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Vol. XXIV. HILLSBORO, WASHINGTON COUNTY, OREGON, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 25, 1896. No. 18.

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Secretary of State ..... Harrison R. Kincaid
Treasurer ..... Phillip Metschan
Supt. Public Instruction ..... G. M. Irwin
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POST OFFICE INFORMATION.

The mails close at the Hillsboro Post Office, daily:

Glenesco, West Union, Bethany and Cedar Mill, at 11:30 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. WROSTEAD, 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. 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. NEVADA KELSAY, N. G.
MRS. ELIZABETH WILKS, Sec'y.

P. of H.

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

I. O. O. F.

MONTEZUMA LODGE, NO. 59, meets Wednesday evenings at 8 o'clock in I. O. O. F. Hall. Visitors made welcome.
W. A. FINNEY, N. G.
D. M. C. GADLY, 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. 16, 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.

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. 21, O. E. S., meets at Masonic Temple on the 2nd and 4th Tuesday in 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. 18, K. O. T. M., meets in Odd Fellows' Hall, on second and fourth Thursday evenings of each month.
L. A. LONG, Commander.
HEWSON BOWMAN, R. K.

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

GEN. RANSOM POST, NO. 69, G. A. R. MEETS IN GRANGE HALL ON THE first and third Saturdays of each month, at 2:30 o'clock, P. M.
A. M. COLLINS, Commander.
R. CRANDALL, A. M., Adjutant.

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OFFICE: Central Block, Rooms 6 and 7.

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

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S. T. LINKLATER, M. D. 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,
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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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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.

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.

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 massive 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 Republican party and prosperity to the people of the United States.

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.

Carful consumers say, "One bar of Hoe Cake is worth two of common soap.

If you have ever seen a little child in the agony of summer complaint you can realize the danger of the trouble and appreciate the value of instantaneous relief always afforded by DeWitt,s Colic and Cholera Cure. For dysentery and diarrhœa it is a reliable remedy. We could not afford to recommend this a cure unless it were a 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.

Don't trifle away time when you have cholera morbus or diarrhœa. Fight them in the beginning with DeWitt's Colic and Cholera Cure. You don't have to wait for results, they are instantaneous and it leaves the bowels in a healthy condition. W. E. Brock.

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.

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.

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

I was nervous, tired, irritable and cross. Karl's Clover Root Tea has made me well and happy Mrs. E. B. Worden. 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.

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

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.

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

"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.

Diseased blood, constipation, and kidney, liver and bowel troubles are cured by Karl's Clover Root Tea. For sale by the Delta Drug Store.

American people are swindled and humbugged more than any other people on earth, and it is not for want of intelligence or shrewdness, but simply because they do not stop to think. For instance a lady goes to her grocer, who rather than to miss making a sale, offers her an inferior goods instead of the kind she asks for. He boldly asserts "It's just as good," when if he told the customer the truth he would say, "I know Hoe Cake Soap and Red Seal Lye are pure goods and full weight, and for that reason cost more, but I sell the poorer qualities because there is more profit to be made." Hoe Cake soap contains ingredients not found in any other soap. Try it.

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

HISTORY OF AMERICAN SHIPPING.

In 1789 only 23 per cent of the foreign commerce of the United States was carried in American ships, although American ships were built from 33 to 50 per cent cheaper and better, and lasted longer, than foreign ships. The first act of the first congress, and subsequent acts of that and other congresses during the latter part of the past century, created a preference for American ships in the carriage of American foreign commerce, by taxing imports in foreign ships more than they were taxed in American ships. That policy, during the nearly forty years it was in force, enabled American ships to carry 90 per cent of American foreign commerce.

In the mistaken belief that American ships could thereafter carry all of our foreign commerce, without any statutory preference, the legislation that had created that preference was partly repealed in 1815, still more was repealed in 1817, and in 1828 was wholly and finally repealed. From that time American ships carried less and less of American commerce, and at the beginning of the civil war they carried but 66 per cent., which had fallen at the close of the war to but 28 per cent, and is today but 11 per cent of our foreign commerce.

In 1792 an act was passed which confined our coastwise and inland commerce to vessels of the United States, an act that has never been disturbed, and which has given to the United States the finest inland shipping in the world. In 1792 American registry was denied to foreign vessels, which act has been continually in force ever since. But the act of 1828, above referred to, nevertheless permits foreign ships to freely compete with American ships in the carriage of American foreign commerce.

From time to time attempts have been made to again give the carrying of our commerce to our own ships by bounties and subsidies. In 1848 subsidies were granted to two transatlantic American lines and withdrawn in 1859, whereupon the lines failed. The subsidy act of 1891 has, by the help of another act, placed four vessels under the American flag, two of which are of American construction. This is the sum total of accomplishment under subsidies in the United States. There has never been a bounty act passed for the benefit of American ships, although such a bill has been discussed and advocated.

The foreign commerce of the United States annually consists of between one and a half and two billions of dollars' worth of imports and exports, and employs several millions of tons of foreign ships. In order that American ships may be restored to the carrying of this commerce, an agitation has been begun for the readoption of the policy of 1789 to create a preference for American ships by taxing imports a higher duty when brought here in foreign ships. Senator S. B. Elkins, of West Virginia, and Hon. S. E. Pane, of New York, have this year introduced in the United States senate and house, respectively, a joint bill which provides for a duty of 10 per cent more upon imports in foreign ships than is levied upon imports in American ships. This policy has this year been indorsed by the republican conventions held in the following States: Massachusetts, Oregon, New Jersey, Connecticut, Pennsylvania, Alabama, Georgia, Michigan, Delaware, West Virginia, North Carolina, Washington, Colorado and Maine. The Ohio republican platform favored the use of American ships for the carriage of American commerce without specifying any policy. The republican national platform also indorses the policy of 1789.

Whether the democratic party can be induced to favor this policy, which Thomas Jefferson was particularly influential in having first established, and which is the only policy that has ever been successful in giving to American ships the carriage of American commerce, is not at present known. If the democrats would join the republicans and restore and maintain that policy, in the same non-partisan and unanimous manner that it was a hundred years ago, its permanence would be assured, it would continually employ hundreds of thousands of skilled workmen in American shipyards, and would cause the retention in the United States of the hundreds of millions of dollars annually sent abroad in gold to pay foreign ships for carrying American commerce.

THE 1873 DEMONETIZATION.

One of the favorite statements of the free-silver advocate is that "silver was demonetized in 1873," although I understand that Senator Teller has the honesty to disclaim and discountenance any such argument. Nevertheless, the statement has been iterated and reiterated so often that I propose to thoroughly discuss it, even at the risk of becoming tedious.

The act of February 12, 1873, was passed just as every other law has been passed through congress in the light of day, after thorough discussion in committee and out of committee.

The original bill was prepared in the treasury department by John J. Knox, deputy controller of the currency, and was introduced in the senate of the United States April 25, 1870, together with a report containing the reasons for its introduction.

The original bill contained the following sections pertinent to the subject, viz:

SEC. 14—That the gold coins of the United States shall be a one-dollar piece, which, at the standard weight of 25.8 grains, shall be the unit of value, etc.

SEC. 15—That of the silver coin, the weight of the half-dollar or piece of 50 cents, shall be 192 grains. * * * That the silver coin issued in conformity with the above section shall be a legal tender in any one payment of debts for all sums less than $1.

SEC. 18—That no coins, either gold, silver or minor coinage, shall hereafter be issued from the mints other than those of the denominations, standards and weights herein set forth.

In the official report accompanying this bill the discontinuance of the silver dollar is specifically mentioned in four different places. This bill was favorably reported December 19, 1870, as given above, and Senator Stewart voted for its passage. Not only did Senator Stewart vote for the bill, but he raised his voice for the single gold standard, as he now raises his voice for the silver standard. Senator Stewart said (page 1395, vol. 2, part 2, Congressional Record): "I want the standard gold, and no paper money not redeemable in gold." And Senator Stewart is now editor of the "Silver Knight." Two weeks later he said: "By this process we shall come to a specie basis, and when the laboring man receives a dollar it will have the purchasing power of a dollar, and he will not be called upon to do what is impossible for him or the producing classes to do—figure upon the exchanges, figure upon the fluctuations, figure upon the gambling in New York, but he will know what his money is worth. Gold is the universal standard of the world. Everybody knows what a dollar in gold is worth."

Is this the same Senator Stewart who is now clamoring for the silver standard? Is it possible that this is the same Senator Stewart who now declares that the whole thing was a conspiracy and a fraud, that the silver dollar of 412½ grains was surreptitiously dropped out before the passage of the bill, when that dollar was never in the bill from first to last? How can Senator Stewart brand those who were instrumental in passing the bill as "conspirators," when his own vote is recorded for it, and he said with his own voice practically what the republican platform says to-day, viz: That the gold standard is the universal standard of all the enlightened nations of the earth?

Special attention was called to the fact that we were adopting, by the bill of 1873, the single gold standard, by the following members of congress, viz: Hons. C. L. Potter, W. L. Stoughton, Samuel Hooper and William Kelley. Mr. Hooper said: "The gold dollar should be declared the money unit, or metallic representation of the dollar of account."

Mr. Stoughton said: "The gold dollar should be distinctly declared to be the coin representative of the money unit."

The whole procedure of the bill is given in a table taken from "Laughlin's Bimetalism," which I give herewith:

Proceedings.	Senate.	House.
Submitted by secretary-treasurer	April 25, 1870	
Referred to senate finance committee	April 25, 1870	
Reported back with amendments	May 2, 1870	
Submitted to house printed		June 23, 1870
Report amended and ordered printed	Dec. 19, 1870	
Debated	Jan. 9, 1871	
Passed by a vote of 36 to 14	Jan. 10, 1871	
Senate bill ordered printed		
Bill amended with committee and recom.		
Original bill printed		
Report and debated		
Debated back, amended and printed		
Amended and passed by vote 130 to 12		
Printed in senate		
Reported, amended and printed		May 26, 1872
Reported, amended and printed		Dec. 16, 1872
Passed senate		Jan. 7, 1873
Printed with amendments		Jan. 17, 1873
Conference committee appointed		
Become a law		
	Feb. 12, 1873	
		May 29, 1872
		Dec. 16, 1872
		Jan. 7, 1873
		Jan. 17, 1873