

THE GREAT WHITE STORE ANNOUNCEMENT

W. H. WEATHERSON Editor and Proprietor.

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WHY WOLCOTT FAILED.

The frank statement made by Senator Wolcott concerning the obstacles thrown in his way by those opposed to the success of his mission will do no harm to the cause of international bimetalism.

The cause to which Secretary Gage was subjected by Mr. Wolcott was fully deserved. The secretary of the treasury has put himself in the position of antagonizing the policy of the republican party, and is distinctly at variance with the president on this important matter.

It has been assumed because the monetary commission which Mr. Wolcott headed, failed to bring about an agreement that it is hopeless to expect any such result in the future.

It is worth recalling, in view of the alleged practical impossibility of international bimetalism, the memorable declaration of Adam Smith on free trade.

Just as protection met its potato famine, the gold standard may meet its famine, possibly the financiers of England may prefer the adoption of international bimetalism to the adoption of a single silver standard by the United States.

It is worth while for Americans to maintain hope when distinguished economists of the rank of Nicholson express themselves in this fashion. Nicholson has for years filled the chair of political economy in the university of Edinburgh, and his writings have acquired such a degree of authority that they threaten to supplant those of such predecessors as Mill.

WANTED-FRUITWORTHY AND active gentlemen or ladies to travel for responsible, established house in Oregon. Monthly \$65.00 and expenses.

By the People's Party Club of Heceta, Oregon.

Whereas, The People's Party County Central Committee of Lane county met at Eugene on Dec. 22, 1897, and as reported in the Eugene Guard passed a resolution agreeing to unite with the democratic and union parties and authorizing John Sutherland our county chairman to join with the chairmen of the said democratic and so-called union parties in calling a joint nominating convention under the name of "Union Party" thereby practically abandoning the people's party organization which has cost reformers so much patriotic labor to build up and commanding as it does the prestige of being the second party in voting strength in both county and state. Therefore Resolved.

1st. That we the populists of Heceta, Oregon, hereby protest against the action of our county central committee in agreeing to fuse away the life of the only reform party in Oregon and to that our life-long enemy—the democratic party.

2nd. That we absolutely refuse to vote a fusion or so-called union ticket gotten up or controlled by the democratic ring of Eugene and we ask all true populists to join with us in asking and demanding of our county chairman that he do his duty and call a straight people's party convention at the proper time, for the purpose of nominating a county ticket and electing delegates to the state convention who are populists; electing a new county chairman and executive committee and taking such other action as may be expedient to perpetuate our party organization and we further protest that this could not be successfully done at a mixed up, joint, or so-called union convention.

3rd. That we believe and with good reason that the great hurrah made by the democratic sheets about uniting the silver forces on a platform only demanding free silver and direct legislation is a great political scheme emanating from Senator Jones who is notorious as the introducer of a bill to retire outstanding United States notes by converting them into non-taxable interest bearing U. S. bonds, and the real object is to disrupt and destroy the people's party.

4th. That the democratic party has failed to keep a single promise made to the people in the last twenty years, and we believe the present pretences favoring free silver and direct legislation to be a fraud, a humbug and unworthy of belief, and in justification for this belief we cite the past history of the democratic party. Also the actions of the Bryan democrats in the legislatures of Missouri, Kentucky, Alabama and Arkansas, where they defeated bills for abolishing gold contracts, in violation of the demands of the Chicago platform.

5th. That we believe the demand of the democratic party to redeem all paper money in coin to be illogical, unscientific and a relic of barbarism and as populists we would be inconsistent and unworthy of support to join forces with any party still holding to this pernicious belief.

6th. That whatever may be said in behalf of the so-called regenerated democracy, we know that the party is controlled by the same men in Lane county that has controlled it for twenty years; the same men that have hurled curses and epithets at the people's party since its infancy and continue to oppose and ridicule its most important demand, and to now surrender, form an alliance, and join forces with these political conspirators would be inconsistent, treason to our party, and a crime against humanity.

W. E. WARREN, chairman. W. H. SPAUGH, secretary.

WASHINGTON LETTER.

WARREN, D. O., Jan. 17, 1898. Speaker Reed is said to have become convinced some time ago of the impossibility of important currency legislation at this session, and to have said that it would be an impossibility to construct a bill that six of the leading members of his party in the house would agree upon in all its details. He is also credited with having advised that financial agitation be dropped as far as possible for the remainder of the session. That is much easier said than done, now that the extremes of all the parties have got under a full head of steam. There is bound to be financial talk.

Some day it is likely that the presidents of the U. S. will be inaugurated on April 30th, when there is much more probability of good weather than there is on March 4th. For some years past, a joint resolution proposing the amendment to the constitution necessary to the change has been offered in each congress, and every time inauguration day is cold, wet and disagreeable, as so many of them have been, the sentiment in favor of the change increases. It is bound, sooner or later, to become strong enough to win. Senator Hoar has offered the usual joint resolution. It provides for the extension of the term of President McKinley and of the fifty-sixth congress to April 30th, 1901, and of the extension of the term of such senators as would otherwise expire on March 4th, 1901, to the same date. The change would add nearly two months to the short session of congress, which has more than once been too short to transact the necessary business.

The house had the usual annual spat over the appropriation for the free distribution of seeds by the department of agriculture, with the usual result; the making of the appropriation.

President McKinley has asked congress to appropriate \$473,151.26 to pay the damages awarded the owners of sealing vessels under the British flag, by the arbitration commission, as compensation for the seizure of their vessels by this government, and congress will probably do it, although it will not be done with good will.

The A. P. A. not only failed to prevent the nomination of Attorney General McKenna to be a justice of the supreme court, being favorably reported, but it got knock down on the floor of the senate from both friends and opponents of Judge McKenna, for trying to inject a religious issue into the matter. At the request of Senator Allen, the senate postponed a vote on this nomination until Friday of this week, to enable him to investigate some of the charges filed but confirmation may be regarded as certain. The A. P. A. has upon more than one occasion controlled the house, but it has never won even a skirmish in its numerous attempts to control the senate.

More than one advocate of the annexation of Hawaii regrets that Mr. Dole, the president of the Republic of Hawaii, did not stay at home while the annexation treaty was under discussion by the senate, instead of rushing to Washington, where his presence cannot possibly do any good and where it may do harm. The result of the debate on the treaty, as far as it has gone is not as encouraging as the friends of the treaty expected it to be. They are still short a number of votes to ratify the treaty, but the opponents are also short of the number needed to defeat it. The fate of the treaty is in the hands of five or six senators who have announced themselves to be in doubt and to be open to conviction either way.

The fusion which supported Mr. Bryan is to be continued in the congressional campaign of this year, to the full extent of the power and influence of the national committees of the democrats, the populists, and the free silver republicans. The chairmen of those committees have signed a joint address to the voters of all three parties, urging them to unite upon one candidate in every congressional district.

HON. BENJAMIN BUTTERWORTH commissioner of patents died at Thomasville, Ga. last week.

AN EXTRA session of the legislature is now being agitated in some quarters. Always, after a session, the majority receives a good sized "cussin" from the people. A session just on the eve of an election would more than likely be detrimental to the interests of the party in control.—Roseburg Plaindealer.

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WHAT SOME FOLKS THINK

Men will cease to be gentlemen, and all the respect and love they have left for mother, wife and sister, will be more than counterbalanced by that awful thought—they vote. Women that have always been refined, retiring ladies will insist on usurping some of the rights and privileges so long the exclusive property of men; and will be seen lounging on street corners with cigars in their mouths, or hanging around the saloon door. Timid women that have always been afraid of their own shadow will insist on going out alone to club meetings while their poor husbands stay at home.

The little mite of a woman that scarcely comes to her husband's shoulders will insist on wearing his trousers and swagger around and call herself boss of the ranch. Woman will no more be considered fragile delicate creatures only fitted for building fires on cold mornings, splitting wood, or washing for a living but will crowd some of the men out of their positions as teachers or clerks, so that they may have to labor for a living. Old maids and childless widows will be constantly leaving their husbands and children to run for office, talk politics and vote.

Mrs. Gail Maker will leave the future president to the tender mercies of Mr. Gail Maker, and he will immediately proceed (after a manner of the superior sex) to put his stockings on wrong side out and his apron on back side in front and last but not least, women will spend all their time voting! Whom and what they will vote for I can't tell, but haven't we been told over and over, when they get a chance to vote that they will have time for nothing else? Business men vote and still find time for work and a little recreation, but women will not; they will be going out all times of the day to vote, household duties will be neglected and the poor husband will have to take care of the children, and if they should have none of their own they might borrow some, for that is one of the greatest arguments against woman suffrage. And how often have we had a harrowing pen picture of the poor husband at home and alone, doing just what is considered a woman's duty pleasure.

MRS. GRUMBLE. ENGLAND'S OFFER TO CHINA.

Tacoma Ledger: England is willing to make China a loan of fifty or sixty million dollars if China will give her increased and exclusive privileges for commerce. This is like England. She is always willing to buy new trade facilities if she can, and to conquer them if she can't buy them. Having acquired them, she defends them at whatever cost by her fleet.

England's policy with regard to trade is precisely the one we have found profitable with regard to manufactures. It is protection, and that is all it is. We protect our home markets by a tariff; she protects her trade with her navy and its guns. Being a small insular country, thickly populated and with all her natural resources developed, she must seek markets abroad. Her goods would have no value but for foreign markets. To gain access to these markets she has been forced to do the carrying and she has made it profitable. But to protect this trade, extend and defend it, she is compelled to maintain the most costly navy in the world, and its maintenance taxes every form of industry.

Those who think we ought to imitate England in many things contend that our method of protecting our own lays a burden on our industrious people; that the taxes laid on imported goods force higher prices for home made goods, and so favor capital and monopoly. It has not been possible to prove this by actual demonstration, but if it were possible it would prove only that it cost something to defend what is our own, and what it is most profitable to keep and use. Conditions here are for the most part the direct reverse of those in England. This is a large country, not yet populated by one-tenth the people it can sustain. We have vast natural resources, many of

them almost unexplored as yet. It is but poor policy to sell these natural products in the raw state and allow others to manufacture them for our own use. We need the employment and the profit of manufacturing. We are not yet ready to invade the "world's markets" except with a few products. We are not prepared to dispute possession with England of what is essential to her and what we have as yet little use for. For the present our own markets are the best in the world, and we can make and save most by supplying them. We have lately learned, to our immense cost, the folly of permitting outsiders to have advantages in them that belong exclusively to ourselves, and of trying to make even by taking something far less valuable that is much harder and more costly to get. When we have grown some more; when we have build some merchant ships such as we can build; when we have got more factories, more mines, more means of profitable employment of every kind than we have now, and when our people have more thoroughly learned how to earn more and save more than they do now, we shall be ready to seek profitable employment in other fields. It may be necessary then to dispute with England for new ports in China, or other parts of the world, but we have no need to do so now. We have no money to lend to China at low rates of interest. We are borrowers instead of lenders, and shall be such until capital can no longer find more profitable investment here than elsewhere. We cannot at present afford to change our form of protection for that England uses, for we haven't her kind of interest to protect. But we have no reason to be dissatisfied with the kind we have. Ours are the most valuable and are likely long to remain so.

With New Year Greetings, and a Prosperous Year to all our Friends, We Again Offer Our Goods at Exceptionally Low Prices. Somebody once said, and it has been Repeated. "Well Bought Half Sold." We Have a Clean Desirable Stock of—

Literary.

Our bravest lessons are not learned through success, but misadventure. There is more good nature than good sense, at the bottom of most marriages. Melodies die out like the pipe of Pan, with the ears that love them and listen for them. Oh, what a world of vile ill favored faults looks handsome in three hundred pounds a year. Modesty and the dew love the shade. Each shine in the open day only to be exhiled to heaven. The opportunity to do mischief is found a hundred times a day, and that of doing good once a year. A virtuous name is the precious only good for which queens and peasants' wives must contest together. All musical people seem to be happy, it is the engrossing pursuit; almost the only innocent and unpunished passion. There is in all this cold and hollow world no fount of deep, strong, deathless love, save that within a mother's heart. Napoleon I might have been the Washington of France; he preferred to be another Attila,—a question of taste. There is a chill air surrounding those who are down in the world, and people are glad to get away from them, as from a cold room.

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