

THIS YEAR'S LEGISLATIVE FAILURE.

No man was more responsible for the failure of measures in the last legislature to relieve the people than Governor Lord. He assisted the combine that "held up" the legislature. For continuation during at least two years more of the abuses and excesses of which the people complain, no man, therefore, was more responsible than the governor of the state. The secretary of state took a leading part in the same enterprise, seeking through it the continuance of the large unconstitutional emoluments of his office, which the platform on which he had been elected had pledged his party to abolish. Thus the combination in the legislature included the opposition to the perpetuation of all the grossest abuses of officialism that oppress the people. With the aid of the officials who stand at the head of the state governments, it succeeded in all its purposes. The result is that during these two years there are drawn from a tax-burdened people immense sums, from the payment of which they ought to have been relieved by the legislature.—Oregonian.

ADMISSIONS OF DEFENDANT.

A crowd of office-holders from Portland, and of friends and dependents of office-holders, has been at Salem for weeks to defeat the bills for the reduction of salaries, fees, emoluments and taxes. The gang is supplied with money, wrung by its system of "working things" from the taxpayers to defeat the efforts of the representatives of the people for retrenchment and reform. It is a shameless proceeding. It is supported by the spirit of faction in the legislature, that has prevented the election of a senator these many weeks. Official greed has made its combination with this spirit of faction, and the result is this successful conspiracy. It will damn every man connected with it, now and hereafter. And then the question may be whether any candidate calling himself a republican will be believed when he says he is in favor of reduction, economy and retrenchment. Why, indeed, should such men be believed after this shameful betrayal? This time there were the most positive pledges, attested by the most earnest vows. Now they are broken. Perfidy so outrageous may not expect nepenthe, but Nemesis. From the oppressed taxpayers are drawn the money that is distributed at the caprice of the state to continue official profligacy and prevent reduction of taxation. How long can it be supposed the people will stand it?—Oregonian.

The coquetry of Governor Lord and Secretary Kincaid with those who have carried the practices of highwaymen into the legislature continues; but it is less open and more cautious. The people of Oregon elected these two men to their present positions in the expectation that they would occupy these positions and perform their appointed duties. Yet there has been an intrigue, with their consent, if not with their active encouragement, during the past two months, to demoralize the legislature and "hold up" the senatorial election till the time should come when Lord might perhaps be made senator and Kincaid could succeed him as governor. This accounts for the action of at least eight members of the legislature. The supposition that the Lane county delegation and members of the Marion county delegation could act as they do without the connivance of Governor Lord and Secretary Kincaid may do for those who know nothing about practical politics. But such a pretense will mislead no others.—Oregonian.

Without the populists and democrats, the Lord-Kincaid conspiracy never had the slightest chance of success. If Mr. Lord and Mr. Kincaid were not to be satisfied with the offices that were given them, they ought not to have asked for them. It was their doings, in large degree, that demoralized the legislature.—Oregonian.

"Excuse me," observed the man in spectacles, "but I am a surgeon, and that is not where the liver is." "Never you mind where his liver is," retorted the other, "if it was in his big toe or his left ear DeWitt's Little Early Risers would reach it and shake it for him. On that you can bet your rig-lamps." Allen & Woodward.

THE STATE AND INTEREST.

Paternalism in a government tends to make weaklings of its citizens. Protection is the purpose of good government, but this means protection against the wrongful acts of others. No safe government can undertake to make amends to its citizens for their own folly, indolence or ignorance.

It is often difficult to determine where wise protection ends and paternalism begins. The question of state interference in the matter of interest rates for the use of money is a case in point. Of course, no one disputes the right of the state to fix the rate of interest where there is no expressed agreement, but when the government undertakes to limit the rate of interest at which parties may agree to loan or borrow money, the opinions of statesmen differ. Much may be said on both sides.

Gov. Daniel W. Jones, (democrat) of Arkansas, sets forth in his message to the legislature the best reasons that can be advanced, probably, on behalf of state interference. He says:

"I recommend that an amendment be submitted to the people providing that no contract for a greater rate of interest than 6 per centum per annum, made after the adoption of this amendment, shall be enforced by any court in this state, and that this shall apply to all contracts thereafter made in this state, regardless of the place of payment, and that all laws of the state upon the subject of usury shall thereafter be without force or effect."

"Our state is eminently an agricultural one. The farmer is our principal wealth-producer. Upon his prosperity depends that of the state. Our legislation should be directed and shaped in his interest, and no law of the state should be continued in force when found to be detrimental to him. Like other business men, he must sometimes borrow money to carry on his operations, and he should not be required to pay a rate of interest which leaves no margin for profit to himself. No agricultural industry can afford to pay more than 6 per cent. for the use of money. In fact, that is the limit of the value of money for any legitimate business in our state, and no greater rate ought to be allowed to be contracted for. The borrower being thus protected, the lender should have equal protection. He ought, in all equity and good conscience, to have the protection of the laws to recover back his money with interest not exceeding this lawful rate. Usury laws, such as we have, whereby the lender loses not only his interest, but his money also, are unjust and unreasonable. Moreover, they invite perjury and are demoralizing, and corrupting in their tendency. The very fact of their existence renders it difficult to lower the rate of interest, because of the extra hazard incurred in lending money."

"There are honest men who do not agree with me, but they will be found chiefly among the money-lenders. They can, however, take care of themselves, having the means to do so. But legislation of this character is intended to protect those whose necessities require the borrowing of money for the purposes of carrying on legitimate business pursuits, and who are, on that account, subjected to the cupidities of avarice. The money-lender is a useful citizen, but he adds nothing to the material wealth of the country. He ought to be content with a reasonable accretion to his surplus in the way of interest, especially when the laws are such as to make that certain to him. But a money-borrower in an agricultural country like ours is a wealth-producer, and he should be the favored one of the law, at least to the extent of being protected against having to pay unreasonable interest upon the money he must borrow to produce that wealth."

"Instead of driving money out of the state, as some may contend, I believe it will have the opposite effect. But whether the one or the other effect is produced, I am quite certain that it is not to the interest of our people to pay more than 6 per cent. for the use of money, and that their interests will be best subserved by keeping out of the state all money which is of greater value than this."

PEN AND HARVE.

"This country," says Ezra Durand, speaking from the jail of Multnomah county, "is suffering from that gold-adoring, unprincipled, vicious duck hunter, Cleveland, and his minions. This is picturesque and Pennoyer-erresque. It ought to move Pennoyer to bail the old man out," remarked the Oregonian, to which Portland's mayor pleasantly replied:

PORTLAND, March 17.—(To the Editor.)—Because Ezra Durand had most truthfully stated, speaking from the Multnomah county jail, that "this country

is suffering from that gold-adoring, unprincipled, vicious duck hunter, Cleveland, and his minions," you kindly suggest in your editorial columns that "it ought to move Pennoyer to bail the old man out." I felt somewhat disposed to do so, until I found out that "the old man" was foolish enough to vote for McKinley and a continuation of the duck hunter Cleveland's gold-adoring policy. I will now let you bail him out. A man that talks right and votes wrong feely ought to stay in jail, anyway.

SYLVESTER PENNOYER.

AT Salem all the jobs have been pooled to hold the gang together that has obstructed and prevented the election of senator.—Oregonian.

Observations.

Sound money and protection—that is the essence of republicanism. Sound money means sound paper money, as well as sound coin and protection does not mean a tariff as Grover Cleveland would arrange it. These party axioms are directed at two classes of so-called republicans.

There is a deal of foolishness in the protests against prize fighting. Nearly every man, no matter how he decried the exhibition, felt a strong secret interest in the Nevada contest and it is, perhaps, not altogether blameworthy in them that they did so. There is something in the physical perfection, physical courage, physical endurance and physical skill necessary in a successful fighter that appeals to a man's manliness, no matter how much his acquired refinement protests against the bruising and smashing of a fellow man for cash.

Teaching the Teachers.

"Thoroughly successful," properly describes the recent local teachers' institute. Prof. Denman can with reason feel proud of his work.

The institute opened Friday night with a varied program at the court house. The big circuit court room was crowded with teachers and citizens, who were well entertained. A pleasing instrumental trio, Mr. Fechter, violin, Mr. Simpson, cornet, and Miss Wilkins, organ, was first on the program. Prof. Denman made a few opening remarks and Miss Mildred Linville, in a pleasant manner, recited a semi-humorous poem.

Attorney-General Ideman was then introduced and addressed the institute upon the subject of "Written Language." The subject was scientifically handled and ably presented. Mr. Ideman's remarks were very interesting to the layman, as well as to the teacher, and evidenced that Oregon's attorney-general is a cultured and thorough scholar, as well as a practical lawyer.

State Superintendent Irwin, being present, was called upon and made a short talk. The Harrington children and young Mordant Goodnaugh, dressed as little darkeys and singing plantation songs, made a hit. They are certainly clever.

Geo. Paul recited a selection from "The Last Days of Pompeii." The piece demanded, for artistic representation, expressive and suggestive work, rather than display, and Mr. Paul was fully competent for the task. The solos of Miss Jennie Gelatly and Miss Lulu Spangler were well received, and a selection by the orchestra closed the first evening.

The institute opened Saturday morning with remarks by Supt. Denman, explaining the county classification recently adopted.

Prof. Pratt followed with a talk on "Percentage." Prof. Bristow took up the subject of "School Discipline," and Miss Mary Newton explained the merits of "Vertical Writing," illustrating her methods by class work.

In the afternoon ex-Supt. R. F. Holm presented his views concerning the "Teaching of Reading," which were considered admirable by those discussing the subject. Prof. Horner clearly explained the usefulness of "Ward's Business Forms." All the subjects during the day were excellently handled and the teachers were greatly interested. Dr. Thompson, at the close of the afternoon session, gave a thoughtful, though at times humorous, address concerning the "Duties of Patrons."

There were 48 teachers present and this is considered a good showing for a purely local institute. The next one is to be held in Alsea valley when the roads are in better shape.

CATARRH

LOCAL DISEASE and is the result of colds and sudden climate changes. It can be cured by a pleasant remedy which is applied directly into the nostrils. Being quickly absorbed it gives relief at once.

Ely's Cream Balm is acknowledged to be the most thorough cure for Nasal Catarrh, Cold in Head and Hay Fever of all remedies. It cures and cleanses the nasal passages, allays pain and inflammation, heals the sores, protects the membrane from colds, restores the sense of taste and smell. Price 10c. at Druggists or by mail. ELY'S CREAM BALM, 26 Warren Street, New York.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

The Military Department of the O. A. C.—Its Purposes and Requirements.

"The first and greatest want that will be felt in our country when war comes upon us is the necessity of competent officers to enable us to utilize our vast war material. Unless we have officers who can promptly organize the volunteers, instruct and care for them, and direct them in battle, our vast resources will only be a temptation to some minor power to help itself."

The U. S. Military Academy was originally designed to supply the country with military information, and to furnish officers to drill and direct our armies in war; but the enormous growth of the country has made that source of military knowledge too small for its needs, the graduates of the Military Academy not being sufficient in number to supply officers for our small regular army. Thousands of lives and millions of dollars were sacrificed to ignorance and inexperience during the war of the Rebellion, and the war was greatly prolonged by the necessity of making soldiers after the necessity of having them arose.

The government has recognized the fact that we shall be as unprepared for the next war as we were for the last, unless some practical measures be taken to impart to the people at large sufficient military knowledge to enable us to put an army into the field, at short notice, that is ready for action, and unless it should be a war similar to that of the Rebellion, in which both sides were equally unprepared, we shall again pay dearly—more dearly than ever before—for our neglect of proper preparation. Any first class power that appreciated our present military condition could conquer its demands before we had learned enough to utilize our resources.

With the object of having among the young men of the country a number with some military instruction, that will be of very great value to the country in the event of war, laws have been passed at different times since the Rebellion, detailing army officers to colleges throughout the country to take charge of this work until, at the present time, there are one hundred army officers at as many different colleges, teaching the rudiments of the art and science of war. The amount of time that can be devoted to military instruction in most of these colleges is too small, and the facilities are inadequate, to accomplish all that could be desired, but with the very limited time allowed, and the means at hand, a great deal is accomplished toward the making of soldiers. At the Oregon Agricultural College, a thorough drill in the schools of the soldier, the company and the battalion, (infantry) both in close and extended order, is given to all male students. The U. S. Army Drill Regulations for Infantry, Burmah's Duties of Outposts and the Guard Manual are studied by a class of fifty-three of the most advanced students.

A course of lectures upon military subjects is delivered to this class, intended to impart to them information upon questions of the organization of troops, administration of military affairs, discipline, military law, the employment of troops in the enforcement of the laws, battle tactics, and practical field duty, upon which they can have no actual experience for the want of time and proper facilities. An effort is being made to interest the national guard of the state in the military department of the college and to so arouse the interest of the graduates of the military course that they will pursue their military studies after graduation as members of the national guard.

The college battalion consists of the regular battalion field and staff officers, a band of 13 pieces and four infantry companies, and presents a fine appearance on parade and at drill.

Aside from the benefit derived by the country in having the young men who graduate from colleges at which there is a military department made better citizens, in that they are able to serve their country at her time of greatest need, the personal benefit to the individual student who takes a live, active interest in his military studies and duties is very great.

The experience that he gets as a private in ranks teaches him obedience to properly constituted authority. As a corporal, during his second year, he begins to develop what faculty he may have for the control of others, begins to think of others as being under his direction, and himself as being responsible for their instruction and proper control, as to a certain extent he must look after the welfare of those placed under him, and his thoughtfulness and care may mean much to each one under him during the drill hour. He is made to assume responsibility, and his success depends purely upon the development of his forethought and self control, and the prompt command of his faculties.

For forty-five minutes each school day, the young men are

"My daughter, seventeen years of age, was in very poor health by reason of weak lungs and a distressing cough. At last we gave her Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, and after taking three bottles the cough was cured. She is now in excellent health, and rapidly gaining weight."

A Cougher's Coffers

may not be so full as he wishes, but if he is wise he will neglect his coffers awhile and attend to that cough. A slight cough is somewhat like the small pebble on the mountain side. It appears insignificantly insignificant, until a mouse, perhaps, starts it rolling, and the pebble becomes an avalanche that buries a town. Fatal diseases begin with "a slight cough." But any cough, taken in time, can be cured by the use of

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral.

* This testimonial will be found in full in Ayer's "Curebook" with a hundred others. Free. Address J. C. Ayer Co., Lowell, Mass.

obliged to take the exercise in the open air that the drill gives. The position of the soldier that they are taught to assume, and the erect carriage of the body, developed and insisted upon during drill, has a very beneficial effect in counteracting the bad effect of the stooping posture so many students assume, while studying. It develops the stoop-shouldered boy into the erect and soldierly young man, and strengthens the entire body by regular and moderate exercise. As a sergeant, during his third year, his opportunities for self development are increased and his duties and responsibilities are greater.

During the Senior year, every member of the class holds a commissioned office and has to exercise the functions of command over bodies of student soldiers from a platoon of eighteen to the entire battalion of four companies—about two hundred men. It is the aim of the military department to give every graduate sufficient military instruction and training to enable him to organize and drill a company of infantry, at the least, so that in the event of war, he would be prepared to hold a commission in the volunteers, or in the national guard of his state.

The military instruction at the Oregon Agricultural College is under the charge of Lieutenant U. E. Dentler, 11th U. S. Infantry, and the splendid showing made by the cadets, when on dress parade or at battalion drill, is due to his painstaking methods and thorough instruction. As a disciplinarian, he is certainly a success. He possesses the happy faculty, which unfortunately cannot be said of all army officers, of being firm without being overbearing, of being strict without being abusive, and of commanding the respect of his officers and men without losing his dignity.

Lieut. Dentler has seen thirteen years of actual service, having spent the greater portion of that time on the frontier. During all that long period, his daily duties have included the drilling and management of troops, and he is, therefore, well equipped for the duties required of him in his present position. In 1884 he graduated from West Point with honors and was immediately assigned to the 6th infantry, with which regiment he served seven years, when he was transferred to the 11th infantry, in which he still holds his commission. As a reward for long and faithful service, he was assigned by the department of war to his present position as instructor of military science at the Oregon Agricultural College for a period of four years. He arrived here February 14th, 1894, and entered immediately upon the discharge of his duties. Some time next year another assignment will be made by the department, when Lieutenant Dentler will return to his regiment.

The officers of the O. A. C. battalion, recently appointed to serve

during the present school year, are as follows:

Adjutant, H. H. Veach, sergeant major, W. Schmidt, color sergeant, C. T. Colt, corporals, J. G. Aldrich and Wallace.

A COMPANY.
Captain, C. R. Fackerell, 1st Lieutenant, H. I. McAllister, 2d Lieutenant, D. H. Bodine, 3d Sergeant, F. McKnight, 4th Sergeant, Ed. Hafford, 5th Sergeant, W. J. Gilstrap, 6th Sergeant, J. Elliot, 7th Sergeant, A. J. Stimpson, 8th Sergeant, J. Thurston, 9th Sergeant, C. Beard, 10th Sergeant, J. H. Gallagher, 11th Sergeant, J. H. Bellamy.

B COMPANY.
Captain, R. W. Terrell, 1st Lieutenant, O. S. Taylor, 2d Lieutenant, W. H. Stimpson, 3d Sergeant, G. E. Weaver, 4th Sergeant, E. C. Young, 5th Sergeant, Leigh Noel, 6th Sergeant, W. L. Patterson, 7th Sergeant, Archie Krug, 8th Sergeant, C. C. Lewis, 9th Sergeant, C. A. Saunders, 10th Sergeant, J. F. Smith.

C COMPANY.
Captain, H. J. Bellamy, 1st Lieutenant, J. E. Les, 2d Lieutenant, J. A. Johnson, 3d Sergeant, J. A. Johnson, 4th Sergeant, Dennis Stovall, 5th Sergeant, J. A. Johnson, 6th Sergeant, H. R. Howell, 7th Sergeant, Fred Edwards, 8th Sergeant, W. E. Ingraham, 9th Sergeant, H. A. Scroggin, 10th Sergeant, J. D. McKinnis, 11th Sergeant, M. M. Cooper.

PHILOMATH ITEMS.

G. W. Scott is deputy assessor of Marion county.

Editor Robinson returned from Kalamazoo Wednesday.

Herbert Boles went to Summit Friday, returning Monday.

Wm. Zimmerman will begin grubbing his hop yard this week.

Pres. Emerick preached a sermon to the children on Sabbath.

W. B. Maines and family, of Buena Vista, are visiting relatives in the city.

The Philomath Literary Society gave an entertainment Saturday evening. An interesting program was presented.

Prof. Guthrie has been confined to his room with la grippe for some days. Prof. J. J. Bryan has charge of the school.

Uncle Tommy Wyatt, living alone on Mount Noho, was found in bed sick on Wednesday, where he had been since Sunday, without fire or anything to eat. He is now convalescent.

The winter term of Philomath College will close on Friday evening with a public rhetorical in the chapel. A good program will be presented and all are invited. The spring term will open March 23rd.

Arrangements are in progress to move the Liverpool flouring mills from Maudeville to this place. The city council has tendered the mill company the grounds immediately west of the elevator. The company asks the people to haul lumber for the building and to bring the machinery here.

Absolutely pure, perfectly harmless, and invariably reliable are the qualities of One Minute Cough Cure. It never fails in colds, croup and lung troubles. Children like it because it is pleasant to take and it helps them. Allen & Woodward.

Notice to Taxpayers.

Notice is hereby given that, according to the laws of Oregon, the taxes due Benton county for the year 1896 will become delinquent April 1st, 1897. City and county warrants will not be accepted in payment of any taxes after that date.

PETER RICKARD, Sheriff of Benton County, Dated March 12th, 1897.

Scaly eruptions on the head, chapped hands and lips, cuts, bruises, scalds, burns are quickly cured by DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve. It is at present the article most used for piles, and it always cures them. Allen & Woodward.

900 DROPS

CASTORIA

Vegetable Preparation for Assimilating the Food and Regulating the Stomachs and Bowels of

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Promotes Digestion, Cheerfulness and Rest. Contains neither Opium, Morphine nor Mineral. NOT NARCOTIC.

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Perfect Remedy for Constipation, Sour Stomach, Diarrhoea, Worms, Convulsions, Feverishness and Loss of Sleep.

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At 6 months old 35 DROPS—35 CENTS

EXACT COPY OF WRAPPER.

Castoria is put up in one-size bottles only. It is not sold in bulk. Don't allow anyone to sell you anything else on the plea or promise that it is "just as good" and "will answer every purpose." See how that you get C-A-S-T-O-R-I-A.

The fac-simile signature of Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co. is on every wrapper.

Latet Shades.
For Spring.

NEW SHOES

We are now receiving Our Spring and Summer line of Shoes direct from the East, in the following

Shades	Styles	Prices
Chocolate	Lace Pointed Toe	\$3 50
Oxblood	" "	3 50
Black	" Coin	3 00
Black	" Pointed	2 50
Chocolate	" "	2 50
Black	" "	2 00
Black	" "	1 50

These shoes we are carrying in all widths from A to EE. We also have a complete line of the latest button shoes in both pointed and coin toe.

When completed, our line of Half Shoes will be the finest ever shown in the City. We will be pleased to have you call and examine our stock and be convinced for yourself.

S. L. KLINE'S THE WHITE HOUSE.

Fancy and Staple

GROCERIES.

GOOD AND CHEAP

AUGUST HODES.

A Place to Eat.

Palatable Lunches, Delicious Coffee and Excellent Meals served at all hours by

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Fresh Bread, Candles and Nuts, Pies and Cakes, Tobacco and Cigars.

The New York Racket Store

Is cutting and slashing prices to almost nothing.

Bargains

We always give, but never such brilliant bargain meteors as now.

Ladies Kid Shoes

Going at cost. Ladies' Blouses at cost. Biggest bargains in Shoes on the Coast. To pass these values by is throwing away

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Our new Spring Stock

Of Clothing and Gents' Furnishing Goods has commenced to arrive, and we will be showing

The Finest Line of Goods

in this Department, ever shown in this city.

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