

CARL SCHURZ TO GAGE.

Secretary Charged With Spreading False Alarms.

HIS MOTIVE PURELY POLITICAL.

Under Cloak of Protecting Creditors He Misuses His High Office—Mr. Schurz Points Out That the Republican Party Can Remedy Defects in Present Monetary Laws.

Carl Schurz has issued an open letter to Lyman J. Gage, secretary of the treasury, in which he takes the latter to question in regard to his reported interview of Aug. 26. In this interview, Mr. Gage sought to alarm bondholders by suggesting that William J. Bryan, if elected, could direct the secretary of the treasury to pay off in silver all government obligations payable in "coin." Mr. Schurz practically charges Mr. Secretary Gage with having given out his interview for a political purpose under cloak of protecting creditors of the government.

Mr. Schurz's letter is as follows:

Dear Sir—The newspapers of Aug. 26 published an interview with you in which you were quoted as saying that "there is no doubt Mr. Bryan, if elected president, could order his secretary of the treasury to make payment in silver of the public debt payable in coin and for current disbursements of the government as well, which amount to from \$1,500,000 to \$1,700,000 per day, and that he would give such order, too, as to pay, if he is in the same mind that he was in 1906." You went on to say that, although Mr. Bryan "could have great difficulty in doing that at once," owing to the small silver resources of the government, yet he might accomplish it in time, as the mere announcement of such a purpose "would stop the inflow of gold and correspondingly increase payments into the treasury of silver and silver certificates," that this would practically put the government on a silver basis, ruin the credit and bring incalculable disaster upon the business interests of the country.

Having for a great many years been a deep and somewhat active interest in the establishment of a sound monetary system in the United States, I may without impropriety address to you a few remarks in reply to your public statement. I emphatically deny, Mr. Secretary, that the danger set forth by you in your interview really exists and that any president will be able to do as you say might be done unless the Republican party in control of the government in both its legislative and executive branches prove itself utterly dishonest in its professed purpose to maintain the gold standard.

This denial is not based upon the reasoning of those of your critics who seek to show by the fact that a president desiring over so much to put the country upon a silver basis would lack the means for doing so. On the contrary, for argument's sake, I will accept all you say on that point, but you omit to mention a fact of decisive importance.

If the executive, as you say, professes the discretion of "paying silver in settlement of all interest on the public debt not specifically payable in gold and of making the fully debatable silver to its creditors in silver," it is owing to a flaw in the currency law passed at the last session of congress, a law which was purposely manipulated by Republican party members, was to put the gold standard upon an impregnable basis. It was suggested at the time by some of its critics that this law was purposely manipulated by Republican party members in the present presidential campaign to make the election of a Republican president was absolutely necessary to save the gold standard and to prevent a disastrous economic disaster.

Whether any such scheme entered into that legislation I do not assume to determine. Certain it is, however, that the feature of the law in question, as used, and that you, Mr. Secretary, actually do so use it for the evident purpose of alarming the business community and the possessing classes generally.

I hardly need to say to you that the spreading of false alarms of this kind is a very questionable and responsible thing for anybody, and especially for a secretary of the treasury. And I call your attention to the possibilities specified by you and of the disaster sure to follow a false alarm for a very simple reason. Whoever may be elected president on Nov. 6, there will be another session of congress before he will take office on March 4, 1909. The Republicans will have strong majorities in both houses of that congress. The executive, too, will be in their hands. They will, therefore, be able to make such laws as they please. They will then have full power and ample opportunity to pass any legislation required to make it utterly impossible to any president to break down the gold standard in the way you, Mr. Secretary, describe in your interview.

A simple enactment in two or three lines substantially providing that it shall be the duty of the secretary of the treasury to pay in gold or silver, at the option of the creditor, all kinds of indebtedness of the United States now payable in coin may be sufficient.

And if there should be another law in the present law deprecating to the gold standard in any other way, you, Mr. Secretary, able financier as you are, will surely detect it and find a legislative remedy and have it ready in the shape of a well matured bill to be submitted to congress at the opening of the session. In short, the Republicans, controlling both the legislative and the executive branches of the government, will next winter have ample power and opportunity to do what they ought to have done at the last session—to put the currency law on such a shape that the gold standard cannot possibly be shaken by executive action, no matter who may occupy the presidential chair—and thus remove, to that extent at least, the basis of our monetary system from the changeable game of party politics.

Do you see any reason for doubting that congress at its next session will do this? It is so evident that, if there is any substance at all in your predictions of disaster, the Republicans in congress cannot refuse to do it. It is so evident that the professed solicitude of the Republican party for the maintenance of the gold standard is an artful hypocrisy. But if there be any wavering I am convinced public opinion will, in case of necessity, compel them to take the necessary steps.

You will thus have to admit, Mr. Secretary, that when you sounded your note of alarm you had overlooked the most important fact, that you and your party friends—that is, the Republican majority in congress, led by the administration of which you form so influential a part—will be able easily and promptly to remedy the defects of the law which you have described in the shape of a false danger, and therefore your note of alarm was, to say the least, a mistake one. It may suggest itself to you that a matter of such consideration whether you should not retract what you have said in fairness to the business community, which should not be unnecessarily alarmed, especially not by those in authority. I am sure many of your fellow citizens are anxious to know what you have to say on this aspect of the situation. Very respectfully yours,

C. SCHURZ.

Bolton Landing, Lake George, N. Y., Sept. 1.

The Republicans say we want a 50 cent dollar they have given us a 50 cent piece citizen in Porto Rico.

W. J. Bryan.

Teddy's Unlucky Member.

Teddy's throat is naturally a matter of serious concern to the Republicans, for Teddy's tongue is a thing which not even Dr. Hanna himself can control when it once gets to wagging. Teddy is a fine man for a spectacle in a rough riding campaign, but when it comes to talking in public he is as dangerous as dynamite.—Richmond Times.

The laboring man has abundant reason to fear the trusts.

Mr. Charles B. Flint, in a speech delivered in Boston more than a year ago in defense of the trusts, frankly asserts that one of the advantages of those combinations is that "in case of local strikes or fires the work goes on elsewhere, thus preventing serious loss." It is possible that any wage earner can fall to see how completely the trust places the employee at the mercy of the employer.—W. J. Bryan.

FARM AND GARDEN

APPLE SACK.

Convenient When Picking and Empty Without Bristling Apples. The apple sack represented is described by Kansas Farmer as an improvement by Judge Wellhouse, a familiar authority in fruit circles, on another western man's invention. It will hold a half bushel of apples and is carried by a strap over the shoulder.

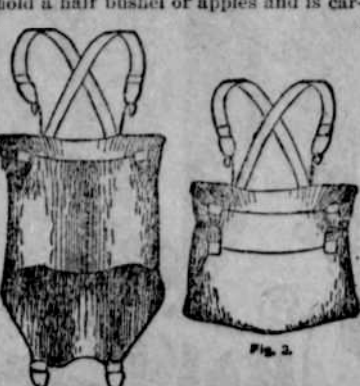


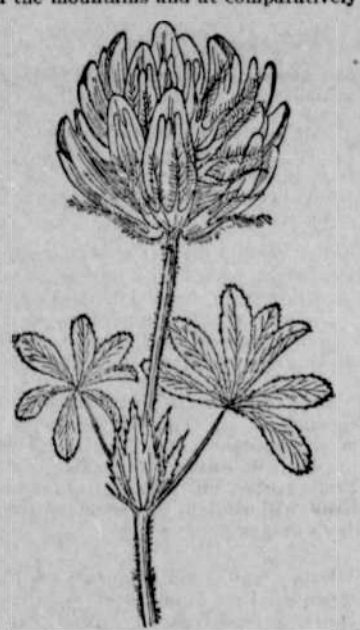
Fig. 1. APPLE PICKING SACK.

ried in front of the picker, being suspended from his shoulders by straps. The body of the sack is made by cutting heavy cotton two bushel grain sacks in such a way that the flap hanging below in the illustration (Fig. 1) is cut opposite to a similar flap, thus making two of these picking sacks from one two bushel sack. A heavy steel wire curled into a hook at each end is sewed around the mouth of the sack, excepting that the space between the hooks shown as coming against the picker's body is left vacant, there being nothing between the hooks but the cloth of the sack.

The suspenders are fastened permanently at the back and are crossed on the individual's back, brought over the shoulders, and each has a ring in the end which is hooked into the curved wire, as shown, thus suspending the sack to the picker. The bottom of the sack as shown in Fig. 1 is open and contains two rings at the bottom. These rings are connected when in use to hooks at upper front rim of the sack, as shown in Fig. 2, where the picking sack is ready for business. When full, the picker lowers the sack into the box or barrel, unhooks the flap, and the apples gently slide from the bottom of the sack into the package, thus preventing all bruises. President Wellhouse has made 27 of these sacks for use this year.

Forage Plants For High Altitudes. The eastern Rocky mountain region is well supplied with native leguminous plants, many of which are of great value for hay and pasture.

The native clovers are found chiefly in the mountains and at comparatively



MOUNTAIN RED CLOVER.

high altitudes. Some of them are too rare and others too small to be of much value for forage, but the majority are valuable, and four or five are of sufficient importance to warrant careful experimentation as to their possible use as cultivated crops. From their appearance and thriftiness under natural conditions or in irrigated meadows it would certainly seem probable that several of them would prove of great value for cultivation, especially in the higher altitudes, where alfalfa and the common clovers cannot be successfully grown.

Mountain red clover is one of the most robust growing native sorts found in the Rocky mountain region. The flower heads are large and showy, and the leaves are composed of from five to seven leaflets instead of three, as is the case with the other clovers of the region. It produces stout, deep growing roots and has many other qualities commending it to the attention of the experimenter. It is most widely distributed on the west side of the continental divide.—T. A. Williams.

Bonneted Horses.

While men are discarding their coats and women are shying at hats and gloves, horses seem inclined to put on headgear. With some reserve is given the rumor that "all horses go bonneted in London this summer, from the dray horses to the fashionable steeds which draw broughams in the park," yet in New York city may be seen an occasional animal made comfortable with a large shade hat which appears to be affixed to its head by the simple process of sticking the ears through the hat.

A Snake That Crows.

There exists in Venezuela a species of snake of an exceedingly venomous and crafty character. This snake utters a cry that is the almost exact replica of a cock crow. The unwary traveler when walking through the bush will be astonished to hear near at hand this extraordinary crowing. He proceeds toward the spot, when the snake darts out and stings the unfortunate man with its terrible forked tongue. If not taken promptly in hand, the sting will in nine cases out of ten turn out to be

fatal. The black inhabitants of Venezuela are, like all other dark races, very superstitious. And still, the tale of the rattlesnake they have a curious belief. They affirm that if a rattlesnake is captured and the bones in its tail which form the rattle removed the snake will never rest until it has sought out the man that committed the theft and exacted vengeance for the robbery.

They cite instances of men who have taken the rattles and gone far journeys to be followed by the infuriated snake and killed. Whether there is any truth in this is a matter of conjecture. If half the tales that are told have any truth in them, it would seem superfluous to gainsay the superstition.

Our Old Shiplasters.

An officer of the treasury department estimates that more than \$15,000,000 worth of the old fashioned fractional currency is now in circulation, and though some of it has doubtless been destroyed the bulk of it is held by collectors and private individuals. Every now and then some old person dies, and the heirs, finding a quantity of the "shiplasters" in a disused pocketbook or some other hiding place, send them to Washington to be redeemed. Occasionally, too, banks forward quite a lot of the notes in unused sheets, just as they got them many years ago. At first these sheets had to be cut apart with scissors, but afterward they were perforated like postage stamps so as to be torn apart. Not long ago the treasury received a handkerchief full of this currency of the first issue, each note being signed by Treasurer Spinner with his own hand. About \$3,000 worth of this fractional currency comes in for redemption each year, and some of the best of it is saved out by the department to be given away in response to applications from collectors.

One Quite Enough.

"I don't see how any sane man can want more than one wife," he said as he finished reading an article on Turkey.

"Yes; one is quite enough, isn't it, dear?" she returned. "The human heart is not large enough for more than one, and then polygamy always seems to me to be so cheapen women too."

"I wasn't thinking of that," he answered. "What bothers me is how any man can go to work deliberately to accumulate troubles—to make a collection, as you might say."—Chicago Post.

Letting In Sunshine.

To the world—the thoughtless, misjudging world—be appeared a man without one humane impulse. "Nevertheless," said he to himself, "I have this day done my share toward letting in the sunshine on the life of the poor."

For had not his agent by his direction taken the roof from the humble home of Mrs. McLoggarity on account of her inability to pay the rent and her discrimination to move?—Indianapolis Press.

A Willing Victim.

"Well, Mr. Bickers," said Lawyer Breef, "your wife sues for divorce and asks \$5,000 a year alimony. Of course we will defend it."

"No, Mr. Breef, we will not defend," replied Mr. Bickers.

"But that is an enormous alimony."

"That's all right, but I am for peace at any price."—Detroit Free Press.

The Signed Petition.

"What was that petition he was circulating?" asked the inquisitive man.

"I don't know," replied the extremely polite man.

"Why, you signed it when he asked you to?"

"Of course I signed it, but he didn't ask me to read it, you know."—Philadelphia Record.

WHAT M'KINLEY STANDS FOR.

Dangers That Confront the People if He Be Re-elected.

Ordinary citizens of the United States have no rights which trusts and millionaires are obliged to respect.

This is the principle of the party of Mark Hanna, McKinley, the Standard Oil company and the late Collis P. Huntington, and the refusal by a Standard Oil magnate named Rogers to permit Mr. Bryan's car to be attached to a train on the Ohio River railroad, of which Rogers is president, is simply in a line with that principle. The trust gluttons of wealth and power feel keenly the shafts which the people's champion is aiming at their fortress of monopoly, oppression and extortion, and they take care to miss no opportunity to vent their spite against him and the cause which he advocates with an eloquence and ardor that seem almost insupportable to the masses.

To deny to a citizen because he is the candidate of the Democracy for president of the United States the use of a railway created under a public franchise for the public benefit may seem a small matter, but it is not. It shows the length to which the trust usurpers and conspirators will go to crush the political independence of the American people. It points to the future of the American nation should McKinley be re-elected and the Anglo-American party be sustained in its policy of overthrowing a government of the people for the people and by the people, and inaugurating an oligarchy of trusts, a reign of imperialism and militarism.

If William Jennings Bryan can be flouted and insulted in this way by an arrogant Standard Oil trust magnate, what chance would the ordinary citizen have should he happen to step in the path of trust millionaires after McKinley's re-election? Swollen with the pride of victory, they would look upon the common workman as a nobody, to be flung to the earth if he dared to look at them and to be blacklisted and driven to starvation or exile should he dare to disobey them.

The liberty of the American people is at stake in this election. It is not merely a question of politics; it is a question whether this millionaire Rogers and others of his kind shall be permitted to rob the people of their independence and to establish a system of industrial slavery in place of free competition and liberty.—New York News.

The Correct Stroke In Swimming.

The correct stroke of the legs is exactly like that of a frog's hind legs. Watch one of these frogs and copy his style. You cannot do better. The legs are drawn up together slowly, not with a jerk, until they are gathered in close under the body. Then with a sudden, quick spring they are shot out behind, the ankles being turned so that the soles of the feet present as flat a surface as possible to the water and so offer more resistance from which to make progress. As the kick is made the legs should be spread out in the shape of a letter V, but not allowed to sink far down under the surface of the water. If they kick downward at an angle instead of out straight behind much of their energy is wasted in unnecessarily forcing the body out of the water instead of forward through it.—Harper's Bazar.

The Lombards Introduced the custom of charging interest for the use of money.

Disappointed.

A young man of this city rang up a lady acquaintance of his in Court street some days ago, but instead of her answering the phone herself her answering the phone herself her sister sister did so. The young man recognized the difference at once and said in a suave, mellow voice: "Would you please deliver a message to Miss Clara?"

Delighted at the prospect of carrying a message that might result in giving her some insight into the relation that existed between her sister and the young man at the other end of the line, she answered:

"Why, certainly, with the greatest of pleasure."

"Well, tell her to come to the phone."

—Memphis Scimitar.

How We Use Up Our Forests.

It is estimated that it takes twenty-two acres of spruce land to furnish enough wood pulp paper to run a large metropolitan daily just two days. The writer who makes this statement explores the time, when, at this rate, our forests will entirely disappear and paper be very scarce and expensive. Meantime, the art of printing continues, however, there are many truths the world should know; among others, that H. S. Hester's Stomach Bitters is a cure for diseases of the stomach, such as dyspepsia, indigestion, constipation, biliousness, insomnia and nervousness. This famous medicine has been the standard remedy of the American people for fifty years. Do not accept a substitute. The genuine has a private revenue stamp over the neck of the bottle.

Four Good Habits.

There are four good habits—punctuality, accuracy, steadiness and dispatch. Without the first of these time is wasted. Without the second, mistakes the most hurtful to our own credit and interest and that of others may be committed. Without the third, nothing can be done with efficiency, and without the fourth, opportunities of great advantage are lost, which it is impossible to recall.

Shakespeare, among his many allusions to the sweetness, the innocence and the helplessness of the lamb, only once cites it as an article of food.

50 YEARS' EXPERIENCE

PATENTS

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MUNN & Co., 361 Broadway, New York.

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Summons.

In the circuit court of the state of Oregon for Polk county.

Victor J. Morton, plaintiff,

vs.

Wm. G. Morton, defendant.

The within of, Morton, the above named defendant:

IN THE NAME OF THE STATE OF Oregon, you are hereby required to appear in the above entitled suit on or before the 23rd day of November, A. D. 1900, and if you fail to answer, for the plaintiff, you will take a default against you as prayed for in your complaint in the above entitled suit, to wit: That the bonds of matrimony now existing between plaintiff and the defendant herein be dissolved and that plaintiff be decreed to have the care and custody of the minor children, Emma R. Morton, Nellie Morton, Alva R. Morton and George W. Morton, and that plaintiff be decreed to pay plaintiff's costs and disbursements herein and for such other relief as may be justly awarded by the court may seem meet and equitable.

This summons is published by order of the Honorable J. E. Siders, judge of the county court of the state of Oregon, for Polk county, made and entered on the 9th day of October, 1900. The date of the first publication of this summons is October 12, A. D. 1900, and of the last publication is November 23, A. D. 1900.

J. H. TOWNSEND, Attorney for plaintiff.

Executor's Sale.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT by virtue and in pursuance of an order of the county court of the county of Polk, state of Oregon, made and entered on the 23rd day of March, 1900, in the matter of the estate of Chas. A. Sartelle, deceased, the undersigned will sell at public auction at the front door of the county court house in Dallas, in said county of Polk, on the 10th day of November, 1900, at 10 o'clock, a. m., the following described real property belonging to said estate or to such thereof as may be necessary for the purpose of raising funds with which to pay of the indebtedness of said estate and the charges and expenses of administration, to-wit: Lots 1 and 2 of section 37, township 8 south, range 6 west, of the Willamette meridian in Polk county, Oregon, containing 37.00 acres.

Also the north 1/4 of the southwest 1/4 of the section 34, township 8 south, range 6 west, of the Willamette meridian in Polk county, Oregon, containing 37.00 acres.

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RHEUMATISM

Is due to an acid poison which gains access to the blood through failure of the proper organs to carry off and keep the system clear of all morbid, effete matter. This poison, through the general circulation is deposited in the joints, muscles and nerves, causing the most intense pain.

Rheumatism may attack with such suddenness and severity as to make a few days a healthy, active person helpless and bed-ridden, with distorted limbs and shattered nerves; or it may be slow in developing, with slight wandering pains, just severe enough to make one feel uncomfortable; the tendency in such cases is to grow worse, and finally become chronic.

Like other blood diseases, Rheumatism is often inherited, and exposure to damp or cold, want of proper food, insufficient clothing, or anything calculated to impair the health, will frequently cause it to develop in early life, but more often not until middle age or later. In whatever form, whether acute or chronic, acquired or inherited, Rheumatism is a strictly blood disease, and no limit or other external treatment can reach the trouble. Neither do the preparations of potash and mercury, and the various mineral salts, which the doctors always prescribe, cure Rheumatism, but ruin the digestion and break down the constitution.

A remedy which builds up the general health and at the same time rids the system of the poison is the only safe and certain cure for Rheumatism. S. S. S., made of roots, herbs and barks of wonderful solvent, purifying properties, attacks the disease in the right way, and in the right place—the blood—and quickly neutralizes the acid and dissolves all poisonous deposits, stimulates and reinforces the overworked, worn-out organs, and cleans the system of all unhealthy accumulations. S. S. S. cures permanently and thoroughly, and keeps the blood in a pure, healthy state.

Mr. J. O. Miller, 123 W. 14th Street, Indianapolis, Ind., for eighteen months was so terribly afflicted with Rheumatism he was unable to read or dress himself. Doctors said his case was hopeless. He had tried fifty-two prescriptions that friends had given him, without the slightest relief. A few bottles of S. S. S. cured him permanently, and he has never had a rheumatic pain since. This was five years ago.

We will send free our special book on Rheumatism, which should be in the hands of every sufferer from this torturing disease. Our physicians have made blood and skin diseases a life study, and will give you any information or advice wanted, so write them fully and freely about your case. We make no charge whatever for this service. Address, SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., Atlanta, Ga.

Such is Fame.

"There is bound to be a fly in the ointment," said the dissatisfied looking citizen. "There's always some small circumstance that prevents joy from being complete."

"What is the trouble now?"

"The leading picture of my community, printed my picture the other day."

"That was nice."

"And it said that I was one of the people whom everybody knew; that my name was such that it had spread beyond the confines of my native city and was carrying light into the regions beyond."

"Splendid!"

"Then they got it all burred in the office and put my friend Wiggins' name under my picture."

"That was a little unfortunate."

"It isn't the worst. Not a soul noticed it except my wife. And all she said was that she didn't think it looked much like Wiggins."—Washington Star.

For Over Fifty Years.

An old and well tried remedy. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup has been used for over fifty years by millions of mothers for their children while teething, with perfect success. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, cures wind colic and is the best remedy for diarrhoea. It is pleasant to the taste. Sold by druggists in every part of the world. 25 cents a bottle. Its value is incalculable. Be sure and ask for Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup and take no other kind.

Corn Husking Horse.

The husking horse shown in the cut from Ohio Farmer is made of light material. The rung should be 1 1/2 inch stuff, put in with shoulders cut down to one inch where it goes through the legs. The rung is put down so the

ears of corn will not catch when pulled forward. Corn husking makes lame backs and sore hands. The horse will help the back, and the following recipe will help the hands: Take white wax, one-fourth ounce; spermaceti, one-fourth ounce; almond oil, one ounce; glycerin, one ounce. Melt the wax and stir in the oil and glycerin.

Every Movement Hurts.

When one has rheumatism, muscles feel stiff and sore and joints are painful. It does not pay to suffer long from this disease when it can be cured so promptly and so perfectly by Hood's Sarsaparilla. This medicine goes right to the spot, neutralizes the acidity of the blood, which causes rheumatism, and puts an end to the pain and stiffness.

Billions are cured by Hood's Pills.

Mr. Bryan Free From Bitterness.

Mr. Bryan's campaign utterances have so far been distinguished by strength, moderation and thoughtfulness. He is devoid of bitterness, and while keen to expose the weak points of his opponents, he is careful to do so simply as a thinker and a debater, with none of the offensiveness that has characterized the speeches of one of the Republican campaign star performers.

Sheriff's Sale.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT by virtue of an execution issued out of the circuit court of the state of Oregon, for Polk county, bearing date the 5th day of September, 1900, upon a judgment by confession without action rendered, entered and docketed in said court on the 18th day of December, 1894, in favor of Robert Suitor, plaintiff, and against E. T. Miller, defendant, for the sum of \$112.48, with interest thereon from said date at the rate of 8 per cent per annum, commanding me that out of the property of the said defendant in this county, I satisfy the said sum, with interest costs, I have duly levied upon and will, on

Saturday, October 27, 1900,

at the hour of 1 o'clock, p. m., of said day, sell at public auction at the front door of the county court house in Dallas, in said county of Polk, to the highest bidder for cash in hand on day of sale, subject to redemption in the manner provided by law, all the right, title and interest which the said defendant had on the 12th day of December, 1894, or now has, of, in and to the following described real estate to-wit: Beginning at a point 34 feet east and 80 feet south from the northwest corner of block 12 in the town of Dallas, in Polk county, state of Oregon, being part of the lands of the La Crosse land and timber, and containing the south 1/2 of block 20, thence east 30 feet, thence south 20 feet, and thence west 30 feet to the place of beginning, together with the benefits, hereditaments and appurtenances thereto in anywise affecting the same.

Dated Dallas, Oregon, this 28th day of September, 1900.