

OUR SILVER CRAZE.

RESULT OF A CONSPIRACY OF MINE OWNERS TO FORCE UP THE PRICE OF SILVER.

The Two Nevada Senators the Arch Conspirators—Both Were Yellow Goldbugs In 1873—Story of Their Sudden Conversion as Told by David A. Wells—Became Interested in Silver Mines and Begun Devising Schemes to Increase Their Fortunes at the People's Expense—Hiland and Sherman Act Schemes and Their Results—Free Coinage the Latest and Worst Scheme.

Perhaps the two men most responsible for the "silver question," which has disturbed our finances for many years and is responsible for the industrial depression since 1893, are the two senators from Nevada—William M. Stewart and John P. Jones. Strange to say, both of these most ardent friends of silver were his most deadly enemies when the great "crime of '73" was committed against silver. Read these quotations from their speeches in the senate:

The question will never be settled until you determine the simple question whether the laboring man is entitled to a gold dollar if he earns it, or whether you are going to cheat him with something else. That is the upshot of the whole thing.—Senator William M. Stewart of Nevada, June 12, 1874.

Do not let us try to deceive the American people. Do not let us try to make them believe by some hoaxous pieces of legislation that we can give them something of real value, we can give them a measure of value, that is better than the universal standard of mankind.—Senator William M. Stewart of Nevada, June 11, 1874.

I believe the sooner we come down to a purely gold standard the better it will be for the country. Did any country ever accumulate wealth, achieve greatness or attain high civilization without a standard of value? And what but gold could be that standard? * * * Gold is now exact a measure of human effort that when it is exclusively used as money it teaches the very habit of honesty.—Senator John P. Jones of Nevada, April 1, 1874.

These two men participated in the "crime of '73" and with their votes helped to "strike silver down." Have they since repented for their crime and been doing all possible to atone for it? This would be a charitable way of viewing their conversion, but the facts appear to point to a very different explanation. We quote the following from a recent article in the New York Tribune by the Hon. David A. Wells as throwing light on this subject:

The explanation in the case of Mr. Jones and his business associates does not seem to be attended with any difficulty. They had become largely interested in the mineral resources of their state, especially silver mining, and were reported to have accumulated great wealth from their investments. As a shrewd business man, he naturally looked out sharply for his business interests. He early saw what others failed to see promptly to see, that the production of silver in the world—and especially in the United States—through improved methods of mining, refining and transportation of ores, was rapidly increasing. He doubtless foresaw what the world now knows, that the world's product of silver, which was 61,000,000 ounces in 1873, would become 165,000,000 ounces in 1895; that its market value of \$1.30 per ounce in 1873 (reckoned in gold) would dwindle to 65 cents in 1895.

What it now costs to produce silver no one accurately knows. The celebrated Broken Hill mines of Australia yielded last year—1895—over 10,000,000 ounces of silver at a total reported cost of about 40 cents per ounce, and good authorities report that some of the American mines turn out millions of ounces at the present time at an equally low figure. With such an aspect of the future, it did not require any great measure of business sagacity on the part of Mr. Jones and his silver mining associates to foresee that this prospective great increase in the production of silver would impair its market or bullion value and diminish the profits of mining, and that something must be done to avert such a contingency. As the world had then, as it has now, a sufficient supply of all the silver it needed in the arts or as an instrumentality of exchange, any attempt to make its use more extensive did not seem feasible.

They accordingly hit upon the following ingenious plan: That the treasury of the United States should be required to buy so much of the surplus produced by the mines of Mr. Jones and his associates as would tend to maintain the price of silver, and consequently their enormous profits, or at least prevent any further decline in them. They therefore induced congress to require the government to buy at least \$2,000,000 worth of silver bullion each and every month, the total production of all the silver mines in the United States being at that time about \$3,000,000 per month. The government consequently at once made a market for about two-thirds of all the product of this industry, and under this act the treasury did buy \$775,165,000.

This device to keep up the price of silver did not, however, work as its originators expected it would at the time it was put into operation and for the reason that the world's annual output at the time of its enactment—namely, 73,476,000 ounces, with an average value of 1.152 per ounce—had reached 120,213,000 ounces per annum in 1889, while its price had fallen to .93 per ounce. The device was accordingly reconstructed, and in 1890 the United States treasury was required to buy 4,500,000 ounces per month, and under this law, which was repealed in 1893, the government purchased 168,647,682 fine ounces of silver at a cost of \$155,080,000. In virtue of these two acts the United States treasury purchased 496,984,889 fine ounces of silver at an expenditure of \$508,993,974, and of this large amount \$213,000,000 remained in the vaults of the treasury on the 1st of September, 1896.

The above two devices for the benefit of the millionaire mine owners having completely failed, they have now de-

vised a third, more subtle and ingenious, which has captivated and beguiled no small part of the American people—namely, the so called free coinage of silver, with the legal tender attachment. It is difficult, therefore, in the face of such undisputable facts, to resist the conclusion that this whole silver agitation, which, as before shown, is not manifesting itself in any like degree in any other country, is the result of a rascally conspiracy of the silver mining magnates of the west and certain politicians whose aspirations are centered in the attainment of office and spoils. The exactions of the former further to increase their great fortunes have already cost the government and the people of the United States thousands of millions of dollars. If no silver mines had ever been discovered in this country, or, if discovered, the government had bought and closed them up, there never would have been any silver agitation in the country.

Have there ever been such selfish and unpatriotic schemes palmed off in modern times on the people of any country? Ought not every sensible American citizen who has given, or is still giving, aid and countenance to such a scheme to blush for the disgrace and loss which it has entailed upon his beloved country and its government?

Stamp Would Add No Value. What would be the value of paper money if the government offered to put its seal upon all paper brought to it, giving a pound of paper money for a pound of paper? The operation of the free coinage of silver would be perfectly analogous, except that the paper would be defaced by the process of printing, while silver would remain unchanged in value. Under free coinage a pound of dollars and a pound of bullion would be of the same value. A pound of silver dollars is now worth more than a pound of silver bullion only because the government has a monopoly of the manufacture of silver dollars and it limits the supply and it is also committed to maintaining the dollars at par in gold. But if it agrees to put its stamp upon all the silver brought to it its monopoly disappears, the quantity becomes indefinite, and the government is of course released from the obligation to maintain their value above what it really is, and the silver dollar must circulate at its bullion value, just as the gold dollar does. Consequently no class of persons would be so astonished and disappointed by the results of free coinage as the mine owners, who imagine that under free coinage their bullion would be transmuted at the mint into dollars worth what silver dollars are now worth.—Journal of Commerce and Commercial Bulletin.

What Free Coinage Means. What does "free coinage," as it is called, mean? It does not mean that the government would buy any of the silver; not an ounce. The government would simply receive the silver from its owner, stamp it and hand it back to him. Does this create any demand for silver?

Buckwheat flour is now used to a limited extent for food. The demand for buckwheat flour is entirely due to this fact. Would opening a new buckwheat flour mill create any demand for buckwheat? Certainly not, any more than the reaping and thrashing did. These are all simple steps in preparing the supply. The market would still have to be found in competition with other kinds of flour.—Hon. J. T. McCleary of Minnesota.

Keep Your Nose On. Workingmen who are being urged to "vote for free silver to get even with your employer" should think twice before trying to injure the men for whom they work. Cutting off his nose to spite his face is a good joke for a worker, compared with voting for a policy which will close the factories and force the employees into idleness merely for the sake of hurting the factory owners. There are not many spiteful workingmen in this country, but even if there were they would be very foolish to throw themselves out of employment in order to be revenged on the men who pay their wages.

People eat and sleep well who use Vita Remedies. Read ad. No cure? No pay.

None but Vita Medicines cure Blood Diseases. No cure, no pay. Read ad.

Vita Medicines cure all sick people. No cure, no pay. Read ad.

Paralysis, Vertigo? Impotency, Dyspepsia, Nervous Prostration and Insomnia cured. No cure, no pay. Read ad of Vita Medicine Co.

"I'm nearly dead with Piles." Why not get well? Read ad of Vita Medicine Co. No cure, no pay.

Ladies, read ad of Vita Medicine Co. No cure, no pay.

Aslima or Catarrh. No cure, no pay. Read ad. Vita Medicine Co.

Vita Medicines cure sick people well. Read ad. No cure, no pay.

Nerves made whole by Vita Medicines. Read ad. No cure, no pay.

Liver and Kidneys made well by Vita Medicine. Read ad. No cure, no pay.

"Oh! How I suffer—Rheumatism and Neuralgia. Can't be cured." Yes it can. Read ad of Vita Medicine Co. No cure, no pay.

Opium, Drunkenness or Tobacco Habit cured. No cure, no pay. Read ad of Vita Medicine Co.

Vita Medicines make red blood. Read ad. No cure, no pay.

Educate Your Bowels With Cascarets. Candy Cathartic, cure constipation forever. 10c. If C. C. C. fail, druggists refund money.

J. F. Weatherly's Card. (Advertisement) J. F. Weatherly, fusion candidate for the office of County Clerk of this county, is a graduate from one of the best learned institutions in the state, is well versed in commercial law and has held positions in abstract offices and other institutions where great precision and accuracy are the necessary qualifications. He is well able to perform the duties of the office to which he aspires.

Value of the Cream Separator. The story is told of an Iowa dairyman who skimmed his milk at home by hand, and satisfied himself that there was not enough butter fat left in it to give even a smeller of butter. A separator man challenged him to bring a sample of his skim-milk for analysis. The challenge was accepted, and the test showed that 2 per cent of butter fat had been left in the milk. In other words, nearly one-half of the butter in that milk had been fed to the calves and pigs. This is pretty expensive pig feeding, even at the present low prices for butter. It was certainly an eye-opener for that dairyman. The human hand is superior to many machines, but when it comes to skimming milk no hand skimmer can beat the separator for getting the butter fat out of a given weight of every-day milk.—Ex.

The Mount Lebanon Shakers have recently perfected an ingenious cure of dyspepsia. Their Digestive Cordial consists of a food already digested and a digester of foods happily combined.

The importance of this invention will be appreciated when we realize what a proportion of the community are victims of some form of stomach troubles. Thousands of pale, thin people have little inclination to eat, and what they do eat causes them pain and distress. This Digestive Cordial of the Shakers corrects any stomach derangement at once. It makes thin people plump. Every one will be greatly interested to read the little book which has been placed in the hands of druggists for free distribution.

What is Laxol? Nothing but Castor Oil made as palatable as honey.

Portland Market. As given by Allen & Lewis.

WHEAT—Market, steady nominal at 97 Eastern Oregon; Valley, 86c. OATS—No. 1, white, 40 to 47; grey, 38 to 40 choice. BARLEY—Feed, \$25.00, brewing \$19.00 to \$19.50. POTATOES—In good demand at 35 to 40c per sack. BUTTER—Store, in rolls 22 to 25c per roll choice dairy, 20 to 22c per roll; creamery 40c per roll. EGGS—Choice candled @ 11 1/2 per doz. PHITS—Good demand at 9c @ 10c. WOOL—Valley, 14 to 15c; Eastern Oregon, 9 to 12c. HIDES—Dry, 10 to 12 1/2; greases 6 to 7c. DRIED APPLES—Evaporated bleached, 4c to 6c; evaporated unbleached, 5c. PEARS—Sun and evaporated, 30 to 35c. DRIED PLUMS—Piless, 2 to 4c; prunes 2 to 3 1/2c. CHICKENS—\$3.00 to \$4.00 springs \$2.00 to \$3.00. TURKEYS—Live, 12 to 15c for choice, dressed 15c. DUCKS—Young, 10 to 12c @ \$5.00. GESE—\$6.00 to 7.00.

St Alphonsus ACADEMY TILLAMOOK, OREGON. GRADED COURSE OF INSTRUCTION. ST ALPHONSUS ACADEMY is divided into our departments, viz. Primary, Intermediate Grammar, and Senior.

The Year is divided into four terms of eleven weeks each.

TUITION FEE. Tuition Fee for one pupil for a term of eleven weeks—in the Primary Department Two Dollars, in the Intermediate, Three Dollars Grammar Grade, Four Dollars; Senior Grade, Five Dollars.

INSTRUMENTAL MUSIC. Instrumental music on the piano or the stringed instruments, for a term of eleven weeks, Two Dollars.

VOCAL MUSIC. Vocal music, Eight Dollars.

BUSINESS DEPARTMENT. In the Business Department, Stenography, Book keeping, and Type-writing included. If desired The common branches THIRTY-FIVE DOLLARS for the whole course.

Plain Sewing and Fancy Work free to the pupils on Saturday afternoon. Latin, French and German included in the Senior Grade. Private lessons in those languages FIVE DOLLARS a term.

Particular attention paid to Physical Training and Etiquette.

NIGHT SCHOOL. Night school opens to pupils from 6:30 until 8:00, commencing on Monday Oct. 11th Tuition \$2.00 per month.

Board and Tuition \$15.00 a month. Tuition term of 11 weeks payable in advance.

Everybody Says So. Cascarets Candy Cathartic, the most wonderful medical discovery of the age, pleasant and refreshing to the taste, act gently and positively on kidneys, liver and bowels, cleansing the entire system, dispel colds, cure headache, fever, habitual constipation and biliousness. Please buy and try a box of C. C. C. today, 10, 25, 50 cents. Sold and guaranteed to cure by all druggists.

THE WAR IS NOW ON

Our Guns are cocked and primed

The first victory is ours,

Old Glory is flung to the breeze and every patriot rejoice.

But in the meantime business must go ahead, and we desire to state to the people of Tillamook County, that

We have the largest stock of clothing. We have the latest patterns in clothing. We have the best grades of clothing. We have the largest line of shoes and hats. We have the latest styles in shoes and hats.

And in the line of furnishing goods, we have anything you want.

Others may puff and blow, and sell their old style goods, but we are selling more in our line than all our competitors in the County combined, and with a guarantee with every sale.

J. A. Todd & Co. Clothiers & Furnishers, TILLAMOOK, OREGON.

Wood Wanted. Bids will be received until May 6th, 1898, 50 cords of Alder, Hemlock or Fir wood. For particular inquire at Tillamook Creamery. 4-28 2t.

TIMBER LAND, ACT JUNE 3, 1878.—NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION. United States Land Office, Oregon City, Oregon, March 9th, 1898.—Notice is hereby given that in compliance with the provisions of the act of Congress of June 3, 1878, entitled "An act for the sale of timber lands in the States of California, Oregon, Nevada and Washington Territory," as extended to all the Public Land States by act of August 4, 1894,

of McMinnville, Oregon, County of Yamhill, State of Oregon, has this day filed in this office his sworn statement No. 3047, for the purchase of the E. 1/2 of Section No. 22 in Township No. 2 S., Range No. 7 W., and will offer proof to show that the land sought is more valuable for its timber or stone than for agricultural purposes, and to establish his claim to said land before the Register and Receiver of this office at Oregon City, Oregon, on Thursday, the 30th day of June, 1898. He names as witnesses: James H. Bell of McMinnville, Ore.; John Kuns of McMinnville, Ore.; Fred H. Klyer of McMinnville, Ore.; Portland Adams, of McMinnville, Ore.

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of Tillamook, County of Tillamook, State of Oregon, has this day filed in this office his sworn statement No. 3027, for the purchase of Lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 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