

A Republican Newspaper Sees the Secretary and Goes Him One Better.

Mr. Carlisle in one of his speeches delivered himself of five so-called axioms, which the gold press in the east is circulating as something profound and unanswerable. They are as follows:

1. There is not a free coinage country in the world today that is not on a silver basis.

2. There is not a gold standard country in the world today that does not use silver money along with gold.

3. There is not a silver standard country in the world today that uses any gold along with silver.

4. There is not a silver standard country in the world today that has more than one-third of the circulation per capita that the United States has.

5. There is not a silver standard country in the world today where the laboring man receives fair pay for his day's work.

We will offset those five with six others:

1. There is not one free coinage country in the world today that is not enjoying unexampled prosperity, the only drawback being a foreign debt contracted on the gold basis.

2. There is not a gold standard country in the world today the property of which has not shrunk from 35 to 60 per cent during the last 21 years; not one in which there are not unexampled depression, distress and sorrow.

3. There is not a silver standard country in the world today that has any need of gold money except to settle foreign balances, and there is not a gold standard country in all the world today that the bulk of all the gold is not locked up in the treasury or in the banks and the people are suffering from "sound money" asphyxia.

4. There is not a silver standard country in the world today where there are any idle deposits lying in the banks, all the money being in active circulation and drawing large interest, and the circulation per capita in the United States of real money is just about what it is in Mexico, nearly all the money of ultimate redemption being hid away in the vaults of the treasury and national banks.

5. There is not a silver standard country in the world today where the laboring man is not receiving full pay and more regular work than he ever received before. There is not a gold country in the world today where a vast proportion of the people are not idle and where wages are above the rates of 1849, except where they have been maintained by the stubborn persistence of the later unions.

6. There is not a silver standard country in the world today where the people are not doing better than ever before. There is not a gold standard country where the people are not in more distress and suffering, more loss and more apprehension than ever before.—Salt Lake Tribune.

The Two Alternatives.

The discussion of the money question in the next campaign will be lifted from the low plane where Secretary Carlisle is trying so hard to confine it. The present agitation is not due to the greed and selfishness of the silver miner, nor is it a scheme of repudiation in the interest of the debt class. If there was nothing in the present agitation beyond the fact that the silver miner was getting 65 cents instead of \$1.30 per ounce for his silver, it could never rise to the dignity of being considered a question of serious national importance. It is the legislative depreciation of the \$4,000,000,000 of silver that is circulating as money in some part of the world, and the consequent effect upon the price of all commodities that makes this a national—a worldwide—question of overshadowing importance.

As an apt and skillful imitator the Asiatic has no equal. Ages of poverty have injured him to all manner of hardships and privations and forced him to adopt a low level of life that is entirely at variance with the intelligence and civilization of the western world. If we would compete with him and maintain our present basis of civilization, we must remonetize and restore the price of silver, and thereby take from him the bonus of 100 per cent given him by 65 cent silver. Failing in this, we must not hesitate for a moment to accept the only other alternative that promises any relief from the present state of business depression and stagnation—adopt the silver standard and share with Mexico, China and Japan the prosperity that is sure to be theirs so long as Europe clings to the gold standard.—J. B. Grant of Denver.

Goldite Argument.

The Harvey-Horr debate resolved itself into something of this sort toward the last:

Harvey—The unit of value is silver, see act 1792.

Horr—You are a liar!

Harvey—The volume of money in circulation controls the volume of prices.

Horr—You dod bunned liar, you know better!

Harvey—The act of 1873 was surreptitiously passed and is in fact a crime.

Horr—You are a liar.

Echo from Sherman—Liar!

Harvey—Times will never improve while we remain on the gold basis.

Horr—You are a liar!

Echo from Rothschilds—Liar!

Chorus of Goldbug Papers—Liar!

Liar! Liar!—Denver Road.

They've Had Enough.

Nebraska silver Democrats will hold a state conference Aug. 22. Carlisle is to be challenged to attend and debate with Bryan. But he won't do it. The Horr-Harvey debate has killed all future possibilities of getting any more joint discussions with the goldbugs. They are now fully persuaded that they have no argument on their side and that bulldozing and bluster are not relished by a suffering public, so they will necessarily fall back on their secret, dark and dingy still hunt methods of booze, beer and party lash.—Farmers' Tribune.

SILVER AND PRICES.

Commodities Have Fallen Twenty Per Cent. Silver Has Reduced One-half.

In his speech at Gainesville, Ga., on July 23, the Hon. Hoke Smith said:

The claim, therefore, that the money of final payment has been reduced one-half, thereby depriving the public of a sufficient volume, is simply groundless. We still use gold and silver both and have more than we ever had prior to the passage of the act of 1873. The claim also that the currency has contracted, thereby depreciating the value of gold, is shown to be false by the enormous output of gold last year. It was the largest in the world's history and amounted to \$181,500,000. The world's coinage of gold in 1893 rose to \$232,785,000, and that of silver to \$135,389,000, making the largest yearly coinage in the world's history, with possibly one exception. The world's stock in full legal tender, gold and silver, today is, by the latest statistics, \$8,965,900,000 gold and \$3,435,800,000 silver, and it must not be forgotten that even though the gold standard may be in force, the silver coined furnishes money for final redemption to relieve the pressure upon gold, just as it had been coined upon a free coinage plan.

The claim that gold has appreciated, thereby depreciating the value of products, is based upon the theory that the decrease in the value of silver and in the value of products has been contemporaneous. A careful examination of the facts shows this not to be true. The average decrease of commodities since 1873 has been about 20 per cent. The heaviest decline has been in the line of those things which the masses of the people buy. All these reductions in prices are partly attributed to a lessened cost of production and partly to the recent panic. While the commodities have fallen 20 per cent silver has fallen 50 per cent.

But to consider particular articles: In 1873 corn sold for 41 cents a bushel; silver was worth \$1.31 an ounce. In 1893 corn sold for 52 cents; silver was worth 67 cents an ounce. Silver had fallen 50 per cent and corn had risen 25 per cent. In 1873 wheat was worth \$1.17 a bushel; silver was \$1.31 an ounce. In 1878 wheat was \$1.34 a bushel; silver was \$1.15 an ounce. In 1880 wheat was 90 cents; silver \$1.04. In 1895 wheat was 85 cents a bushel; silver 67 cents an ounce.

Cotton. This is the production in which our people are directly interested. The claim that the value of cotton depended upon the rise or fall of silver has been shown to be without foundation this year. Cotton in the last four months has risen 50 per cent; silver 5 per cent. Prior to 1873 the price of cotton varied from 4 to 40 cents. Silver never fell below \$1.29. In 1845 cotton sold for 4 cents. Silver was then \$1.32 an ounce.

RIGHTS OF PROPERTY.

The Spirit of Free Coinage Is Essentially Socialistic in Its Tendencies.

It cannot be denied that the spirit of much of the free coinage literature is distinctly opposed to those rights of property which are at the bottom of our whole social system. It is not needful to dwell on the fact that human progress is only possible when the producers of wealth are protected in the possession of all they create. The examples of those countries where property is insecure are sufficient proof that the enjoyment of property is the first requisite of civilization.

Various schools of agitators, such as the socialists, communists and anarchists, are seeking to abolish the institution of private property. In the cheap money agitation which is sweeping over the country we find the essential ideas of the socialists, etc., in another form. There are in this country a large number of people who have saved a little money, which they have loaned out to others. The advocates of free silver boldly claim that the result of the adoption of their money scheme would be to take from all creditors one-half of their property by enabling debtors to repay their loans with dollars worth half as much as the dollars borrowed. This is nothing less than a proposition to take the property of those who have saved money and invested it, and to give it to those who have borrowed, or, in other words, the confiscation by law of one-half of all the loans of the country. When the farmer and workmen understand that this is the real object of the free coinage agitation, will they continue to favor the attack on private property?

A Financial Charlatan.

The Minneapolis Tribune says: "Congressman Joseph C. Sibley of Pennsylvania is put forward as the silverite candidate for the presidency. Mr. Sibley is not widely known to the country, but he gave the public some taste of his quality in his speech at the Memphis convention on Wednesday evening. The gist of his speech is contained in the four following 'political axioms,' which, he says, embody the result of his study of the money question:

"First—Double the volume of money, and you double prices."

"Second—Divide the volume of money, and you divide prices."

"Third—Double the volume of money, and you double the debts."

"Fourth—Divide the volume of money, and you divide the debts."

"If Mr. Sibley's first proposition were true, how easy it would be for government to regulate values by simply increasing or decreasing the volume of circulating medium. If doubling the volume would double values, quadrupling it would quadruple values and increasing it a thousandfold would make every dollar's worth of property worth \$1,000. In this way property could be increased in value sufficiently to make everybody rich."—Baltimore Sun.

Kentucky Fashion.

"What will you take?" the Nation said.

"I'll take the Nation."

PORTLAND MARKET.

(Wholesale Quotations.)

OATS—Gray 19 20

POTATOES 100 lbs 25 35

ONIONS 50 75

WHEAT—Willamette 85 87

Walla Walla 85 87

DUCKS—doz 3 00

CHICKENS—Old 2 25

Spring 1 50

BUTTER—Brine 20 30

Store, in Rolls 15 25

Choice Dairy 30 37 1/2

Creamery 40 42 1/2

LARD—Oregon 25 25

Eastern 7 1/2 8

BACON—Clear Sides 8 8 1/2

Hams 10 11

Shoulders 6 6

FLOUR—Willamette 2 50

Country Brands 2 50

Country Brands 2 50

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Secretary of State H. R. KINCAID

Treasurer PHIL MITCHELL

Supr. of Public Instruction G. M. IRWIN

Attorney-General C. M. DOLMAN

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Assessor A. T. WHITE

Surveyor A. M. AUSTIN

School Superintendent C. E. REYNOLDS

Deputy Prosecuting Attorney E. E. SELPH

Circuit Court convenes the 4th Monday in August, and an adjourned term is generally held in the spring.

PRECINCT:

Justice of the Peace I. T. MAULSBY

Constable S. MILLER

CITY OFFICIALS:

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City Engineer J. H. JACKSON

City Clerk J. H. JACKSON

City Treasurer W. H. REYNOLDS

City Marshal W. T. FERRY

SCHOOL BOARD:

M. W. Harrison, A. W. Severance, and Claude Thayer—Clerk, Tom Coates.

CHURCH DIRECTORY:

CHRISTIAN CHURCH—Rev. H. B. Morgan, pastor. Services on Sundays at 11 o'clock A. M. and at 7:30 P. M. until further notice.

M. E. CHURCH—Rev. D. McLachlan, pastor. Services 1st Sunday in month at 11 A. M. and at 7 P. M. in Tillamook, 2nd Sunday at Pleasant Valley at 11 A. M. and in Tillamook at 7 P. M. 3rd Sunday, morning and evening, 5th Sunday at Nehalem.

CATHOLIC CHURCH—No pastor at present.

SOCIETY DIRECTORY:

A. O. U. W.—Meets every Monday night at 7 P. M. in I. O. O. F. Hall. Geo. Edmunds, M. W. D. T. Edmunds, Recorder.

HOOK & LADDER CO.—Meets on first Tuesday night of each month in City Hall. Geo. Edmunds, President; Theo. Steinbiller, Chief; Otto Heins, Secretary.

G. A. R.—Meets first and third Saturday of each month at 7 P. M. in G. A. R. Hall. C. N. Drew, Adjutant; J. W. Waxwell, Commander.

I. O. O. F.—Meets every Tuesday night at 7:30 P. M. in I. O. O. F. Hall. Wm. Eberhart, N. G. C. M. Knudson, Sec. Secretary; Wm. Hamilton, Per. Secretary.

ALDER CAMP—No. 219, Woodmen of the World, meets every Friday night in I. O. O. F. Hall. R. R. Hays, Consul; HOMER MARSON, Clerk.

A. F. & A. M.—Meets first Saturday night of each month in I. O. O. F. Hall. Geo. Cohn, W. M.; F. R. Beak, Secretary.

JOHNSON CHAPTER NO. 24—Meets at 7:30 P. M. on the 3rd Saturday of each month at I. O. O. F. Hall. J. E. Shibley, H. P.; W. W. Conder, Secretary.

SILVER WAVE CHAPTER, No. 15, O. E. S.—Meets 2nd and 4th Saturdays of each month. Mrs. A. A. Ford, W. M.; G. W. Pettit, Secretary.

MAIL SCHEDULE.

TILLAMOOK AND NORTH YAMHILL: Leave N. Yamhill daily except Sunday 8 p. m. Arrive Tillamook next day at 4 p. m. Leave Tillamook daily except Sunday 6 p. m. Arrive N. Yamhill next day at 2 p. m.

TILLAMOOK AND HOBBSVILLE: Leave Tillamook daily except Tuesday 6:00 a. m. Arrive Hobbsville 9:00 a. m. Leave Hobbsville, except Tuesday 4:15 p. m. Arrive Tillamook 5:15 p. m.

NETARTS: Leaves Tillamook Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays at 7 a. m. Arrives Netarts 12 m. Leaves Netarts, same days, 1 p. m. Arrives Tillamook 6 p. m.

ROUND TRIP to be performed on Monday.

GRAND RONDE: Leaves Grand Ronde daily except Sunday at 6 p. m., or on arrival of mail from McMinnville.

Arrives at Tillamook at 1:45.

Arrives at Tillamook daily except Sunday at 6 p. m. on arrival of mail from N. Yamhill, which is usually 4:30.

Arrives at Grand Ronde at 1:45.

Post Office hours, 7:30 A. M. to 8:00 P. M. Money Order payable at 7:30 A. M. to 5:00 P. M. Sunday 3:30 to 5:00 P. M.

FISH MARKET.

J. M. JOHNSON, Prop'r.

FRESH SALMON, SALT SALMON, CLAMS, CRABS, ETC.

Salmon salted to order. Fish furnished in wagon-load lots for valley peddlers.

ON OLSEN'S WHARF.

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Made to order.

Repairing done as cheap as the cheapest. Come and be convinced.

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