The Democrat

Bryan and the Supreme Court.

Editor Democrat:

One of the peculiar characteristics of the present campaign is the disposition shown by republican papers and speakers to misrepresent the democratic candidate for president for what they are pleased to call his "attack upon the United States Supreme Court," on account of its decision in the matter of the Income Tax case. They refer to his utterances as if they were treasonable and highly derogatory to the integrity and dignity of the Supreme Court. What did he say in regard to that matter? He simply intimated that owing to the fact that the poor of our land are now and have been for twenty-five years ground down under the iron heels of money kings made possible by an infamous tariff system of taxation it might be possible in the future when a change shall have become necessary in the constitution of the Supreme Court to obtain a court that will reverse the decision of the court in the Income Tax case. Was there anything wrong about that? Not at all. The right to reverse a decision of the Supreme Court of the United States has been decided by that court itself as a thing that might be highly proper.

In the legal tender cases in which United States Treasury notes were declared to be a legal tender decided in 1871 reversing a former decision of the same court in 1869 which held that they were not a legal tender, Justice Bradley said:

"On a question relating to the power of the government where I am perfectly satisfied that it has the power I can never consent to abide by a decision denying it unless made with reasonable unanimity and acquiesced in by the country. Where the decision is recent and is only made by a bare majority of the court and during a time of public excitement on the subject, when the question has largely entered the political discussions of the day I consider it our right and duty to subject it to a further examination, if a majority of the court are satisfied with the former decision. And in this case with all deference and respect for the former judgment of the court I am so fully convinced that it was erroneous and prejudicial to the rights, interest and safety of the general government that I, for one, have no hesitation in reviewing and overruling it. It should be remembered, that this court, at the very term in which and within a few weeks after the decision in Hepburn vs Griswold was delivered, when the vacancies on the bench were filled, determined to hear the question reargued."

In the case above mentioned the court reversed by a majority of five to four the former decision of the same court rendered by a majority of five to three. And that reversal says Chief Justice Chase in his dissenting opinion was "unprecedented in the history of the court." There was no change in the opinions of those who rendered the decision of the majority in the first decision. "The court" says Chase, "was then full, but the vacancy caused by the resignation of Mr Justice Grier having been subsequently filled and an additional Justice having been appointed under the act increasing the number of Judges to nine which took effect on the first Monday of December 1869, the then majority finding themselves in a minority of the court as now constituted, upon the question."

Now when one intimates that a decision which was favored by almost every millionaire and wealthy corporation in the country, because it exempted them from paying a just proportion of the taxes for the support of the government, might be reversed and absolute justice done the downtrodden and oppressed poor of the land these republican papers and orators and representatives of a plutocratic gang cry out "treason! treason!" These fellows should be given to understand that the Supreme Court of this country are not as much above ordinary mortals that they are above criticism, or the liability of error. While it is the declared law of the land it should be obeyed but the people have a right to change it either by legislative enactment, constitutional amendment or by changing the constitution of the court by placing therein men who, when satisfied that an error was actually made in the former decision, may decide in accordance with the principles of justice and constitutional law.

Albany, Aug. 22d, 1896. LEX.

A Corvallis Man's Experience

Gib McFadden visited Newport last Sunday and took in the sights and something else. As is generally known, a lot of militiamen are over at the coast, and this question was put to Gib about the time his eye-sight began fail:

"Do you see those men over there?"

"Yes. 'Rah for McKinley!"

"How many do you think there are."

'Bout four hundred. 'Rah for McKinley!"

"What kind of men do you think they are?"

"Must be sailors. Used to be a sailor myself; guess I'll go down and get a match. 'Rah for McKinley!"

When Gib got down where the soldier-boys were the sentinel refused to let him into camp or to give him a match to touch off his corncob. As the man on guard turned away to pace his beat Gib promptly walked inside the lines. Here he was met by an officer who instantly demanded who he was.

"I'm a republican," said Gib; the A. P. A's. are building a Catholic church at the Siletz Injun Agency, and sent me over to do the work. 'Rah for McKinley!"

Gib would not leave until he had been given a bountiful supply of matches, and then he was accompanied across the line to civilian grounds by the obliging sentinel. As the guard turned around to leave the McKinley man, Gib promptly hong his hat on the fellow's bayonet from behind. It was now getting along towards evening and as beds were scarce Gib announced that he thought he'd hunt up Governor Lord and him (Lord) get him (Gib), a bed.

Gib must of failed in this, for at a late hour, a very late hour, Gib was heard to ask for a bed at the Bay View. The landlord said he "was full," and was amazed when Gib said:

"I'm full, too. 'Rah for McKinley."

We have had four years of free trade. The demand is now for four years of free silver.—Salem Statesman.

One of that papers usual falsehoods. We have not had four years of free trade. The average tariff is over 40 per cent, and the Wilson bill raised $12,000,000 more than the McKinley bill the first year. It won'd raise more than enough now to run the government but for the outrageous extravagance of the first half of the present billion dollar congress.

Mitchell on Silver.

[From the speech of Senator John H. Mitchell delivered in the senate January 30, 1896:]

"Mr. President, is it not about time this great nation, these United States of America, should assert its monetary, as well as its commercial, independence? Are we, with our vast territory, our immeasurable resources, our model government, our 70,000,000 of brave, intelligent, aggressive, independent people, to forever acknowledge our independence on Great Britain, or any other power on earth, in either a monetary or any other sense? Must we, while denying the right of any government on the globe, Republican or monarchical, liberal or despotic, to dictate to us as to the character of our legislation upon any or all of the great questions touching our industrial and commercial interests, questions involving the right of expatriation, the character of people we shall admit to our shores, the encroachment of alien systems, even to limits far beyond our national borders, but upon the hemisphere upon which we live, questions involving our national honor, and every conceivable subject pertaining to our present and future welfare, and the promotion and progress of our civilization, save and except one—that relating to our monetary system—and as that one must we be forever subservient to the will, and the wish, and the dictation of Great Britain?

"Has the more than century of our national life, with all the prestige, and influence, and power, and glory that have come to us in our unparalleled progress as a nation, and in the development of a civilization than which none so grand has ever existed since the creation of man, still left us a poor, weak dependent of the British crown? Because England, since 1816, has adhered to the single gold standard in the interest of the gold brokers of Lombard street, are we to forever bend the supple knee, acknowledge our impotency as a nation, and surrender the prerogatives that ought rightfully attach to a free and independent people?

"All seem to agree that bimetalism would be a good thing if it could be brought about by international agreement; but there is not a senator in this chamber who has thoroughly studied this subject and who fully understands the history of the several international monetary conferences that we have had in the last thirty years that does not know that such a consummation is just as impossible—that is to say, one that will include Great Britain, and so long as that power stands back, neither Germany, nor France, nor Russia, nor any of the great powers will come in—as it is to accept that we will secure, either now or hereafter, railroad connection between here and the planet Mars.

"Most certainly so long as the United States defers, as we are now doing, to the wishes, the interest, and the dictates of Great Britain there is no possible show. If anyone thing will tend to aid in bringing about such international agreement, it will be in my judgment, a bold, aggressive, independent monetary, as well as commercial, policy upon our part. We must cease to concede that, for any reason, or for all reasons combined, London must forever be the clearing house of the world. Our policy should cease to be one of dependence for any purpose or to any extent either upon Great Britain or any other power on earth. Our country is resourceful enough in all that tends to constitute commercial and monetary power and nationality in the highest, most enlarged, and best sense of the term to justify a vigorous, uncompromising and independent monetary, as well as commercial policy. For these reasons, briefly stated, I am not in favor of waiting longer on Great Britain, but am in favor of a vigorous, aggressive policy of independent bimetalism, coupled with a protective tariff."

What a Town Can Do.

On every side is heard the cry of "hard times," it is an undeniable truth that there is little to do in most localities that will bring in any cash to speak of, but the citizens of certain districts will be able to provide for themselves in all emergencies, while the toilers of another section of country will be in straightened circumstances. It is not in every case the fault of the land they till, or the bad transportation facilities, but it lies to a certain extent in the people themselves; just the same thing is observable in families. The father may be frugal, while his son will turn out a spendthrift, or vice versa as the case may be. Some people have a faculty of doing much with little, while others would make a poor fist accomplishing little with much.

A gentleman of Corvallis had occasion a short time ago to visit Lebanon and while there he made a tour of inspection through the paper mill. He reports that the company running the enterprise have nearly every farmer for miles around hauling straw at present for the mill. The farmers are supplied with exceedingly large racks by the mill owners, which have been made especially for hauling straw. These racks resemble the ones used by coopers in transporting empty barrels. At present about 150 racks are out, and on an average they will carry two loads daily to mill, and as a rack will hold about two tons it is seen that there are 600 tons received between sun up and sun down. The price paid for the straw is 50 cents per ton, and the men who haul it are paid $2 per each ton brought in. The straw is stacked in great high tiers from 60 to 80 feet wide and several hundred feet long. As a general thing the stacks are 30 feet high. A dozen wagons can unload at the same time as the work is done by means of a derrick. Once in a while some "hayseed" becomes too greedy and in order to make his straw weigh well he throws in a super-abundance of chaff When his trick is detected he at once loses his rack and his job. In the course of the season there will be thousands of tons of straw stacked for future use, as the mill runs the year around, day and night. When in preparation for paper the straw is first carried into two rotaries, or revolving steel tanks, holding 12 tons each; here it goes through a chemical process, etc., after which it is passed into an endless chute and run over rollers, that are heated by means of steam to dry it, and is turned out in straw or wrapping paper, ready for shipment. A good market is found in San Francisco. Just now there are 400 men employed all told.

Here is an industry that seems to be a perfect mine of wealth to the inhabitants of that "neck o' the woods." It may be argued that it takes money to start a paper mill. Well, it does—it takes push and energy as well, and each district of country would be the richer for taking a cue from the foregoing, even on a small scale.—Corvallis Times.

Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder
Awarded Gold Medal Midwinter Fair, San Francisco.

Abuse is not argument. The public wants something more than name calling and ridicule.

This week the teachers are learning to teach better. This is emminently proper. They cannot learn to teach too well.

There is a duty of seven cents a pound on hops, and yet hops are only 4 or 5 cents if that much. Hops are being protected with a vengeance. As a matter of fact the price of hops is low for substantially the same reason that the price of wool is, and it doesn't take much sense to know it.

The evening edition of the Oregonian only suggests its own silliness by the constant repetition of the phrase "Young Mr Bryan." Bryan's youth is not a crime, nor even a fault; younger men than he have made great names in history—Pitt, Napoleon and Alexander, for example. The said evening paper would have praised W E Russell had he been nominated, and he was about Bryan's age.—Ex.

Mr Bryan is not an iceberg. He has a way of getting down to the people, and possesses a vein of humor with his logic that is pleasing. In a speech in Ohio he said: "I am not distributing post offices yet, but I hope to be before long." An innocent remark of humorous cast, and yet it is greatly disturbing republican papers, who pronounce it undignified, etc. Of course. They also call Bryan's followers anarchists and other pet names, but the masses are marching on Bryanward.

The republican party is and always has been prolific in its promises to improve the condition of labor. "Chaff," nothing more. An election will soon take place, and that party is engaged in the same old business of promises. As a guarantee of its good will it gives Mark Hanna, Henry Payne and other monopolists, the supervision of this campaign of reform. Those men being enemies of all reform but that which redounds to the benefit of themselves, why this disguise about the business? The republican party is the supporter of trusts, and relies upon their aid for financial support in every political campaign; consequently, it goes without argument and is as clear as sunlight that, while professing the reverse, it is the disguised but malevolent enemy of labor. S.

Our public debt in 1866 was $2,783,000,000. It could have been paid in that year with 129,000,000 barrels of beef. In 1890 it would take 236,666,937 barrels of beef to pay the same debt; an increase by the lowering of prices of 107,666,937 barrels. In 1866 we were on a greenback basis; now we are on the gold standard. Our public debt in 1866 was $2,783,000,000. If the debt had been contracted to be paid in wheat it would have taken just 1,007,000,000 bushels. We have paid on principal 1,786,460,000 bushels; as interest, 2,823,328,000 bushels; as premiums, 62,770,000 bushels—total, 4,652,558,000 bushels. We owed in 1890 $1,183,334,688, which would take to cancel the debt in wheat 1,958,339,984 bushels. This is due to the lowering of prices caused by contraction of the volume of money, the retirement of greenbacks and the demonetization of silver. These are figures for the farmers and the producers generally, as all their products have fallen in a corresponding ratio. The only thing that has appreciated for 20 years is gold. If McKinley is elected in November gold will continue to appreciate in purchasing power and the fruits of labor and industry will be completely absorbed by money loaners and banks, who have a complete corner on gold all over the world. The election of Bryan will save the people.—Ex.

What it Would Do.

A "Constant Reader" asks us to say what the free and unlimited coinage of silver would do.

Answer—There are some results which would certainly follow:

As the product of gold and silver mines is nearly equal in their coinage value, the free coinage of silver and the full restoration of its money function, the volume of legal tender coin would be doubled.

It would restore to their former commercial value the farms of the country and give better prices to all farm products. It would have the same effect upon factories and their products as upon farms.

It would encourage new enterprises which would give better and more constant wages on all wage earners.

It would give instant relief to the thousands of enterprising men who are now on the verge of bankruptcy, occasioned by the shrinkage of the money volume and a corresponding shrinkage in the commercial value of the products of industry.

It would enable the world's toilers to consume more of the necessaries, and enjoy more of the comforts of life, as silver has always been the money of those who create wealth.

It would lessen the demand for a corporation or bank currency; a credit money which cannot be had without paying an interest for its use, compelling the producer to share his honest earnings with the nonproducer. Bankers who supply the currency can sojourn at Saratoga or Long Beach at the expense of those who use bankers' debts as money.

It would enable the taxpayers to meet the assessments made upon him for the support of our extravagant government.

It would enable the government more easily to pay the bond holders, the salaried officers, the annuitants by utilizing one of the precious metals laid up in store for us by a wise and beneficient Creator.

The rapid increase of our population, the enlarged area of circulation, the division and subdivision of our industries, the discoveries and inventions by which products are multiplied contribute to making gold an insecure and inefficient basis for a government credit money. If silver is coined free and without a limit it will furnish a sure and safe foundation, with gold to support issues of government paper money.

The free and unlimited coinage of silver will enable congress to maintain in good faith the requirements of the constitution and entitle the American government to the proud distinction given it by Balfour, one of the greatest English statesmen. He said: "The American government stands first in rank in the civilized world for its adherence to the institutions handed down to them by their forefathers, and furnished a remarkable example of National pride and National strength."

With these suggestions our constant reader can add to the benefits which will attend or follow the free and unlimited coinage of silver.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

MISFITS.

The Monmouth Monitor has suspended publication. The editor gives as a reason that there was a mortgage on the office, and not being an athlete it was too heavy for him to lift.

The Southern Pacific charges 25 cents for carrying bicycles between any two points and ten cents across the bay at San Francisco. The wheelmen of that city have therefore gotten mad and declared a boycot. They will also work for members of the legislature who will favor a law compelling the carrying of bicycles as baggage.

The U. S. is capable of standing some mighty hard knocks, it has in the past and will in the future and will come out on top. Don't let any one fool you when he tells you the country will go to ruin cross lots if things don't go to suit him. Just tell him to brace up, advertise more liberally and things will come out on top.

The man isn't helping the country any by putting in his contract a provision that if Bryan is elected it is to be void. Bryan may be elected, and then he will see how silly he has been. Any way the election of Bryan doesn't make free silver until congress acts. Some people act as if we would have free silver instantly. As a matter of fact congress would run that part of it.

As reported in yesterday's "Tribune," Senator John H. Mitchell arrived in Portland from his home in the east yesterday. He is well and talked freely on public affairs: "Senator, do you still adhere to your views on the silver question, as frequently expressed by you in your speeches in the senate and in various journalistic interviews?" "Most assuredly. So far from having become weakened in the faith, I have, by further careful study and investigation of the question, become more fully convinced than ever that the views I have heretofore advocated on the monetary subject are correct, and in line with the best interests of all classes of all the people and the real physical development and business prosperity of this country. I am unalterably opposed to the single gold standard."

The minister who takes politics into his pulpit is sure to make a mistake of it. A Salem minister did this and is now in hot water, and ought to be. A man selling goods, if successful, is glad to sell to men of all politics and reaches out for their trade in the proper way, so the minister should do the same in saving souls.

The San Francisco Wave tells of one of the bravest policemen on record:

We have great cause to be thankful for the efficiency of the police. The following incident illustrates their invariable presence of mind. A small boy happened to be crossing a bridge just as another small boy fell into the water. A policeman asked the boy on the bridge whether he could swim. The boy said he could and with great presence of mind the officer thereupon dropped him over the ballustrade into the river. After a hard struggle the boy who was dropped in succeeded in rescuing the one who fell in. The policeman has not yet been promoted for his bravery.

An amusing and attractive feature of the Bryan ratification will be an eight horse load of wheat contributed by the farmers of Marion county to be sold at public auction at the corner of State and Commercial streets to be turned into the campaign fund to show the interest that farmers are taking in the fight against the British gold standard.—Journal.

President J. M. Wallace of the Salem Water company, who is also a large stockholder in the Salem Woolen Mills, this morning left an order with C. H. Lane, the Salem tailor, to make him a complete suit out of the first cloth turned out of the Salem Woolen Mills Worsted Works. There is nothing small about Mr. Wallace.—Salem Journal.

"Do you want an item," said a First street man.

"That's what."

"Well just say in your paper that William McKinley will be the next president." All the same there is strong evidence to indicate that the statement should be taken with a vast amount of allowance, as a big Bryan wave is sweeping eastward.

Hon. T. T Geer said Friday night that Harrison had reduced the national debt $310,000,000 during his administration. Mr. Geer was not accurate. The exact amount that the national debt was reduced under the Harrison administration in four years was $67,816,063. Under Cleveland's administration for four years previous the debt was reduced $191,422,851. Cleveland beat Harrison $123,606,848. These figures are from the gold standard New York World almanac for 1896.—Journal.

The advertisers of adertising have found the following in an old paper, and men who wish to succeed will take warning. It is at least interesting:

ABRAHAM LINCOLN, W. H. LAMON,
Springfield, Danville.
LINCOLN & LAMON,
Attorneys at Law.

Having formed a copartnership, will practice in the Courts of the Eighth Judicial Circuit and the Supeior Court, and all business entrusted to them will be attended to with promptness and fidelity.

Office on the second floor of the "Barnum Building," over Whitcomb's Store. Danville, Nov. 10, 1852. 2 16 ry

DIED.

OBENAUER.—In Oakland, California, on Aug. 9, Mrs. Wm. G. Obenauer, nee Belle Strasburg, formerly of Albany.

BORN.

FRUMM.—On Aug. 24, 1896, in Albany, to Mr. and Mrs. William Frumm a girl.

The things that people see are inside of them and not outside. No two people see the same thing exactly alike. One woman may look out at a beautiful landscape and see all the beauty and restfulness and grandeness that there is in it. Another one will look out at the same scene and see nothing. One will find enjoyment in a brilliant company, in music, in dancing, in an exquisitely prepared dinner. Another will enjoy these things half a minute—another not at all. The things that people see are inside them. What one sees and what one enjoys depends upon the bodily condition—depends upon the capacity for enjoyment—depends upon the health and the vitality. The sick man has pain or discomfort so impressed upon him that he has no time to think of much else. A weak man has all he can do to struggle for mere existence. He has no strength to use in procuring pleasure. His performances are limited by his strength. He can do only a few things so he can enjoy only a few things. The man who is perfectly well and vigorous enjoys life to the full. The bedridden invalid enjoys it not at all. The man who is half sick and half well sees out of life about half what he ought to. Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery makes people well. It doesn't do it in a miraculous way. There isn't anything unnatural about it—it is the most natural thing in the world. It simply puts the digestive organs, the stomach, the liver, the bowels, in perfect order and thereby makes the blood pure and rich. It doesn't have to do anything else. Nature does all the rest. All diseases live and thrive on impure blood. Keep a stream of pure, rich, red blood flowing into a diseased spot, and the disease will not stay. A man lives on rich, pure blood, and disease dies on it. That's the difference. Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery makes pure, rich blood—makes men and women strong and healthy; brings good appetite, good digestion and builds up solid, healthy flesh.

Address with 21 cents in one-cent stamps, to cover cost of mailing *only*, World's Dispensary Medical Association, Buffalo, N. Y., and get a free copy of the People's Medical Adviser—1008 pages.

TELEGRAPHIC.

Hoke Smith's Doings

WASHINGTON, Aug. 25.—Secretary Smith said today:

"I will retire from office September 1. It is my purpose to return to Atlanta at once. My resignation was due alone to the fact that I intend to support Bryan and Sewall. I have always voted the regular democratic ticket, and shall make no exception this year. It is my purpose to devote my time to the practice of law and my private business. I have, however, signified my willingness to make two or three speeches in Georgia for the state and national ticket.

A Fatal Accident.

OREGON CITY, Aug. 25.—Herbert Smith, aged 22 years, was instantly killed at 5 o'clock this afternoon by falling under a load of wood, which he was hauling to the Barclay schoolhouse. In descending a bad place his wagon reach broke, and the wagon turned wrong side out. While the vehicle was thus turning, Smith was jolted from the top of the load, and in falling he was caught by a rear wheel, and his head crushed so that the brain was forced out. He was one of three sons of a widow residing at Elyville.

Big Relay Race.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 25.—At noon today, in the presence of several thousand spectators, a start was made in the Examiner-Journal relay race. The leather packet containing a message to Major-General Miles, United States army, New York, was given to Clotilde and George Devany, aged 9 and 10, respectively. These children on a tandem bicycle rode down Market street to the ferry, where the packet was placed on the boat and taken across the bay. At Oakland the second relay was waiting, and the packet will be passed along 300 relays by 600 riders, reaching New York in from 12 to 14 days.

Big Denver Failure.

DENVER, Aug. 25.—Late this afternoon Otto Meers took charge of the stock of the Appel Clothing Co., one of the oldest and heaviest concerns in this city. Its agent for mortgagees, whose claims aggregate $176,000. The assets of the company are estimated at $40,000 and liabilities at about $200,000. The heaviest creditors the First National bank, of Denver, $50,000, and D H Moffat, president of the bank, $67,000. J S Appel, president of the company, has been in business in Denver more than 25 years.

A Remarkable Duel.

MADISON, Fla., Aug. 24.—George Page and Will Morgan, young men living near here, Saturday night fought one of the most remarkable duels on record. For six months Page and Morgan have been rivals for the affections of a pretty young lady. Last night both attended a dance at which the young lady was present. Her conduct soon drove the rivals to desperation.

Finally Page invited Morgan to accompany him for a walk. Morgan consented and as soon as they were outside Page proposed that as each was armed, they take each other by the left hand and shoot out the quarrel, the survivor to take the girl. Morgan agreed, and then with left hands clasped they drew pistols and began firing. Each man fired five shots. When friends arrived Morgan was found dead and Page was dying.

Just Talk.

ATLANTA, Ga., Aug. 24.—The Journal this afternoon will print a report to the effect that the purpose of Senator Tillman's recent mysterious visit to Thomas E. Watson, at the latters home in Thompson, was to see if Watson could be induced to retire from the vice-presidential race, on the promise of a place in the Bryan cabinet. Watson declared that inasmuch as he had accepted the vice-presidential nomination in order to preserve the party organization, he could not surrender it in exchange for any other office whatever. It is said that a similar offer is to be made to Sewall.

Smith's Successor

BUZZARD'S BAY, Aug. 24.—The announcement was made by President Cleveland at Gray Gables tonight of the appointment of David R Francis, ex-governor of Missouri, as secretary of the interior, vice Hoke Smith, who recently resigned the secretaryship because of his financial views.

Mr Francis will probably assume office September 1, as that is the date named in Secretary Smith's resignation.

Bicycle Accidents.

CHICAGO, Aug. 24.—Two bicyclers were killed, one probably fatally injured and several more or less seriously hurt on the boulevards yesterday. Those killed were: Abraham Smith, aged 16, who tried to pass in front of a Garfield-avenue car, was mutilated by the wheels in a horrible manner, and died in a few minutes. The second man is unidentified. He was riding along the railroad tracks and when the Chicago & Northwestern train came along became confused and rode directly in front of the train.

Robbery on the River.

OREGON CITY, Aug. 24.—This afternoon, on the down trip of the steamer Elmore, a thief went through the ladies' cabin and from wraps within his reach took two purses, containing considerable money. The loss was not discovered until the boat had passed Oregon City, and it is supposed that the thief got off here and went to Portland by trolley-car. The police were promptly put upon his track.

A Motor Accident.

FREDERICK, Md., Aug. 24.—Forty persons were more or less injured by the brakes of a trolley car failing to work last evening on the steep incline on the Frederick & Middleton electric railway. The line was opened last Thursday and yesterday a large number of excursion parties from this city made the trip.

Ross Platt Named.

SARATOGA, Aug 23.—Thomas C Platt will probably be the nominee of the republican state convention for governor. Unless he can successfully combat a great and growing sentiment, that was progressing all day and has almost ceased to be a matter that Platt can control, his name will be presented to the convention, every other candidate will withdraw and he will be nominated without debate.

The First Train.

ASTORIA, Or., Aug. 23.—The first railroad train to leave this city started for Seaside at 11 o'clock this morning, with 1000 people. There was the greatest rejoicing, bands playing, tin horns blowing and people shouting. The second train was run at 1 o'clock in the afternoon. Excursions were given under the auspices of the Astoria Football Club. The formal opening by the railroad company will occur later.

Watterson's Choice.

NEW YORK, Aug. 23.—A Herald dispatch from Paris says that Colonel Henry Watterson, in an interview, said:

"If anything could make me bolt a third ticket in the presidential canvass in the United States it would be my own nomination."

Mr Watterson's first choice is Carlisle, then General Palmer, Buckner, Bragg and Secretary Morton.

Very Significant.

UPPER RED HOOK, N. Y., Aug. 22.—The fact that W J Bryan, candidate for the presidency, will lunch with Senator Hill, leader of the party organization in this state, became known today to the little party of politicians inhabiting the Red Hook hotel, and inspired more anticipatory discussion among them than any other incident of the candidate's Eastern trip. Every one assumes that Senator Hill has resolved to support the nominee of the party, else, they argue, he would hardly invite him to sit at his table, and the lunch is taken as a practical announcement of Hill's determination.

Hoke Smith's Resignation.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 23.—The news that Secretary Hoke Smith had resigned, and that his resignation had been accepted by the president, which was exclusively announced by the Associated Press yesterday, made a considerable stir in political circles here today, although the probability of Mr Smith's retirement had been, in a measure, anticipated ever since his paper, the Atlanta Journal, declared that it would support Bryan and Sewall.

A Sample Convention

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 25.—The gold-standard democrats who met here today perfected a state organization, to be known as the Jeffersonian party, this being necessary owing to a state law which prohibits conflicting party titles on the ballot. The Chicago convention's platform and nominees were repudiated in the resolutions adopted, and President Cleveland's administration is upheld, and the nomination of a new ticket by the Indianapolis convention is demanded.

Thirtieth Year.

ALBANY COLLEGE.

CALENDAR FOR 1896-7

1896—Sept. 16—College Year begins . . . Wednesday
Nov. 26-27—Thanksgiving Day recess, Thurs. and Fri.
Dec. 21—Term examinations begin . Monday
Dec. 23—First Term ends . . . Wednesday

Winter Vacation of Twelve Days

1897—Jan 5—Second term begins . . . Tuesday
Feb 22—Washington's Birthday a holiday, Monday
April 6—Term Examinations begin . . Tuesday
April 8—Second Term ends . . . Thursday

Arbor Day Vacation of Four Days

April 12—Third Term begins . . . Tuesday
June 8—Final Examinations begin . . . Tuesday
June 13—Baccalaureate Sermon . . Sabbath forenoon
June 13—Address before the Y. M. and Y. W. C. A. Sabbath evening
June 14—Annual Meeting of the Board of Trustees Monday afternoon
June 14—Junior Orations . . . Monday evening
June 15—Graduating Exercises of the Conservatory of Music . . . Tuesday forenoon
June 15—Popular Entertainment Tuesday evening
June 16—Commencement . . . Wednesday
June 16—Alumni Re-union . . Wednesday evening

Four Courses of Instruction leading up to degrees. Well equipped Business and Music courses, with appropriate diplomas. Catalogue free.
For further information, address
WALLACE HOWE LEE, President, Albany, Or.

Address: AERMOTOR COMPANY. Chicago, San Francisco, Oak.; Ft. Worth, San Antonio, Tex.; Lincoln, Neb.; Kansas City, Saint Louis, Mo.; Sioux City, Dubuque, Davenport, Des Moines, Ia.; Minneapolis, Minn.; Toledo, O.; Kalamazoo, Wis.; Peoria, Ill.; Detroit, Mich.; Buffalo, N.Y.; New York City; Boston, Mass.; Baltimore, Md.

A good Windmill is a hard to kill POWER. Not good this, that power is wind.

CUT PRICES by the only concern that ever voluntarily reduced prices, or in recent times originated a new idea in Windmill and Water Supply Goods. Everything the farmer sells is low. Who sells low to him? We have repeatedly refused to join, and have therefore defeated windmill combination, and have, since '93, reduced the cost of wind power to 1 what it was. Through gratitude, and because we are price makers, and are safest to deal with, and because we are the sole originators of all that is good in the modern steel windmill and tower, THE WORLD HAS GIVEN US MORE THAN HALF ITS WINDMILL BUSINESS. We believe in low prices, high grades and large sales. We make short hand with long power stroke pumps, with best seamless brass tube cylinders, lower than iron ones—a 3¼ x 16 inch at $3.75. We prepay freight to so branch houses. Send now for beautifully illustrated catalogue of up-to-date ideas, as this appears but once. Our imitators may and have to print our latest plans. No one knows the best Mill, Pump or Price until he knows ours.

Waverley BICYCLES Are built in the largest and Best Equipped Factory in the World

Highest of High Grades

Experienced Riders select the Waverly because they have learned to know the difference between a wheel that is actually high grade and one that is simply claimed to be. Some others may be good but the Waverly is the highest of all high grade. Scorcher (3 heights) $85.00, Belle 24 and 28 inch $75.00 and $85.00.

MADE BY INDIANA BICYCLE CO. INDIANAPOLIS, IND

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THE BOYD GRAVE VAULT.

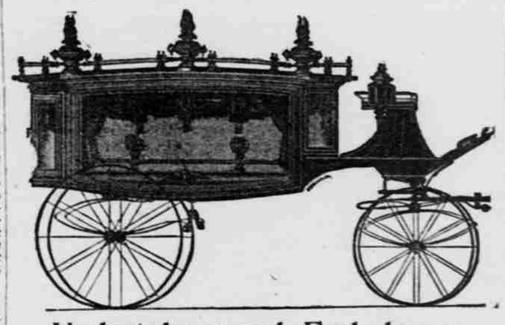
40,000 Human Bodies Mutilated every year on Dissecting Tables in Medical Colleges in the United States.

Protect the dead." Thousands of graves robbed annually. No grave, regardless of location, is safe from the ravages of the human ghoul. The BOYD GRAVE VAULT affords positive and absolute security against the Grave Robber, and protects both casket and body from dampness, mold and decay, and from burrowing animals and vermin.

Is Absolutely Air-tight and Waterproof. Made wholly of Resemmer steel and malleable iron, and is practically indestructible. Should be used in every interment. Over 15,000 in actual use. For sale by all undertakers. Manuf'd by The Champion Chemical Co., Springfield, Ohio.

4-5 For Sale by Albany Furniture Co.

Albany Furniture Co., Incorporated



Undertakers and Embalmers.

Baltimore Block, Albany, Oregon

No Charge for Hearse or Services

New and Elegant Designs in Crockery Ware at CONN & HUSTON'S. See it.

Notice.

U S Land Office, Oregon City, Oregon. July 23, 1896.

Complaint having been entered at this office by John Y Crooker against Jacob Peale for abandoning his Homestead Entry No. 9568, dated Sept 10th, 1891, upon the S E ¼ of N W ¼ and N ½ of N W ¼ Section 24, Township 10 S Range 1 W, in Linn county, Oregon with a view to the cancellation of said entry, the said parties are hereby summoned to appear at U S Land Office Oregon City, Oregon, on the 5th day of September, 1896, at 10 o'clock a. m., to respond and furnish testimony concerning said alleged abandonment.

ROBERT A MILLER, Register.
WM GALLOWAY, Receiver.

Notice for Publication

LAND OFFICE AT OREGON CITY OR. Aug 14, 1896.

Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the county clerk of Linn Co, at Albany, Or, on Sept 26th, 1896, viz: Horace P Cameron; H E 8501 for the S E ¼ of Sec 10 T 11 S, R 1 E

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of, said land, viz: T J Pitchford, C G Yarbrough, A C Gaines, Larwood, Or., Emile Craig, Albany, Or.

ROBERT A MILLER, Register.

Notice for Publication

LAND OFFICE AT OREGON CITY, OR. Aug. 14, 1896.

Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the county clerk of Linn county, at Albany, Or., Sept. 30th, 1896, viz: Robert J. Munro; H E 10968 for the lots 3, 4, 5 and 6 of Sec. 18, T 10 S R 4 E.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of, said land, viz: Jos. G. Gibson, Albany, Or., James Collins, Edward Wolf, W. H. White, Gates, Or.

ROBERT A MILLER, Register.

CITY TREASURERS NOTICE NO. 5.

Notice is hereby given that funds are on hand to pay outstanding warrants of the issue of 1896, from No. 190 to 211 inclusive. Interest on such warrants will cease with the date of this notice.

Albany, Or., Aug 26, 1896.
E A PARKER, City Treas.

Notice for Publication.

LAND OFFICE AT OREGON CITY, OR, July 9th, 1896.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the county clerk of Linn county at Albany, Oregon, on August 28th, 1896, viz: C H Cusick; H E 10720 for the W ½ of the N W ¼ of Sec 20 and E ½ of N E ¼ of Sec 19, Tp 10 S R 5 E. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of, said land, viz: J C Roe, J C Monroe, J L Berry, all of Berry, Oregon, and J W Cusick of Albany, Oregon.

ROBERT A MILLER, Register.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned has been duly appointed by the county court of Linn county, Oregon, as the administrator of the estate of J F Price deceased. All persons having claims against said estate are hereby notified to present the same to me duly verified as by law required within six months from the date of this notice.

Dated this 6th day of June, 1896.
WEATHERFORD & WYATT, J A PERRY
Attys for Admr. Administrator

Notice for Publication

LAND OFFICE AT OREGON CITY, OR. July 9th, 1896.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim under Sec 2301 R S, and that said proof will be made before the county clerk of Linn county at Albany, Oregon, on August 28th, 1896, viz Isaac M Rough; H E 10707 for the N ½ of N E ¼, and E ½ of N W ¼ of Sec 24, Tp 10 S R 5 E. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of, said land, viz: L C Ives, H O Lewis, A T Ives, E E Curtis, all of Detroit, Oregon.

ROBERT A MILLER, Register

Notice for Publication

LAND OFFICE AT OREGON CITY, OR. August 4th, 1896.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the county clerk of Linn county, at Albany, Oregon, on Sept. 19th, 1896, viz: Demosthenes Clifford; H E 8803 for the S W ¼ of Sec 24, Tp 10 S, R 1 E. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of, said land, viz: D Neal, Albert Neal, W H Small, Chas Rieter, all of Jordan, Oregon.

ROBERT A. MILLER, Register.

U S Marshals Sale,

Under and by virtue of a writ of execution to the undersigned, the United States marshal for the District of Oregon directed, issued out of the United States Circuit Court for the District of Oregon, and bearing test the 11th day of August, 1896, in a cause therein wherein Bank of California is plaintiff and James L Cowan, doing business as the Bank of Lebanon is defendant, upon judgment recovered therein by the said plaintiff against the said defendant on the 23rd day of October 1893, for the sum of six thousand five hundred and ninety-six and 92-100 dollars ($6596.92) and $164.86 costs, whereby I was commanded and directed, among other things, for the purpose of making the said moneys and the costs accruing on execution, to sell the following described property as the property of James L Cowan, and the estate, title and interest of him, the said James L Cowan held on the 21st day of September, 1893, the date upon which the said property was levied upon in attachment upon a writ of attachment issued in the said action,

I will, on the 25th day of September, 1896, at the hour of ten o'clock a. m. at the front door of the County Court House of the County of Linn, State of Oregon, in the city of Albany, sell

The northwest quarter of block thirty-three of the city of Albany, Linn County, Oregon, as the said block is numbered and designated on the recorded map and plat of said city on file in the office of the county Recorder of said county, and being the same and plats thereof in common use, as the property of the said James L. Cowan and the estate, title and interest of him the said James L. Cowan had or held therein on the 21st day of September, 1893, the being the date upon which I heretofore levied upon the said property under the writ of attachment issued in the said cause. Terms of sale cash, sale to be made subject to redemption, as provided by law.

HENRY C GRADY,
United States Marshal,
By George Humphrey, Deputy.

Timber Land Notice.

LAND OFFICE AT OREGON CITY, June 3rd, 1896

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, 1892, Perry G Hibbard, of Detroit, county of Marion, state of Oregon, has this day filed in this office his sworn statement No. 3009 for the purchase of