazelle and will probably have 1200 to 1500 head to take to market.

J. W. Reith, of Lewis and Clark, who has the contract to complete the road from Seaside to the west side of Yonng's river, will complete his work Saturday. As yet the approaches for the Astoria end of the line which is to give the city by the sea wagon connection with the beach, have not been completed.

Ernest Martin killed an old bear and a cub last Sunday evening on what is known as the Martin mountin, six miles south of Brownsville. Mr. Martin's dog treed the cub, and when a well directed bullet brought the little fellow to the ground, the mother came to his rescue, when she, too, was slain.—Brownsville Times.

It is reported that The Dalles will have another daily paper. It will bear the title Daily Dispatch, and will commence operations the first week in September, with J. G. Miller editor and proprietor. The paper will be independent in politics and the plant will be the one formerly used in the publication of the Goldendale Sun.

A Naptha launch on one of the streams of Coose county blew up last Saturday and killed the captain, his wife and child who were on board with him. The craft was a small affair of four tons burden used for a milk boat. The oil reservoir had been exhausted and the captain started to refill it, when the volatile oil was ignited to be followed by the fatal explosion.

T. J. Stephens finished the season's threshing and returned the machine to the housing yesterday, says the Harrisburg Review. He was out 16½ days and threshed 26,000 bushels of grain, mostly wheat. Last year his run consisted of 30 days, and he threshed 50,000 bushels. The oat crop in this vicinity this year is very nearly a failure. The present crop of wheat from his estimate, can be placed at about two-thirds of an average yield.

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

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

Thousands of cases of consumption, asthma, coughs, colds and croup are cured every day by Shiloh's Cure. For sale by the Delta Drug Store.

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

Pills do not cure constipation. They only aggravate. Karl's Clover Root Tea gives perfect regularity of the bowels. For sale by the Delta Drug Store.

KNOCK THE SPOTS OUT. A sore spot, green, black, or blue, is a BRUISE. Use ST. JACOBS OIL and watch the color fade, the soreness disappear. IT IS MAGICAL.