

MORO LEADER.

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L. W. HUNTING.....Editor.
WEDNESDAY.....MAY 25, 1898.

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E. B. Wheat, Constable.

REPUBLICAN TICKET.

FOR CONGRESSMAN SECOND DISTRICT.
Malcolm A. Moody.....Wasco County
STATE.

T. T. Geer.....Governor.
F. A. Moore.....Supreme Judge.
Chas. S. Moore.....Treasurer.
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J. W. Morton.....Wasco
SHERMAN COUNTY.

Wm. Holder.....Sheriff.
Wm. Hendricks.....Clerk.
Wm. Stanley.....Treasurer.
B. F. Pike.....Assessor.
R. P. Orr.....Commissioner.
W. H. Ragdale.....School Superintendent.
Thos. Pugh.....Surveyor.
Dr. I. M. Smith.....Coroner.
JUSTICE DISTRICT, NO. 3.
Justice
E. B. Wheat.....Constable.

NATIONAL DEBT.

The United States stood seventh
among the nations of the earth in
indebtedness in 1897. In 1877
only two were in debt more than
us—France with four and one-half
billions, and England with three
and nine-tenths billions, the United
States owing two billions two
hundred millions. In 1897 we had
reduced our debt about three-fifths,
leaving six other nations owing
more than us. Interest too is
worthy of note. Each inhabitant
of France now pays an average per
year of interest \$4.75, England
\$3.15, but we pay only 42 cents. So
much for the national debt the free
silverites are howling about.

"The war of 1812 and the war of
the rebellion were fought on paper
money; that is, promises made by
the government to pay the face of
the notes issued," etc., says the
wiscaree across the way. Wonder
if said wiscaree can remember the
depreciated value of said paper
during the rebellion and for years
thereafter—in fact until specie re-
sumption was an assured fact—
and that said depreciation was the
cause of the government being
obliged to pay outrageously high
prices for everything it purchased
with said paper?

The war with Spain, even at this
stage, costs a good many thousand
dollars per day. To meet this and
all other expenses, the government
can tax the people, or borrow
money. It may have to do both
on a pretty large scale before the
war ends. Of course the govern-
ment can issue paper promises to
pay, but whenever there is not gold
in the treasury to pay these
paper promises on demand, they
will depreciate in value. They
will have to be paid eventually in
gold. But in the meantime we
can elude the soldier and sailor.

Subscribe now for the LEADER.

On July 4, 1876, Jefferson Davis,
ex-president of the Southern Con-
federacy, delivered the oration at
the Kansas City fair. Davis was
one of the noted orators of his day
and generation, and had occupied
a conspicuous place in its public
affairs. This, as may be remem-
bered, was during the early days
of the greenback craze. But if any
of his auditors expected Davis to
talk on political questions he was
disappointed. The orator confined
himself strictly to agricultural
topics, and as he finished his or-
ation, some one in the crowd yelled,
"How about greenbacks?" Turning
his one cold wintry eye in the
direction of the individual, Davis
calmly replied, "Well, if you want
to do business amongst yourselves,
greenbacks will do, or county script
will do, or anything you may
agree to give and take as a dollar
will do; but if you want to do busi-
ness with the rest of the world,
you must have the money of the
world." Davis had had some
recent experience with fiat
money, issued by a strong govern-
ment, and backed by five hun-
dred thousand rifles—and he had
seen good rifles too—and he had
seen this money go down, and
down, and down, until it was not
worth the first cost of the miserable
paper on which it was miserably
printed.

Many books have been printed,
and many long and eloquent
speeches have been made on this
question since the 4th of July,
1876—read, listened to, and for-
gotten, but the naked proposition
remains: If we do business with
the world, we must have the money
of the world.

An esteemed contemporary rises
to remark that, "If congress re-
fuses to sanction the issuance of
bonds to pay the expenses of the
war with Spain, the administra-
tion will be forced to open the
mints to silver," but neglects to ex-
plain where the administration
comes in, where the government
would be benefited by opening
the mints. Will the men who
bring their silver to the mint for
"free and unlimited coinage at the
ratio of 16 to 1," give it free gratis
to the government after it is
coined, to pay the war expenses?
Not very much. The men who
own the silver mines may possess
average patriotism—probably do—
but they are not that kind of men
at all. Many of them doubtless
would loan their 16 to 1 dollars to
the government, but being shrewd,
far-seeing business men, they no
doubt would demand of the gov-
ernment repayment in gold, as that
would be good the world over, no
matter whether the government
ceased to exist or not. And this
proposition carries with it the un-
just scheme of paying to our sol-
diers and sailors their meager
wages in these silver dollars that
would not be backed by gold, and
in consequence of not having that
backing worth only what they
would sell for as bullion, just as
are the Mexican dollars to-day.
That this is advocated by many
otherwise intelligent men in both
houses of congress only intensifies
its villainy.

The fusion papers not having
any principles to fight for, and not
daring to attack the principles of
the Republican party, are attack-
ing the personal career and charac-
ter of the Republican candidates.
We believe there are good men in
both parties, and probably some
bad ones. No doubt but the fu-
sionists put up, or tried to put up,
their best men as candidates. We
have done the same. Some papers
in the state have had a great deal
to say about T. T. Geer and his do-
ings in the Oregon legislature, but
nothing has been, or can be charged
against his honesty or ability. All
that can be said is that he has
stood up to be counted on the side
of honest money and a protective
tariff, and that is one reason the
people of Oregon are going to elect
him governor. He is a plain,
straightforward, honorable and cap-
able man.

But after all it is principle we
are contending for. The idea is,
do we want to elect men whom we
know will support the principles of
the Republican party, the adminis-
tration and sound money, or men
who are clamoring for a debased
currency, and anything and every-
thing, so it is against the Republi-
can party. By voting for T. T.
Geer, M. A. Moody, and so on down
the Republican ticket, you are vot-
ing for principles that no man can
be ashamed of, besides we think
you are voting for good men.

Candid speakers among the free
silver forces admit that a moral ob-
ligation rests upon the individual
to pay his debt in good money,
money that will pass as readily
and purchase as much as the money
he received. Why is it they insist
on the government doing what they
condemn as wrong in the individ-
ual?

S. B. Howard, who claims to be
a "Silver Republican," spoke to a
small audience in the school hall,
Moro, last Wednesday evening.
His remarks were listened to with
interest by all present. His logic
was disappointing, and his state-
ments of fact very misleading.
One example will illustrate. He
said "the price of all staple prod-
ucts fell 40 per cent from 1873
to 1893." Now the whole truth
about it is, that the price of all staple
products fluctuated often dur-
ing that 20 years, sometimes going
below, and at other times above
the price of '73. For instance,
wheat was highest in 1874 and
lowest in 1890; corn was highest in
1875 and lowest in 1890; cotton
was highest in 1873 and lowest in
1892; lard highest in '75 and low-
est in '83; pork highest in '76 and
lowest in '79; beef highest in '83
and lowest in '88; butter highest in
'74 and lowest in '79; eggs highest
in '76 and lowest in '89; and we
might go on to show the variation
in prices, such as wheat from \$3 to
\$1.43, corn from .41 to .84, beef
from .054 to .084-5, etc; but it is
sufficient to say that in 1893, on
June 30, in the middle of the great-
est panic known to this generation,
lard, pork, eggs and butter were
above the average for twenty years,
and corn, wheat, beef and cotton
were only 18 per cent. below the
average.

The foregoing figures are taken
from the Statistical Abstract of the
United States, and are for export
prices of domestic productions, and
of course are reliable.

DISAPPOINTED.

At the anything-to-beat-the-Re-
publicans' meeting in Moro last
Wednesday evening, S. B. Howard
of Minnesota, and A. J. Brigham
of Dufur, were greeted by a dis-
couragingly small audience. The
principal speaker, Mr. Howard,
was evidently not as well pleased
as he might have been, but Mr.
Brigham openly, the next morning,
complained of the lack of interest
in "free silver," saying that two
years ago it was far different.
Yes, Mr. Brigham, two years ago
times were different, wheat was
low, everything else was low, and
the free silver orators (?) were tell-
ing the people that wheat and
everything else would not raise in
price until silver be "remonetized."
The logic of events has given the
lie to such talk. The people have
found out that the pet theory of
the silverite has been proven false.
The position taken then by sound
money men, whether by Republi-
can or Democrat, has been proven
true, and as a matter of course, the
people being intelligent and honest,
fully alive to their own best inter-
ests, have concluded to vote for
prosperity and the party that has
proven by its record to be for pros-
perity. That is the reason why
you are disappointed, Mr. Brigham.

Of course every one knows, as
Dingley remarked, that the United
States can pay its bonds in gold or
silver, or paper, or not at all, just
as it pleases. But let this rich and
powerful nation attempt at any
time to pay the interest or principal
of any of its outstanding obli-
gations in anything but gold, and
it will at once take its place
amongst the nations of the earth
as a fraudulent bankrupt. Let us
not forget, dear friends, that the
man or nation who would pay to-
day in debased silver, would pay
to-morrow in still more debased
paper, and the next day he would
not pay at all. "Facilis descensus
avenarum," which freely translated
means, that the road to the devil is
down hill all the way.

Rev. Ray Palmer, "The Pulpit
Orator," of Second Baptist Church,
Portland, delivered in school hall
at Moro last Friday evening, an
impassioned talk on the liquor
question. He took what is com-
monly called high moral ground,
and labored to convince his hear-
ers of their moral responsibility for
the existence of the rum traffic.
His closing remarks upon Cuba
and Spain were grandly eloquent
and soul-stirring, and the audience
were spell-bound and silent as the
tomb when he reached the close of
his peroration.

Will R. King, the confusion can-
didate for governor, is all the time
out of gear. That is to say, he is
out of reach of Geer—T. T. Geer,
the next governor of the state—
and makes it his business to keep
out of reach, while keeping up his
challenge for joint debate. Mr.
King seems to be one of those ram-
bunctious individuals who are in-
vincible in peace and invisible in
war.—Pendleton Tribune.

Will R. King's challenge to T.
T. Geer, in which he, through the
fusion state committee, asked that
Mr. Geer meet him in a series of
debates, on the political issues
proves to have been only a bluff,
says the Baker City Epigram, a
populist paper.—Pendleton Tribu-
une.

WASCO COUNTY TICKET.

For Sheriff.....Robert Kelly.
For Clerk.....A. M. Kelby.
For Treasurer.....C. L. Phillips.
For School Supt.....C. L. Gilbert.
For Assessor.....W. H. Whipple.
For Surveyor.....J. B. Galt.
For Coroner.....W. H. Batts.
For Commissioner.....N. C. Evans.

PRECINCT.

For Justice of the Peace.....C. E. Bayard.
For Constable.....W. C. Clark.

THE PRINCIPLES.

(Times-Mountain Woman's Edition.)
It is nothing more than proper
that every endeavor should be
made to acquaint the voters of
Wasco county and the counties
composing this legislative and ju-
dicial district with the principles
and men which are represented by
the various political tickets now
asking suffrages of the people.
The privilege of casting a ballot is
little less than sacred, and no act
of citizenship is accompanied with
weightier responsibility nor is
fraught with more far-reaching re-
sults. It is probably a just criti-
cism of the American people that
they are accustomed to look upon
the duty of voting with less seri-
ousness than is demanded by the
privileges and honors conferred by
American citizenship and in the
hope that such criticisms may not
be justified in the present cam-
paign, the Republicans of Wasco
county, through the Woman's Ed-
ition, call attention to the principles
enunciated by the Republican
party, and to the men which rep-
resent those principles, and whose
election is deemed a desirable thing
for the welfare of the state, which
we are proud to call our home.

It is not necessary here to reite-
rate the statements made in the Re-
publican state platform, and it
only remains to ask if anything be
stated therein which is not calcu-
lated to be for the best interests of
the nation at large, for our beloved
Oregon and for each particular
community in which any of us
may live. The Republican party
welcomes to its shelter all those
who believe that a stable uncrative
and honest financial system is best
for the material interests of the
nation. Issues change as time pro-
gresses and conditions vary, but
there never can be any surrender
on this most vital question.

The Republican party is for
sound money, and every voter, no
matter what his previous political
views may have been, but who now
believes that free silver is wrong in
theory and disastrous in practice,
is invited to support the Republi-
can ticket. There has been no
withdrawal from the advocacy of a
protective system, which the Re-
publican party has always cham-
pioned, and the correctness of this
belief has been demonstrated by
present conditions. But the plat-
form stands for itself. Let us take
a look at the men who at this par-
ticular time are carrying the ban-
ners of sound money aloft.

MALCOLM A. MOODY.

The nomination of Hon. M. A.
Moody as Republican candidate
for congress, has been a source of
gratification to this community,
not only on account of the honor
done us, but because we know the
man, and know that in his election,
which is practically assured, our
state and district will have a faith-
ful and efficient representative.

In these times of menace to the
public honor and credit, it is abso-
lutely necessary that those who are
selected to protect and guard be
men whose records are so well de-
fined as to guarantee their action
in such a crisis.

Mr. Moody is a man of unflag-
ging industry, of tireless persev-
erance, and of such uncompromising
integrity that he never sacrifices
principle for personal preferment,
as was proved by his refusal two
years ago to accept the nomination
which he now has, when he declined
the congressional nomination rather
than equivocate on the money
question. He has never followed
the vagaries of public opinion, nor
striven to build up for himself a
personal following outside his
party's lines, but always has been
and will be heart and soul for sound
money and the advancement of com-
merce. These qualities exercised
in Washington for the benefit of
our state will be of inestimable
value. A long residence in East-
ern Oregon, and wide knowledge of
its needs and resources, render Mr.
Moody a highly available candi-
date, and we prophesy that his ma-
jority in June will indicate that
this opinion is general throughout
the district.

CHARLES S. MOORE.

The republican state convention
held at Astoria on April 14, recog-
nized in Charles S. Moore, of
Klamath county, one of Oregon's
most prosperous and honored na-
tive sons, and conferred upon him
a deserved honor by nominating
him for the office of state treasurer,
as a reward for his natural worth
and service to the principles of the
republican party.

Mr. Moore was born in Marion
county, Oregon, in 1857, and at the
age of 17 moved to Klamath county,
where he engaged in the general
merchandise business, which he has
successfully pursued ever since.
During his residence in that county,
he has been one of its most com-
petent citizens, having been promi-
nent in all public affairs, and took
an active part in the formation of
the county when it was established.
His advice has ever been sought in
matters pertaining to the upbuild-
ing and development of the section
in which he has made his home.
Mr. Moore has been a lifelong re-
publican and took a keen interest
in the welfare of the party even be-
fore he became a voter. For twelve
years he has been chairman of the
republican central committee of
Klamath county, also a member of
the state central committee, and
has displayed much tact in con-
ducting campaigns in that county.
He has been a delegate to every re-
publican state convention except one
for the past twelve years, and was
a delegate to the national con-
vention in 1896. Two years ago
Mr. Moore was elected county judge
of Klamath county, which position
he has filled creditably and accept-
ably to the people of that county.
If elected to the office of state treas-
urer he will pursue the same policy
that has controlled his actions in
discharging other public trusts,
and will prove an obliging and ef-
ficient officer.

C. W. Fulton was the leading
spirit in the battle royal for su-
premaccy of the Mitchell republican
party in this state, and fought des-
perately until the knockout blow
came, which was delivered in As-
toria, April 13. But he accepts
graciously the verdict of the people,
and is displaying his good political
sense as well as his fidelity to the
republican party by now putting
his shoulder to the wheel and la-
boring for the success of the repu-
blican ticket, hand in hand with the
soundest of sound money republi-
cans and those who were, opposed
to him, as long as he remained in
the camp of the enemy. Mr. Ful-
ton is a man who looks into the
future, and he sees clearly that
Mitchellism will soon be a thing
of the past, to be remembered only
as a hideous nightmare.—Pend-
leton Tribune.

Mr. M. A. Moody, Republican
nominee for congress for this dis-
trict, accompanied by Hon. C. W.
Fulton of Astoria, arrived in town
Tuesday, and at 10 A. M. Mr. Ful-
ton delivered, to a crowded house,
the best political speech, from a
Republican standpoint, ever de-
livered in Gilliam county, so say
all who heard him, irrespective of
party.—Fossil Cor. Condon Globe.
[Fulton, up to the Astoria con-
vention, was a strong Mitchell
man, but convinced by the logic of
events, and placing party principle
above political preferment, at once
put his shoulder to the wheel, and
is doing all in his power to help
the regular Republican nominees
in the present campaign.—En.]

Mr. G. D. Woodworth has leased
the Davenport mills. Besides fur-
nishing all kinds of lumber, he will
make a specialty of manufacturing
railroad ties. Mr. Woodworth con-
ducts one of the largest general
merchandise stores in town, man-
ages a fruit ranch in the valley that
is a model in every respect, owns
and manages one of the largest
grain ranches in Sherman county,
and now has reached out for more
business to conquer and has leased
a saw mill and flume that under
his management will be one of the
most profitable businesses in the
county. Nothing succeeds like
success.—Hood River Gleaner.

"Honest industry never comes in
for any part of the spoils in that
scramble which takes place when
the currency of a country is dis-
turbed. Did wild schemes and
projects ever benefit industries?
Did violent fluctuations ever do
good to him who depends on his
daily labor for his daily bread?
Certainly never. All these things
may gratify greediness for sudden
gain, or the rashness of daring spec-
ulation, but they bring nothing but
injury and disaster to the homes
of patient industry and honest
labor."

DANIEL WEISTER.

The Middle-of-the-Roaders go on
the state ticket as "The Regular
People's Party." They are happy
now since they do not have to vote
contrary to their principles or con-
trary to their party policy, and in
the end, may have the laugh on
the triple alliance.—The People's
Republic.

San Diego, Cal., has sent a car-
load of lemons to San Fran-
cisco to be shipped to Manila for
the brave boys with Admiral
Dewey, under the direction of the
Red Cross Society.

MORO LEADER, \$1.00 per year.

The silver men argue that the
way to raise the value of silver, is
for the government to convert into
dollars all of the white metal that
may be brought to the mint. This
kind of legislation, they say, will
create a demand for silver, and the
price will consequently go to \$1.29
per ounce, as in 1873. Did friend-
ly legislation help the price of silver
during the fifteen years between the
passage of the Bland-Allison act in
1878, and the repeal of the Sherman
act in 1893? We went to the ut-
most limit in our efforts to befri-
end the white metal during those years,
and what was the result? In 1878
the price was \$1.29 per ounce, and
in 1893, when we quit the foolish
business, silver was worth just 84
cents per ounce.

In another column is a serious
charge against our sheriff, taken
from the People's Republic of May
19th. Following it is Mr. Holder's
explanation. The whole thing
should be carefully read by every
voter in Sherman county. Either
Mr. Holder has not been guilty of
any or all that is charged against
him or he is. The way to ascer-
tain is to ascertain, and we con-
fess it seems to us the way is for
the records to be at once carefully
examined by the county court, and
the innocence of Mr. Holder estab-
lished beyond a doubt. Or if not
innocent, then let the fact be known
before the voters are called upon to
say who shall be our next sheriff.
This is a matter that demands im-
mediate attention in order to avoid
injustice to Mr. Holder on the one
hand or to the county on the other.
This is a matter in which every
citizen is interested.

The People's Republic of May
19, in giving report of adjourned
term of circuit court, omitted one
item that is of interest to some
people, namely, "R. Hargreaves ad-
mitted to citizenship." In an-
other column a glowing account
is given of the same Hargreaves
arriving in this country from
England eighteen years ago, stay-
ing in the United States four
years, then about four years in
Manitoba, thence to Oregon nine
years ago. Wonder why R. Har-
greaves has just taken it into his
head to become a citizen of our
country—just at this time too
while everybody is so busy trying
to be elected to some office or get
their friends elected.

Loaned on Sherman county real
estate. Call on or address
R. E. HOSKINSON,
Moro, Oregon.
ap13f

Notice of Stockholders' Meeting.

Notice is hereby given that the first
meeting of the stockholders of the Moro
Hall Company, a corporation organized
and existing under and by virtue of the
laws of the State of Oregon, will be held
on Saturday, the 11th day of June, 1898,
at 2 o'clock P. M., in the office of L. W.
Hunting, in the town of Moro, Sherman
County, Oregon, for the purpose of
electing not less than three directors of
said corporation as such stockholders
present at said meeting shall determine,
and for the transaction of such other
business as may lawfully come before
said meeting.
Dated at Moro, Oregon, this 31st day of
May, 1898.

W. H. MOORE,
L. W. HUNTING,
W. R. MOORE,
E. PROPER,
GEO. N. BOLTON,
Corporators.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

ALBERT A. HAUG,
Deputy Prosecuting Attorney and Com-
sador. Will practice in all courts
in the state.

COLLECTIONS A SPECIALTY.
Conveyancer and Notary Public.
Grass Valley, Sherman County, Oregon.

J. B. HOSFORD,
Attorney-at-Law and Notary Public.

Practices in all the Courts of this State.
Moro.....OREGON.

L. W. HUNTING,
Justice of the Peace, District No. 3,
Sherman County.

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Strict attention given to business.
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Practices in all Courts of this State.

Real Estate, Collection and Insurance
Agency. Abstract of titles and con-
veyancing a specialty. Moro, Sher-
man county, Oregon.
We respectfully solicit business in our
line, insuring that promptness which al-
ways follows strict attention to matters
of this character, confident of our ability
to handle the same in a manner satisfac-
tory to all.

BUSINESS CARDS.

W. H. MOORE, H. A. MOORE,
MOORE BROS.,
BANKERS.
Transact a General Banking
Business, Moro, Oregon.
Letters of credit issued available on
Eastern states.

Collections made at all points on fa-
vorable terms. Sight exchange and tele-
graphic transfers sold on New York, San
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