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The mails close at the Hillsboro Post office, daily, Glenwood, West Union, Bethany and Cedar Hill, 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 Lexington and Laurel, Wednesdays and Saturdays at 10:30 a. m.

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, 7 p. m. Sunday at 9:30 a. m. All services will be short, bright, interesting and helpful. Everyone cordially welcome.
EVAN P. RUGGEE, Pastor.

EVANGELICAL CHURCH.—Corner Fifth and Fir. Preaching every Sunday morning at 9 a. m.; second Sunday at 11 a. m.; Sunday school at 10 a. m.; prayer meeting every Wednesday evening; teachers meeting every Sunday evening, 8 a. m.; Dech, pastor.

FIRST Christian Church, R. I. Shelley pastor, Baseline and Third. Preaching every Sunday at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Sunday school, 10 a. m. Prayer meeting, Thursday, 8:00 p. m. F. S. O. E. Sunday, 7:30 p. m.

M. E. CHURCH, R. A. Atkins, pastor. Preaching every Sabbath morning and evening. Sabbath school every Sabbath at 10 a. m. Prayer meeting every Sunday at 7:30 p. m. General prayer meeting every Thursday evening. Leaders' and Steward's meeting the third 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. J. H. KLINKMAN, M. W. F. H. BAUGHMAN, Recorder.

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M. of W. F. H. MONTZUM LODGE, NO. 50, meets Wednesday evenings at 8 o'clock in I. O. F. Hall. Visitors made welcome. RICHARD REMISH, N. O. D. M. C. GASKY, Sec'y.

M. E. S. V. P. S. C. Meets every Sunday evening at 7 o'clock in the Christian church. You are cordially invited to attend meetings. EDA ADAMS, Pres't.

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Rathbone Sisters. PHEENICIA TEMPLE, NO. 19, R. S. Meets every 2nd and 4th Friday in each month at 7:30 o'clock in I. O. F. Hall. Mrs. M. M. Corrie, Sec'y. Joe Schlimmerich, M. of R. and C.

N. of P. PHOENIX LODGE, NO. 24, K. of P. Meets in Christian Hall on Monday evening of each week. Sojourning brethren welcomed to lodge meetings. F. Kelso O. B. Bates, K. of R. & C.

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K. O. T. M. VIOLET TENT, NO. 18, K. O. T. M. Meets in Odd Fellows' Hall, on second and fourth Thursday evenings of each month. L. A. LONG, Business Manager, E. K. Cash.

WASHINGTON ENCAMPMENT NO. 24, I. O. O. F. Meets on 1st and 3rd Tuesdays of each month. D. M. C. GASKY, Sec'y.

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GEN. RANSOM CORPS NO. 47, W. R. C. MEETS IN ODD FELLOWS HALL on the 1st, 1st and 3rd Fridays of each month at 2:30 p. m. Mrs. H. V. Gales, M. Elizabeth O. Crandall, Secretary.

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A VILE SLANDER

Chicago Special.—"Bank Commissioner Breidenthal, of Kansas, has completed a census which he says shows that exclusive of corporate wealth, 60 per cent of the money in Kansas is in the hands of Populist farmers, men who are out of debt and who have money saved. He says there are Populist farmers in Kansas whose worth from \$250,000 to \$300,000."

We hope not. We sincerely trust we can not believe that of all States in the Union the Money Power has taken its seat in the homes of the horny-handed toilers of Kansas soil. We have the best of Populist authority for saying that no man can honestly acquire over \$50,000. What is to be said of a farmer, a Populist at that, who unblushingly admits the possession of five or six times the

FINANCIAL POLICY OF U. S.

The Coinage Laws Fully Stated with a History of Their Enactment.

THE FALLACIES OF FREE SILVER EXPOSED.

A Plain Laboring Man Addresses Plain Laboring Men on a Subject of Interest to all. His Deductions Cannot be Denied.

All parties agree that the "money question" is "paramount" to all others, at the present time, and will probably continue to be, until settled finally by the voters at the polls. Every honest voter desires to vote rightly upon this question, but in order to do so he must understand the history of money in this country, and be fair minded enough to give a liberal interpretation to the acts of men and measures. Knowing that the Press is the great educator, of the people on this question, and realizing that many voters are now struggling to acquire a right knowledge of the money question, but are experiencing many of the difficulties which I have passed through, and hoping to be of some assistance to them in the right solution of the most momentous question which has been before the American people since 1865, I have prepared a few short articles which I trust will be acceptable.

I have taken facts from History of the coinage of gold and silver in this country by themselves and have then looked up the claims of the two parties, representing the gold standard and the silver standard and have then made my deductions and drawn my conclusions.

As the money plank of the Chicago platform of the new democracy, invokes the spirit of 1776, then as a starting point, I must necessarily go back to the days of our revolt from the mother country, and see what the conditions of our finances have been from that time to the present.

The second continental congress assembled on the tenth day of May 1775, and on the twenty second day of June 1775, resolved to issue a sum not exceeding \$2,000,000 of bills of credit for the defence of America, prescribed the form of bills and appointed a committee of five to attend to the printing of them, Dr. Franklin being the principal member of the committee.

This was our first money representative and was what was known as our continental money.

New issues were made from time to time until at the close of 1779 the aggregate amount was \$242,000,000. At this time the bill had so much depreciated that one dollar in specie would buy \$25.00 in currency.

In January 1781, Capt. Allan McLain paid \$600 for a pair of boots and \$10 for a skein of thread.

This would indicate that the currency was worth about one cent on the dollar.

Very soon afterwards the bills of credit became utterly worthless and \$200,000,000 of them were repudiated.

This was a time when we had the ideal cheap money and a large per capita; Sixty seven dollars per capita was repudiated.

At the time of the ratification of the articles of Confederation in 1781 the government found itself in debt something over \$70,000,000 besides the dead continental money.

The country staggered along under this load of indebtedness, the vitality of the government becoming weaker and weaker until the convention of 1787 which framed the present constitution of the United States.

A national coinage had occupied the attention of the public for some time.

brated Mint Report," the substance of which was enacted into law April 2, 1792, and became our first coinage laws.

Congress decided upon free coinage of gold and silver, and established the ratio of 15 oz. of silver to 1 oz. of gold, which was practically the market ratio at that time; thus adopting bimetalism, or the circulation of two money metals simultaneously, concurrently, and indiscriminately.

It was decided that the unit of value should be called a dollar; and that a dollar should consist of 24 1/2 grains of pure gold or 27 grains of standard gold; or, of 371 1/4 grains of pure silver or 416 grains of standard silver.

The standard being 11-12 fine for gold and to the 371 1/4 grains of pure silver 44 1/2 grains of alloy was added to make the weight correspond to the weight of the Spanish milled dollar; thus making the standard for the silver coinage 1485-1664ths pure.

The alloy in gold pieces being of silver and copper, in such proportions, not exceeding one-half silver, as may be found convenient. The alloy for silver coins is wholly of copper.

Coinage under the law of April 2, 1792, to be as follows:

Gold coins—Eagle, half eagle and quarter eagle.

Silver coins—Dollar, half dollar, quarter dollar, dime and half dime. Copper coins—Cent and half cent. The copper coinage being on government account.

Our coinage continued practically upon this basis until 1805 when Jefferson then president ordered the director of the mint to cease coining the silver dollar piece and no more

the federated congress appointed a committee, of which Thomas Jefferson was chairman, to examine and report upon the Morris report.

After a thorough investigation, this committee reported on the subject agreeing with Morris in regard to the decimal system, but disagreeing with him in regard to details.

Jefferson's committee proposed to strike four coins: a gold piece of \$10,

A PRACTICAL LESSON.

Demo-pops are getting very patriotic now-a-days. But their fighting qualities are of the windy order. To carry on war takes money. If we go to war with Spain a great amount of money will have to be raised. We can get the money easy enough, but we shall have to issue bonds payable principal and interest, in gold coin, as security for said loan. No money lender will take silver or paper security for the loan of gold coin. They will not take demo-pops' promises either. A burned child dreads the fire. The Teller resolution would not be forgotten by money lenders, nor the efforts of the democrats who tried so hard to have the outstanding obligations of the government paid off in silver coin.

If demo-pops were in power in this government, at this critical period, it is questionable whether or no they could negotiate a foreign loan for any amount.

At any rate they would have to give iron-clad security before they could borrow a single dollar at home or abroad. Then money lenders would be afraid of repudiation and out. What a grand opportunity it would be, in the event of war with Spain, to test the demo-pops' financial system, by sending a committee with Teller as chairman to Europe to negotiate a loan for war purposes. W. J. Bryan should also be a member of that committee. Wouldn't it be fun to send such financial diplomats to the great money centers, London or Berlin, to borrow money to carry on a stupendous war? It would learn those men a lesson they would never forget. It would teach the rank and file of demo-silver populism that their financial system is rotten to the core, the butt and jest of foreign nations. It would be a practical lesson they would never forget, and it might possibly open their eyes.

CURRENT HAPPENINGS

Items of Interest From All Parts of the State.

STRAWBERRIES AT HOOD RIVER

Baker City to have Night Telephone System—Fruit Evaporator Closed down.

The large fruit and vegetable evaporator at Carlton has closed down for the summer.

About \$8000 has been paid out by buyers in Jefferson, Marion county, for last years crop of potatoes.

The city council of Medford has decided that 3493 feet of four-inch pipe shall be put in for water purposes.

Weston's city hall has been finished. There is a neat room upstairs for the council, and the lower floor is for the fire apparatus and the city jail.

Ninety-five head of 1 and 2-year-old cattle were brought to The Dalles from Washington Thursday and will be taken to Gilliam county ranges soon.

Baker City will soon have a night as well as a day telephone system. One hundred and twenty-five receivers and transmitters have been received and will be installed at once.

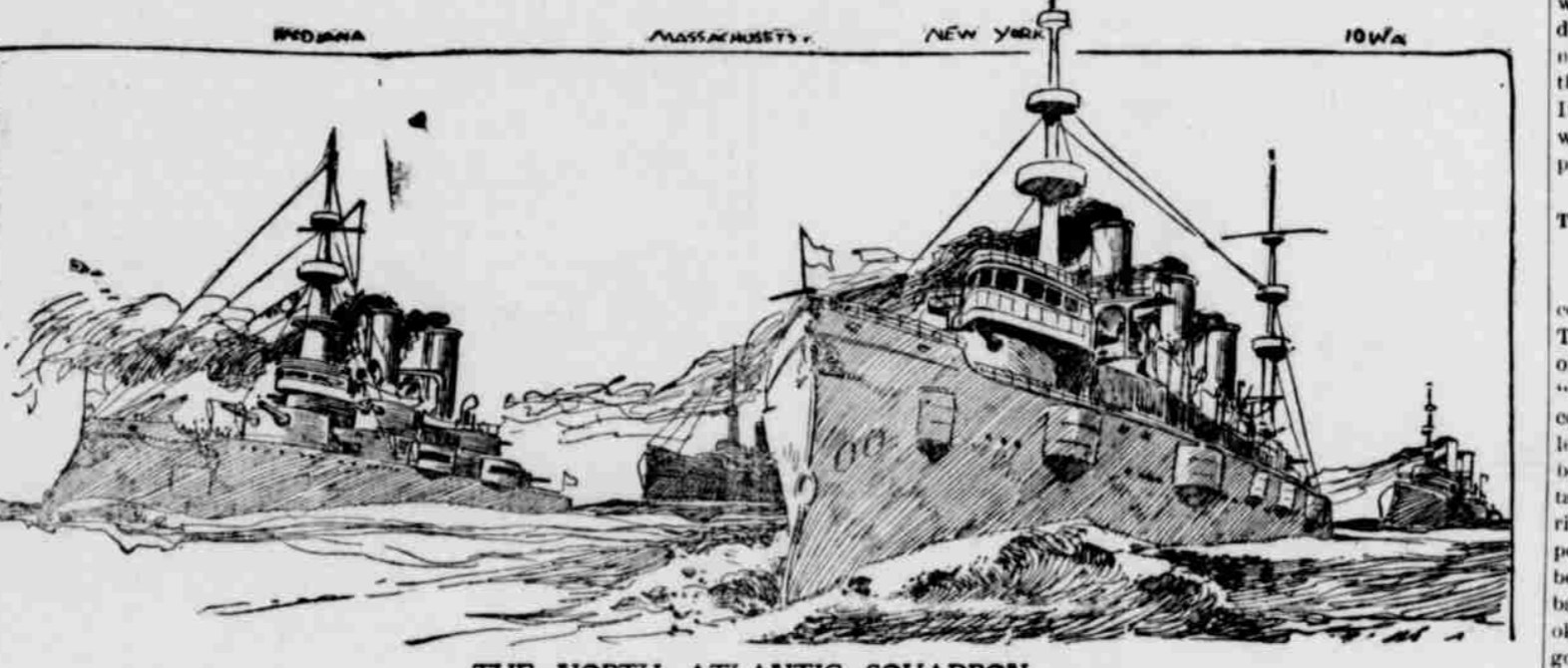
Frank Grant and his boys, of Big Elk, near Yaquina, during the winter, killed seven wild-cats, three bear and one cougar. All of these varmints were killed in their locality.

The raise in the price of wheat is making farmers anxious to get what they have held over to market, and a large number of teams, bringing wheat, are arriving at The Dalles daily from both sides of the river.

The county clerk's semi-annual report shows that there are outstanding in Polk county warrants to the value of about \$74,000 and that the unpaid taxes for 1897 and previous years amount to about \$95,000. The delinquency on taxes back of last year exceed \$67,000.

Much work has been done lately in the Hood river valley along the South Hood road from Indian creek south to Hood river. The 20 acres cleared and set to strawberries by C. B. Bone have made a great change in this neighborhood, and others in the immediate vicinity have entered their clearings and set out more berry plants. Supervisor Stramhan has been working the roads, grubbing and clearing out stumps and underbrush, and the citizens have aided him by doing considerable volunteer work. Mr. Bone has ditched and turpined his side of the road along his premises, which adds greatly to the appearance of his property. On the Butte tract 15 acres have been cleared and set to strawberries and cherry trees.

The Thomas Kay Woolen Mill Company of Waterloo who lost its mill on the morning of the 10th, are preparing to rebuild at that place. The citizens of Waterloo made the



THE NORTH ATLANTIC SQUADRON.

TIMBERSON'S POPULIST COUSIN.

"Say, Ay gotte beeg yoke on ma cozzin, Ay laik to tal yo'," remarked Taul Timberson, as he entered the office with a broad grin on his face. "Ma cozzin ha leet down een Osago county, en ha bane hood rorin popules falar. Ha koom to das kontry bote sax yar fore Ay koom en ha tank he knoo eet oll. He all time rite latter to ma, an tai ma daet da popules fokes bane hot stoof for da beeg plane pepul. Ha sa daet ha bane sory daet Ay voat for da ploot-okrat Rapooblikan falar. Ha sa ha gotte gude yob vorkin een koal mine en ha oll taim ek money. Lestie vohle gone back Ay gotte latter fom him en ha sa ha bane booly gude fren en cozzin of mine, en vood Ay loan heem twenty-fent dollar.

"Ay tank daet bane foony beens for faler daet gone gude yen, en Ay bote Ay gone down en vist heem en see vat bane da matter. Ven Ay gate dare ha tal ma ha not haf enny money coz hes vork bane slow. Ay ask heem how daet bane. Ha say ha note haf mooch gude market for koal. Ay ask heem how daet bane. Ha say pennitentiary falar sell so



BIRDSEYE VIEW OF HAVANA HARBOR.

lar the same as it has been since 23.22 grains pure or 25.8 grains standard thus changing the fineness to 900.

This act also changed the weight of the silver dollar, and its fractional parts, by reducing the amount of the alloy three and one-half grains, changing the weight to 412 1/2 grains standard and thus changing the fineness of the silver coinage to 900.

The law of 1837 by the changes above noted made the ratio 15.988 to 1, so that technically our ratio is not 16 to 1, but near enough for all practical purposes.

Then came the law of 1849, which provided for the coinage of the one dollar piece and the twenty dollar piece in gold.

mooch koal so scheap eet nook ote da Osete falar bane selling da koal en oot nook ote da Osago miner falar. Dane Ay tal heem daet ha oll taim hot stoof for poor mans, en dane Ay laff at heem tal Ay laik to boost masaf. Daet note mek heem feel poorty gude, en ven Ay laff at heem for leetie vohle hs sa daet eet Ay stop masaf laffin' ha vood kvit mekin' fun of Rapooblikan falar, en note monkeyed Popules falar enny moar, en Ay tal heem Ay bane glad ha bane sory for heem saf, en hope ha keep da gude reselushun. Bote Ay tank eet bane poorty gude yoke on ma cozzin, yo' late."—Tupeka Capital.

company a proposition to furnish the brick for a new structure free of charge, providing the company rebuilds this summer. The company owns over 300 acres of land joining the townsite and fully one-half of the lots in the town and owning as they do the water power cannot afford to give up the mill at that place. In addition to furnishing the brick for a new structure many of the citizens of Waterloo have signified their willingness to work one-half of the time during construction time. The company has let the contract to George Siers and Chauncey Bonar to furnish telephone poles for a "phone" line from Lebanon to Waterloo. The citizens of Waterloo feel confident that the mill will be rebuilt this summer. —Lebanon Criterion.

Continued on Fourth Page.