

HILLSBORO INDEPENDENT.

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D. M. GAULT, Editor.

OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE CITY

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 25.

REPUBLICAN PRESIDENTIAL TICKET.

For President

WM. McKINLEY, of Ohio.

For Vice-President

GARRETT A. HOBART, of New Jersey.

For Presidential Electors

T. T. GERR, of Marion County.

S. M. YORAN, of Lane.

E. L. SMITH, of Wasco.

J. F. CAPLES, of Multnomah.

On this side one believes the

statement that the United States have

joined England and Italy to depose the

Sultan. Our government will

depose no rulers, though occasion

may arise for soundly thrashing some

haughty oriental.

The United States will observe the

spirit of the Monroe doctrine and re-

frain from meddling with European

matters. If our warships go to Turk-

ey it will be for the purpose of giving

protection to American citizens inde-

pendent of the action of other powers.

Penney and his gang have levied

a political assessment of five dollars

per month on each patrolman and

fireman on the city pay roll

and to compensate the firemen

police, the wages have been raised

from \$65.00 to \$70.00 per month.

This is worse than the Simon rate,

had it was, for he levied his

assessments on the vice of the city.

Hon. Owen Wade, formerly of

Oregon City and well and favorably

known throughout the state, has been

nominated by the republicans of

Napa county, California, for the state

senate. Mr. Wade's record in Ore-

gon, both as a public official and as a

citizen, is without a blemish, and the

electors of Napa and Lake, his dis-

trict, can support him without con-

scion.

Senator Huston touches on a phase

of the silver question that has not

hitherto been mentioned, and his

paragraph is a stunner to the Bryan

populists. If gold was not able to

maintain a parity with silver in 1873

it seems that there must have been

some other cause for the difference

than that advanced now by Mr.

Bryan and his followers for keeping

two metals apart.

Politics in Turkey are threatening.

It is said that last week it required

but a word to set the dogs of war

going in Constantinople. The guns

of some of the principle forts were

fired upon the European quarter

and the Turkish cavalry was under

arms. The Russian fleet maneuvered

suspiciously near the Black Sea en-

trance to the Bosphorus, while it is

said that the warships of England

and Italy are mustering at the Medi-

terranean entrance to the Dardanelles.

While these things are doing, the

Kurds massacre Armenians at Khart-

pouk.

The wisdom of the superintendents

of the Leadville mines is not recog-

nizing the labor union in the strike

that is now in progress, is shown

in the declarations of the individual

miners themselves when they declare

that the acts of violence are perpetrat-

ed by the leaders and not by the

general membership. They forget

that it is the private members in

mass that makes it possible for the

leaders to maintain a semblance of

organization. Without the support

of a great body, which makes the

public opinion of the labor union,

nothing would be attempted by the

leaders.

By reference to an advertisement

in the local column, it will be seen

that the State Fair management will

renew the force of last year, when

W. J. Bryan, now on the populist

ticket for president, was imported to

enlighten Oregonians on free silver.

The directors have been trying to get

Teller out here, but whether it is

that is to speak or not the advertise-

ment fails to state. It is now about

time the state should refuse to ap-

propriate money to be used in bring-

ing political mountebanks out here.

The board has no right to apply

state funds to advance the cause of

the populist candidate for president

or the republican either. It will be

in order for that item to be crossed

off the appropriation bill at the next

session. It will lighten taxation

some.

Mr. Riggan who debated with Mr.

Spencer last Saturday at Gaston has

a remarkable way of determining

the scarcity of money. He rejects

all official figures made up at the

treasury department or by financial

writers and takes 100 articles. If the

average price of these is high then

money is in abundance. Again if

these 100 articles are a drag on the

market, money is tight. He does

not take into account whether the

public need food and raiment or not.

He does not consider that supply has

anything to do with the question, or

transportation. He did not mention

a single one of the list, hence we

cannot know whether he includes

luxuries or standard articles required

for sustenance and comfort. Mr.

Riggan's theory is so finely spun that

she average man cannot comprehend

it. It is to be compassed only by a

populist.

SILVER AND WHEAT.

It is asserted that the fall in the price of wheat is brought about by the demonetization of silver. Now this is not true, for if it was then there should be a uniform decline in the price of wheat and silver. True, both have declined, but sometimes when silver went down wheat went up. It is urged that silver and wheat fall together since there has not been an increase of the world's supply of the cereal, hence the fall in price cannot be attributed to an over production. Granting that to be true for the sake of argument, the number of growers has increased, for Argentina, India and Russia have entered the markets with samples, and there is sharp competition. But in support of the proposition above stated that the decline of wheat and silver has not been uniform, the following table is quoted which has been compiled. The price for silver represents the average for the fine ounce, wheat at the bushel rate.

Year.	Silver, fine ounce.	Wheat, bushel.
1865	\$1.35	\$2.00
1866	1.30	1.90
1867	1.25	1.80
1868	1.20	1.70
1869	1.15	1.60
1870	1.10	1.50
1871	1.05	1.40
1872	1.00	1.30
1873	.95	1.20
1874	.90	1.10
1875	.85	1.00
1876	.80	.90
1877	.75	.80
1878	.70	.70
1879	.65	.60
1880	.60	.50
1881	.55	.40
1882	.50	.30
1883	.45	.20
1884	.40	.10
1885	.35	.00
1886	.30	.00
1887	.25	.00
1888	.20	.00
1889	.15	.00
1890	.10	.00
1891	.05	.00
1892	.00	.00
1893	.00	.00
1894	.00	.00
1895	.00	.00

It will be noticed that between 1874 and 1875 there was a decline in the price of silver of three cents per ounce, yet in wheat there was an advance of six cents per bushel. In 1878 of 1879 occurred a decline of three cents per ounce in silver, while wheat made a jump of thirty-three cents per bushel.

The table discloses another fact, that the decline in silver has been a uniform decline, while wheat has declined and advanced. A study of the statistics leads to the irrepressible conclusion that there is no connection between the fluctuations of wheat and silver.

MINT AND COMMERCIAL RATES.

To the Editor.—It is claimed by Mr. Bryan, and in fact by all free silver men, that free coinage of silver by the United States will raise the price of silver to \$1.29 an ounce. Of other words, that under free coinage the mint ratio and the commercial ratio will be the same.

Now, it is admitted by all that in 1873, at the time of the alleged demonetization of silver, the bullion in a silver dollar was worth \$1.02. That is to say, the commercial ratio was 2 per cent above the mint ratio. We had at that time free coinage of both gold and silver. Both were a legal tender for any amount.

Now, if free coinage of silver would bring its commercial ratio up to its mint ratio, why, in the name of the all-powerful government stamp, did it not bring gold up to the value of silver at its mint ratio.

S. B. HESTON.

CRIME OF 1896.

The highest crime against national prosperity is to strike down wages, and the most criminal method of reducing wages, because the most insidious and far-reaching, is to debase the standard money in which wages are paid. Against actual reductions of money wages by individual employers or corporations, laborers can have recourse to the ordinary means of economic defense through organized resistance, but against the slaughter of wages through debasing the money laborers receive, the methods of organized labor are impotent. The evil comes, not in a reduction in the amount of wages laborers receive, but in a reduction in the amount of welfare the wages will buy. Debasement of the standard money steals from the laborer the substance of his wages without changing the form. It silently increases his poverty without reducing his income. The masked assassination of real wages, like the destroying angel of old, in a single night snuffs every laborer's household. No other industrial scourge is as universal or as sudden as this. All other forms of industrial disaster follow the lines of certain industries or geographical sections, and are more or less gradual in their coming; but this weapon of poverty strikes every laborer in the land at a single stroke.

REPUBLICAN EDITORIAL ASSOCIATION.

The Oregon Republican Editorial Association met last Friday at room 524 Chamber of Commerce, Portland. There was an attendance of 25 in person or by proxy. Permanent organization was effected by electing D. M. C. Gault, of the Independent, Hillsboro, president; William J. Clark, Star, Gervais, secretary; S. S. Train, Herald, Albany, treasurer. The executive committee is John T. Lighter, Astorian, Astoria; J. B. Deegle, Mt. St. Helens; R. H. Miller, Independence, Woodburn. A declaration of principles and purposes was adopted, as follows: "The name of this association shall be the Oregon Republican Editorial Association. The objects of this association shall

be the promotion of the mutual interests of the Republican press of the state, and the success and furtherance of the principles of the republican party at the coming and future elections.

"Every republican newspaper of good standing shall be entitled to membership in this association.

"The officers shall be: President, secretary, treasurer and executive committee of three.

"The duties of the officers of this association shall be those usually performed by like officers in other associations.

"The officers and the executive committee shall be elected at the annual meeting, to be held on the Saturday before the first Monday in February next year.

"Special meetings shall be held as often as may be deemed necessary by the president and executive committee, and shall be called by a notice signed by the president and secretary.

FALLACIES ABOUT GOLD AND SILVER.

(From Gault's Magazine, Sept.)

A few months after the act of 1873 was passed, provision was made for the free coinage of trade dollars, which gave full opportunity for coining all the silver anybody wished to offer; but, at first, no silver was offered for this purpose. In 1874 and 1875 the value of silver began to fall, dropping in 1874 to 16.47 to 1, and in 1875 to 16.29 to 1; in 1876, 17.88 to 1. As soon as the value of silver passed below 16 to 1, so that coining at the legal ratio would yield a profit to the bullion owner, coinage of trade dollars began and steadily increased; until in 1878, when the value had reached 17.94 to 1, the coinage of trade dollars was discontinued and the coinage of standard dollars at the rate of two million a month was authorized. This continued until 1890, when the Bland-Allison act was repealed and the Sherman act adopted, by which four and a half million ounces of silver a month was purchased by the government, and this continued until 1892, so that from 1874 to 1892 the use of silver for money steadily increased.

In fact, out of 425,289,219 silver dollars in circulation, over 415,000,000 have been coined since 1873. In other words, the amount of full standard silver money added to our circulation since 1873 is 520 per cent greater than the entire amount coined before 1873, since the foundation of the government.

Nor is this increase of silver limited to this country. Notwithstanding that thirteen leading commercial nations of the world have suspended the free coinage of silver, the coinage of silver has immensely increased. From 1800 to 1873, 235,000,000 ounces of silver were added to the world's circulation. From 1874 to 1894, 1,155,109,000 ounces of silver were coined. That is to say, that the increase in the coinage of silver since 1873 is 421,000,000 ounces, or 57 per cent greater than the total amount coined during the first 72 years of the century—1800 to 1873.

The claim that the demonetization of silver has increased the demand for gold is also unsustained by the facts, as might be expected, since the use of silver has been greatly increased. From 1800 to 1873, there were coined in the world 122,250,000 ounces of gold. From 1874 to 1894 only 55,000,000 ounces of gold have been coined. That is to say, there have been 68,250,000 ounces less of gold coined from 1874 to 1894 than was coined from 1800 to 1873. In other words, as compared with 1800—1873, the world's coinage of gold since 1873 has diminished 55 per cent, while the world's coinage of silver during the same period has increased 57 per cent. These facts conclusively demonstrate the fallacy of the claim that silver was struck down by the act of 1873, or that the demand for gold has increased and that the value of gold has appreciated.

Mr. S. C. Spencer spoke at Gaston last Saturday afternoon. When he alighted from the train in the forenoon he found Mr. Riggan from Portland on the ground demanding a division of time. "Yes," said Spencer, "I am willing to divide time." So it was arranged for Spencer to speak first, Riggan to follow and the first speaker to close. As soon as Mr. Riggan commenced speaking it was seen that he was no match for Spencer. The republican mobbed him. The Forest Grove brass band furnished instrumental music and the Wheeler brothers from Greenville sang.

BUSINESS MAN'S VIEWS.

W. A. TOOZE WILL SPEAK.

He Handles His Subject

Bare-Handed.

CONFUSION COVERS OPPOSITS.

The Hillsboro McKinley and Hobart

Clubs will be Addressed by

an Eloquent Advocate

of Sound Money.

Hon. Walter A. Tooze, of Marion

county will address the Hillsboro

McKinley club next Tuesday eve-

ning. Mr. Tooze is a business man,

and as such will address his fellow-

citizens. He knows a popocrat, and

will give instructions so that all may

know him when only his back is

seen. This will be the best meeting

the club has held since May.

DANS THE COUNTY COURT.

(Bryan Speeches Localized in Corvallis

Gazette.)

Let us not forget our own county

court when we are denouncing the

money powers and subversive govern-

ment. Charity and reform should

begin at home. The people of Ben-

ton county must awaken and protest

against the crushing demands of the

county administration, and declare

that the heavy and useless burdens

imposed upon the citizens must be

removed.

The people of Benton county have

been taxed and taxed and taxed.

Year after year the insatiable county

government holds up our citizens and

demands toll. Homes have been

sold for taxes, and every year the

pressing distress of a large number is

caused by the tax collector. Have

we no courage, no manhood, no in-

dependence, that we submit to such

things?

"But the county must have

money," says some hired agent of

the devilish money powers. Then

let the county court make its money.

Is it not a government, and is it not

the stamp of a government that