

Notice for Publication.
Land Office at Oregon City, Oregon.
April 10th, 1898.
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 Lincoln county, at Toledo, Oregon, on April 25th, 1898, viz:
BENJAMIN BEERS, H. E. 16,470
for the north east 1/4 of north west 1/4, north half of north east 1/4, and south east 1/4 of north east 1/4 of section 29, township 10 south; range 9 east.
He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Cyrenus H. Young, Norton, Oregon; Joseph W. Price, of Norton, Oregon; Robert Harry S. Porter, of Norton, Oregon; Robert Chambers, of Edinville, Oregon.
CHAS. H. MOORES, Register.

Notice for Publication.
Land Office at Roseburg, Oregon.
March 3, 1898.
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 B. F. Jones, clerk of Lincoln county, at Toledo, Oregon, on April 25, 1898, viz:
EDWARD E. HAMMERLY, H. E. No. 5,333,
for Lot 12, section 7; Lots 3 and 4, and north 1/2 northeast 1/4 of section 18, township 14 south; range 9 west.
He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Floyd B. Carns, and David M. Carns, of Abbe, Oregon; Austin M. Taylor, of Box, Oregon; and George Hoover, of Tidewater, Oregon.
R. M. VEATCH, Register.

Administrator's Notice.
In the County Court of the State of Oregon, for Lincoln county.
In the matter of the estate of James Hamar, deceased.
Notice is hereby given that the undersigned, as administrator of the estate of James Hamar, deceased, do hereby give notice to all persons having claims against said estate, to present them, with proper vouchers thereon, duly verified, within six months from the date of this notice at my office in Elk City, Oregon.
Dated this 22nd day of December, 1897.
JAMES E. DIXON, Administrator.

Notice for Publication.
Land Office at Oregon City, Oregon.
March 15, 1898.
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 Lincoln county, at Toledo, Oregon, on April 25th, 1898, viz:
FRANCIS M. WILLIAMS, H. E. 11,406,
for the northwest 1/4 of the northwest 1/4 of section 21, township 10, south; range 10 west.
He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Albert H. Wilson, of Chilwood, Oregon; Joseph W. Price, of Norton, Oregon; Joseph W. Price, of Norton, Oregon; Joseph W. Price, of Norton, Oregon.
CHAS. H. MOORES, Register.

Notice of Assignment.
In the County Court of the State of Oregon, for Lincoln county.
In the matter of the estate of C. L. Gowell, an insolvent debtor.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE UNDERSIGNED has been duly appointed assignee of the estate of the above-named insolvent debtor, and by virtue of an act of the Legislature of the State of Oregon, entitled "An act to secure to creditors a just distribution of the assets of debtors who, convey to trustees for the benefit of creditors," approved October 15, 1878, and amendments thereto, all persons having claims against said estate are hereby notified to present the same to me, as assignee, duly verified as required by law, within three months from the date hereof, to-wit: March 10th, 1898.
LEE WADE, Assignee.
C. E. HAWKINS, Attorney for Assignee.

Notice.
U. S. Land Office, Oregon City, Oregon.
March 1, 1898.
Case having been entered at this office by George L. Hamer against S. P. Brock for a homestead claim, No. 8,641, filed Jan. 27, 1898, upon the southeast 1/4 of section 2, township 11, south; range 10 west; in Lincoln county, Oregon, with a view to the cancellation of said entry, the said parties are hereby summoned to appear before the County clerk of Lincoln county, at Toledo, Oregon, on the 29th day of April, 1898, at 10 o'clock, a. m., to present and furnish testimony concerning said alleged abandonment, and on the 29th day of April, 1898, at 10 o'clock, a. m., the testimony then taken will be passed upon by the Register and Receiver at this office.
H. A. K. M. GILLESPIE, Register.
WM. L. GILLESPIE, Receiver.

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ROBERT A. MILLER,
Attorney-at-Law,
OREGON CITY, OREGON.
Land Titles and Land Office Business a Specialty.

H. DENLINGER,
Attorney-at-Law,
TOLEDO, OREGON.

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THE LEADER JOB DEPARTMENT.
Toledo, Oregon.

"A word to the wise is sufficient" and a word from the wise should be sufficient, but you ask, who are the wise? Those who know. The oft repeated experience of trustworthy persons may be taken for knowledge. Mr. W. M. Terry says Chamberlain's Cough Remedy gives better satisfaction than any other in the market. He has been in the drug business at Elkton, Ky., for twelve years; has sold hundreds of bottles of this remedy and nearly all other cough medicines manufactured, which shows conclusively that Chamberlain's is the most satisfactory to the people, and is the best. For sale by O. O. Krogstad Druggist.

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They All Want Them.

The republican party is all stirred up over the sad and demoralizing fact that the union party are after the offices. Her real concern is based upon the, to them, more solemn fact that they will surely get them. Yes, we want the offices. We cannot reform the abuses of republican misrule without them; we want them, not only because we have a laudable and honorable ambition to aspire to them, but because we desire to administer them in the interest and for the benefit of the whole people. It comes with poor grace from a party that has lived, moved and had its being by office and for office for the last forty years to raise the cry of "a scramble for office." Almost ever since the time in which the memory of man runneth not to the contrary, everywhere that the government has erected a public manger we have found a republican jackass tied to it. The whole existence of the republican party has been made lively by one eternal scramble for office. This scramble has been so insistent and reckless in the past that they have taken possession of offices to which they had not been elected. It is so brazenly immoral at the present time that its great high priest, Mark Hannah, bought his election to the United States senate and is now indicted by the legislature of his state for fraud. No party in all our history has stooped so low to obtain and retain office as the misnamed g. o. p. And now as the moral elements of the country are rising against them and they realize that their tenure of power is slipping away, they hope to prejudice the cause of their opponents and divert public scrutiny from their own misdeeds by raising this hue and cry about "a scramble for office." My dear dying friends, it won't do, "you can't fool all the people all the time."

FROM JOHN C. CALHOUN.
"Place the money power in the hands of a combination of a few individuals, and they, by expanding or contracting the currency, may raise or sink prices at pleasure, and by purchasing or selling when at the greatest elevation, may command the whole property and industry of the community. The banking system concentrates and places this power in the hands of those who control it. Never was an engine better calculated to place in the destinies of the many in the hands of the few."

The City took on a war like appearance Tuesday. A bulletin in the window of the telegraph office announced that war had been declared and the news soon spread over the city. We relaxed, momentarily, from the fearful mental strain of newspaper work and went out on the street. The post-office was draped with the stars and stripes. We started towards the court house but had not gone far when we met the hurrying figure of Col. Van Cleve. "This is what suits me," he said, brandishing a huge revolver, "war is my native element," and he hastened away to lay in a supply of ammunition before the merchants sold short. Every where groups of men were discussing the important news. From all that we observed we conclude that Uncle Sam can get all the men he wants from Oregon—as soon as we peel our chittim bark.

Malcolm A. Moody, president of the national bank at The Dalles, which suspended some months ago, being out of job, is running for congress in the second district, nominated by the republicans. An appropriate nominee for a goldbug party, truly.

Challenge Accepted.

Mr. A. L. Clark; the Union candidate for joint representative, has accepted the challenge of Mr. B. F. Swope for a joint discussion of the free and unlimited coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1. The debate will consist of four joint discussions at the following times and places: Eddyville, on Wednesday evening May 4; Elk City, Thursday evening, May 5; Toledo, Friday evening May 6; Yaquina, Saturday evening May 7. The opening party to the debate will be allowed one hour, the responding party one hour and the opening party fifteen minutes for closing. These debates will be interesting to the people and they are cordially invited to attend them.

MAKE MONEY A COMMODITY.

The Eugene Guard says very truly: The gold standard policy is the policy of men who make of money a commodity, who deal in it as others deal in flour, groceries and clothing. To them a small volume of money is better than a large one so long as they desire to control it. So is a small volume of wheat easier controlled than a large volume and the wheat monopolist would rather have a small volume of wheat than a large volume. They have demonetized silver, would retire greenbacks, with gold bonds, and seek to rest our entire financial system on a scarce money.

And this dear and scarce money cheapens labor and all of labor's products. The owners of gold, in effect, ask the people to double its value by legislating in favor of that metal. But will the producers, the bone and sinew that brings prosperity to the country, meekly submit to the dictation of the money power?

And so John Daly has succeeded in whipping the recalcitrant republicans into line and has secured the nomination for joint senator. But will he be elected? There's the rub, and we fancy that John will find it a pretty hard rub before he is through with it. There are several reasons why John will not have the walk over that he had the time he run for joint representative. In the first place there is a clean majority against him on the face of the returns in the two counties, and there is no hoodoo by which John and his sound money friends can conjure the Union forces into the belief that they can better themselves by voting for a Joe Simon-sound money legislature. In the second place there is an element of republican that positively will not uphold and endorse a man for the legislature that had anything to do, no matter how remotely, with the hold-up of the last legislature. In this county that element is led by Hon. R. A. Bensell, of Newport, who has repeatedly given notice in his Newport paper that he will not support such a man. Mr. Bensell and his friends in this county, and men in Benton county who are of the same opinion, will have the choice of voting for Mr. Daly's opponent or not voting at all, unless they deliberately swallowed their former assertions. It will be with some interest that the people will watch the movements of these republicans and see who they do finally support. And again the people have got tired of being fooled and they are not in the humor to give the old men another trial but are going to reach out after new men, who, at least have not deceived them in bygone days. So all things considered Mr. Daly is not going to have a walkover by any means into Joe Simon's legislative balls.

The campaign of education is getting in its work among the indians in the Siletz; they have a Union club of over forty members and are getting additions every week.

PROSPERITY TO BANKRUPTCY.

In the report of the Secretary of the Treasury, Hugh McCulloch, for 1895, to Congress, may be found the following: "The country as a whole, notwithstanding the ravages of war and the draft upon labor, is, by its greatly developed resources, far in advance of what it was in 1857. THE PEOPLE ARE NOW COMPARATIVELY FREE FROM DEBT. * * * There is an immense volume of paper money in circulation. * * * It is undoubtedly true that trade is carried on more largely for cash than ever was the case previous to 1861, and that there is a much greater demand for money than there would be if sales were made, as heretofore, on credit."

Here we have the admission from the highest authority that the people of the United States were practically out of debt, and that they were doing business on a cash basis. The government did not owe a dollar of bonded indebtedness at home or abroad, and there was no necessity for it, to incur any such indebtedness. The immense volume of paper currency in circulation, termed the "floating debt," was the only debt owed by the government—a debt to the people, calling for no interest. This paper money should not have been funded into interest-bearing bonds. Money is but a tool, and it was through the use of these tools that labor had created the wealth and made the unexampled prosperity of that period. The South had been devastated and impoverished by the war, and her ten million of people became competitors for the currency. As this money did not pay tribute to the banks and money sharks, and probably through their influence, Secretary McCulloch, in same report, urged Congress to reduce the volume of the currency. Congress passed an act, April 12, 1866, which empowered the Secretary of the Treasury, at his discretion, to receive treasury notes or other obligations issued under any act of Congress in exchange for government bonds. This inaugurated the policy of contraction, set the furnaces ablaze for the burning of our currency, and started the vast majority of persons possessed of limited means, and who were engaged in legitimate business, across lots to bankruptcy.

We condense from "Seven Financial Conspiracies" a record of the results of contraction from 12th April, 1866, when Congress passed a law authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to sell 5:20 bonds and with the proceeds retire U. S. currency, including greenbacks:
1866—520 business failures.
1867—Contraction vigorously pushed; 2386 failures.
1868—473 millions burned; 2908 failures.
1869—500 millions went into furnace; 2790 failures.
1870—67 millions destroyed; 3551 failures.
1871—35 millions went up the flue; 2915 failures.
1872—12 millions cremated; 4039 failures.
1873—Storm reached its climax, notwithstanding but \$1,600,000 were cremated, the people became panic-stricken, and 5183 business firms bankrupted, with a loss of \$229,400,000; five thousand men thrown out of employment; wages cut down; strikes frequent; silver demonetized but the people not yet aware of it.
1874—Notwithstanding the terrible results of last year, \$75,484,000 swept out of circulation; 5832 failures; a million idle men begin to tramp in search of work; wages decline; strikes numerous.
1875—Fire floods still at work; \$40,817,418 burned; failures 7740; two million laborers out of work; tramping becomes a profession.
1876—Contraction 86 millions; 9092 failures first quarter of the year.
Three million men out of employment. Bankruptcies multiplying with great rapidity. The tramp nuisance culminates. Wages cut down to starvation prices. Strikes, riots and general consternation seize the people, and the circulation is cut down from \$1,996,687,770 currency to 606 millions.

What a record! These are the footprints of the insatiate money power that is now demanding practically full control of the entire government of the United States through the national banks and single gold standard. Congress has heretofore given them nearly all they asked for, and now they DEMAND an unconditional surrender of all remaining of the power of the people in the government. The supreme court is stocked with their tools, the lower house of congress obeys their behests, the President is their fawning servant, and but two more U. S. SENATORS are needed to give this money power complete authority over the executive and judicial departments of the government. We shall then have a government of the bankers, by the bankers, for the bankers. The people, however, will be permitted the glorious privilege of paying taxes and fighting for the old flag.

"If a government enacted a debt with a certain amount of money in circulation and then contracted the volume of money before the debt was paid, it is the most heinous crime a government could commit against a people."—Lincoln.
That is just the crime our government has committed.