

The Oasis

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ALLEN T. BIRD - - - Editor and Prop.

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A world created new;
The thoughts with transport range
This lovely scene to view."

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OFFICIAL PAPER OF NOGALES, ARIZONA.

Saturday, July 25, 1896.

REPUBLICAN NATIONAL TICKET.

FOR PRESIDENT
WILLIAM MCKINLEY
of Ohio.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT
GARRET A. HOBART
of New Jersey.

In 1892 the democratic campaign cry was "four years more of Grover and clover." Now they want four years of Bryan and bran.

EVEN silver miners, who are most anxious of all for restoration of the white metal, are asserting that such restoration can be brought about by the republican party only.

CLEVELAND was twice elected president "because he was better than his party." Now the party evidently thinks itself better than Mr. Cleveland, and slaps him in the face.

The post office department has inaugurated an attempt to break up the practice by railway companies of carrying their own correspondence outside of the mails, free of postage.

FOUR years ago the democratic party induced the country to try the Cleveland brand of reform. It soured. Now the same democratic party repudiates that brand of reform and offers the Bryan brand. What guaranty has the country that brand will not also sour.

MR. GEO. E. BENT, manager of one of the largest silver mines in Mexico, who is also a close student of the money question, declares that the policy of international bi-metallism, as outlined in the republican national platform, is the only practical solution of the silver problem.

It is all right for some Arizona newspapers to call names and make faces at other journals who do not swallow the anarchistic departure of the latter day democracy. Free silver is a good doctrine, and everybody in this region wants it; but most of us want it to come decently and in order, nor should we swallow Anarchism and anarchism in order to get it.

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MAKE HASTE SLOWLY.

In the treatment of the great monetary question now under consideration by the American people, and which is to be decided by their ballots next fall, the great mass of the people are actuated only by a sincere and heartfelt desire to have it settled right, and to have the transition from a gold standard to a bimetallic standard passed easily and gradually, without any sudden shock or violent disturbance of values.

It is now twenty-three years since the great commercial nations of the globe abandoned the bimetallic monetary system, and adopted a system of coinage in which silver was relegated to a subsidiary position. At the time of the change the bullion value of silver and its coinage value were identical. But there has been a gradually diverging difference until now the bullion value is but little more than one-half the coinage value. With that divergence there has come a gradual shrinkage in value of all commodities, until now nearly everything which mankind eats, wears, or uses in any way, can be bought for one-half as much money—expressed in dollars and cents—as was required to buy it in 1873. That shrinkage in value is ascribed to the appreciation in the purchasing power of gold, as superinduced by demonetization of silver. If that be true, a return to bi-metallism will bring back the old range of prices, and all classes will be required to pay for what they now consume at the rates prevailing in 1873 or thereabout. Does it not then stand to reason that if a change so vast should be precipitated suddenly it would be attendant with great hardship, suffering and loss? Every workman would suddenly find the purchasing capacity of his wages cut in two, and would be compelled to deny himself and his family many of the necessities and conveniences of life to which they are now accustomed. Every creditor who had sold goods under existing conditions would be paid in money which would buy only about one-half the goods he had sold. Everyone who had loaned money would be repaid in money with its purchasing power much less than that which he had loaned. Would not a transition so sudden create a panic beside which that of 1893 would be a baby? All the evils which can be imagined by the sudden transition, as above outlined, from present to former conditions would follow in the train of the sudden adoption of a free silver policy.

To reach bimetallism by a scientific process in which the change from existing conditions back to former conditions shall be gradual and with as little shock and resistance as possible, is a problem which will require all the wisdom of all the world. That is the policy proposed by the republican platform—international bi-metallism brought about by concurrent action of all the great commercial nations of the world. All those nations are ripe for adoption of such a policy. Germany, who declared at the Brussels conference in 1892 that she was satisfied with her existing gold standard, has now expressed, by resolution adopted in her reichstag, an earnest desire to return to bimetallism through international action. Britain will unite with such action by reopening her India mints to free coinage of silver. Austria, Italy, France and all the other nations participating in the Brussels conference are anxious to enter an international coinage arrangement. When another international conference is called by President McKinley it will include the wisest and most capable men of all the nations. It will consider all the changes which have come about in a quarter of a century under the present monetary standard, and not the least

of the problems will be to devise a method by which a return to the old system can be conducted gradually, effectively, and without shock or strain to business interests, without damage to the solvency of business men and without loss and suffering to the working people. Having devised such a method it will be reported to the nations enlisted in the conference and will be incorporated in their legislation. Anything else will be dangerous in the extreme, and a hazard which the American people will hesitate long before taking.

DID THEY REPUDIATE CIVIL SERVICE?

During the proceedings of the Chicago convention the platform was wired to the country as framed by the committee on resolutions. One plank read as follows:

"We are opposed to life tenure in the public service. We favor appointments based upon merit, fixed terms of office, and such an administration of the civil service laws as will afford equal opportunities to all citizens of ascertained fitness."

Later the telegraphic reports asserted that the convention cut out that resolution and rejected it. But the Chicago Record of a recent date quotes Senator Jones of Arkansas, chairman of the national democratic committee, as asserting that the plank was retained by the convention with addition of the words "under the constitution of the United States."

If that is not a flat repudiation of the boasted democratic doctrine of civil service reform, what can it be? Civil service reform means life tenure in office and nothing else. By advocating it democrats in office hoped to stay in through republican administrations. That one resolution will pave the way for firing out a host of incompetent democrats now in office.

JOHN P. IRISH of California, asserts he is "a democrat, not a dynamiter," and he is restive at the company in which democracy has brought him. But the present position of the democratic party is the logical outcome of the teachings of Irish and his political associates. They have always preached that "the masses" were trying to enslave "the masses," and that only democracy could prevent. But when the democracy was in power matters seemed no better. Now "the masses" have taken possession of the democratic party and propose that it shall keep its promises and smash "the classes."

AN INTERESTING feature of the campaign would be a joint debate between Candidate Bryan and Candidate Sewell upon some such question as government ownership of railways or abolition of national banks. Mr. Bryan strongly favors both propositions, while Mr. Sewell (the railway monopolist and national bank president) bitterly opposes them. Yet both are nominated on the same ticket.

MR. FRED S. JAMES of Chicago, who has been visiting at Nogales the present week, and who is heavily interested in silver mining in Sonora, declares that international bi-metallism is the only solution of the existing problem, and that the republican party is the only one which can bring it about. Mr. James is an enthusiastic supporter of McKinley, and hopes earnestly for his election.

THE OASIS editor has seen a letter from a very prominent politician in the eastern states—a silver man—who sizes up the situation by asserting that McKinley and a silver congress will be elected.

A KANSAS politician has committed suicide on account of his extreme bashfulness. What must be the gall of the rest of Kansas?

REPUBLICAN DOCTRINE.

The Albuquerque Citizen sizes up the political situation as follows:

"Republicans can not keep too prominently in their minds that the declaration of the republican party on the gold standard simply means that it will maintain what already exists until it is able to offer to the country something better, and it is pledged to use its utmost endeavors to that end. The free silver people, on the contrary, are determined to take the country back to a system which was inadequate thirty-seven years ago, and dropped. They would not only revive this, but they would have this government try the experiment of an unlimited coinage of a depreciated money metal and of maintaining its integrity against the position of all the great commercial countries of the world. The money plank of the St. Louis platform, on the contrary, is based upon the proposition that such a move would be foolish and disastrous. Elimination of silver from the currency is not intended. The only proposal made is to so limit its coinage that it can circulate freely at par with gold, which is the universal money of the world, until an agreement can be reached with other commercial nations for unlimited coinage by all at a universal ratio."

THE record of the democratic party in congress since the demonetization of silver in 1873 does not show up very favorably to the white metal. In the 52d congress, March 24, 1892, with a majority of 148, they knocked free silver cold. In the same congress, July 13, they defeated a free coinage bill by an overwhelming majority, although a republican president had given the assurance that he would sign it if passed. In the 53d congress, August 23, 1893, with a large majority over all with ten populists to assist them, they voted down five propositions favorable to the free coinage of silver, at ratios of from 16 to 1 to 20 to 1. On October 27, 1893, the United States senate, with three democratic majority and four populists, defeated free coinage. "The crime of 1873," as the demonetization of silver is called by the democrats, seems to have suited them very nicely.—[El Paso Herald.]

MONDAY a gentleman who has been in this vicinity some months, on business, said to THE OASIS editor: "Tomorrow I shall start for my home in St. Louis, and I shall remain until after election. I never wanted to vote so bad in all my life as I do this year. I was born and raised a slave holder and have never voted anything but the straight democratic ticket; but I cannot vote for Wm. J. Bryan nor for the anarchistic platform on which he is running. I shall vote for McKinley."

THE democratic platform proposes to establish the income tax in the constitution. With four years more of democratic rule there would be no incomes to tax. Why not establish an "outgo" tax?

AN EASTERN journal devotes a page to an article on "when and how to bathe." The readers must be a pretty dirty crowd to require so much direction in so simple a matter.

AT A mining camp in Mohave county, recently, an egg laid away in a "cool closet" was hatched by natural heat. How hot must it have been in a warm closet?

BRYAN is booked to make one hundred speeches in the campaign—or the same speech one hundred times, which amounts to as much.

ONE of the disagreeable features of the political canvass are the many cousins of both candidates bobbing up