BROAD-AXE.

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EUGENE, JUNE 18, 1896.

Those Five Points Again.

A friend of ours and a pronounced gold standard man has handed the editor of this paper "Carlisle's Five Points" on the free coinage proposition, and offers us a silver dollar if we will print them in our paper and answer the same. Now we will try to comply with our friend's request, promising that our answer must necessarily be like the "five points" referred to, dogmatic assertions without evidence to sustain them. But assuming that our word is equally entitled to the same consideration as Mr. Carlisle's, and knowing that the truth of the facts to sustain our statement can be ascertained by proper investigation, we hope our friend will do himself and the cause of truth the justice to investigate both sides of the question thoroughly before he passes his judgment on this the most vital question that is now before the American people.

Here are the five propositions as laid down by Carlisle in his speech at Bowling Green, Ky., May 25, 1895:

First—That there is not a free coinage country in the world today that is not on a silver basis.

Second—That there is not a gold standard country in the world today that does not use silver for money along with gold.

Third—That there is not a silver standard country in the world today that uses gold as money along with silver.

Fourth—That there is not a silver standard country in the world today that has more than one-third as much money in circulation per capita as the United States has; and

Fifth—That there is not a silver standard country [illegible] today where the laboring man receives fair pay for his day's work.

And here is our answer:

First—If that be true today, does that prove this country would today, be on a silver basis if we had not demonetized silver in 1873?

Second—That is also true, but silver is only used as token money in barter, and as any other product of industry, and is valued by gold as the standard. Like any other commodity, its volume of circulation adds no appreciable ratio to the circulating medium, and does not benefit the people or effect the goldbugs who have a corner on gold. But we might say here that it is not true that every gold standard country in the world today uses silver for money along with gold, as Egypt and Liberia, for instance.

Third—This is absolutely false, in the sense that we understand the use of gold as money, as gold is used as money in Mexico, Japan, China and India and other silver standard countries.

Fourth—The truth of this assertion cannot be sustained any more than the assertion could be sustained if we say there is no drouth in any part of our country where the farmers are suffering for rain, because there is plenty of water in the ocean to furnish per capita all the water to meet the demands of each. There are oceans of money in Wall street and the banks, but the people have not even enough with which to pay their taxes. It is a monetary drouth.

Fifth—This is a curious statement to make in the face of the fact that there are millions of unemployed in our country today, and other millions of men, women and children who are working for the mere pittance of the means of a scanty livlihood, while all industrial classes are unable to realize anything for their products above the cost of production, and is a gold standard country.

And now we have tried to comply with the request of our friend, not without misgivings as to the good it will do him, for we have learned to regard the goldbug as wedded to his idols, who will turn a deaf ear to the voice of reason and shut his eye to object lessons all around of the truths of what we have been trying to show him. And we know our friend is honest in his convictions as we are honest in ours, and now to conclude we demand the silver dollar he promised us if we would dare try to answer "Carlisle's Five Monetary Axioms."

We have answered them hurriedly, and we here and now offer to return the silver dollar back to our friend if he will answer our answer to our satisfaction through the columns of the BROAD-AXE in the immediate future.

Some Questions Answered.

TO THE BROAD-AXE.

Will you kindly inform your readers how much money Jim McFarland, the squaw man, received from Sheriff Johnson for his services and influence during election and did Mr. Johnson stand by Jim and help him out of his last scrape? Is John Roberts a regular deputy sheriff, or is he only receiving his reward for his valuable services performed in helping to elect Johnson? Was Ed McClanahan a regular deputy sheriff when he was shipping deer hides contrary to law, and how much was he fined in court? Yours respectfully, A CITIZEN.

We regret that we are not prepared to give our correspondent all the information he desires. First, we are not able to say how much money Johnson gave Jim McFarland, "the squaw man," for his services and influence during election times. But we are informed that Johnson paid him some money, but the amount is not known to the BROAD-AXE, and it is presumed Mr. Johnson helped McFarland out of his last scrape as a consideration for his influence in securing Johnson's election, as Mr. Johnson, it is said, never forgets a friend in cases of this sort.

And as to Mr. Roberts being a regular deputy sheriff we are unable to give any information, but it is more than likely that his case does not vary much from McFarland's in respect to election matters. If it be true that Roberts did help to elect Johnson, it is fair to presume that Johnson would requite Mr. Roberts for his services and friendship, and pay McFarland for his services. But we are not prepared to say that Roberts supported Johnson.

And now as to Ed McClanahan. It is safe to say that he was doing some business in contraband deer hides at the same time he was acting as deputy sheriff. But that would not signify that Johnson knew anything about Ed's crookedness in the skin business. Ed is known to be "on the make," like the Yankee school marm was down South during the war, where she set up a school to teach young niggers free of charge on grounds of charity, but on grounds of business charged all the traffic would bear. And it is quite likely that Ed, so to speak, was ready to reach with one hand for a deer hide while he served papers with the other on some poor fellow for killing a pheasant to feed his family. You see, it is always well enough for people to mix business with pleasure and be on the make, you know. And another thing, officers are not supposed to swerve from performing their duty. They are to arrest a man for violating the game and fish law, even if they violate the law themselves. This is now fashionable among republican office holders, you see. They take the oath of office, it is true, but that oath does not bind them not to buy a deer hide, kill a pheasant or catch a fish out of season. Not it. It only requires them to keep their eye on the other fellow who violates the law where by doing so it can be turned to account of the deputy warden at the expense of the taxpayers. But we must desist and request that our friend Ed, ex-deputy game warden, be not too harshly condemned. He is not alone in his glory. There is Jim Lotan and Mulkey of Portland who, we believe, turned their offices to private account, and why not Ed McClanahan try his hand in a small way? Ed was caught, and like a little man walked up and paid his fine. But in this connection we wish it understood that Mr. McClanahan is deserving of credit for the manner in which he has seen that the game law has been enforced against some while he was conspiring with others to violate it.

We take the following from the Guard of the 13th, which will probably give the information desired by our correspondent:

UNDER ARREST AGAIN.—E. J. McClanahan, late deputy game warden, and who was fined the other day $50, which he paid, on an indictment for transporting deer hides, was arrested by Sheriff Johnson on a second indictment this afternoon, charging him with the same crime on another count. Mr. McClanahan, we understand, will contest this indictment, and the matter will be continued to the next term of circuit court.

LATER.—McClanahan appeared in court at 3 o'clock this afternoon and entered a plea of guilty to the charge and was fined $25 and costs, which he paid.

The Vote in Oregon.

A close analysis of the recent vote in Oregon, we think, will show that the result is not as favorable to gains for the populists as a cursory view would indicate. For instance, the per cent. of increase in the vote for the second congressional district is but little above the vote of 1894, and Quinn's seeming increase arises from the fact that the vote opposed to populists was divided between Ellis-Northrup republicans and Bennet democrats, while Mr. Vanderburg's increase arises from conditions that by no means can be relied on as permanent, a large per cent. of his vote coming from the disaffected Hermanites and the A. P. As., neither of which can be relied on as a permanent addition to the ranks of the people's party.

Another evidence of this is seen in the slight increase in the number of populist members who were elected to the legislature at this election. So we think it well enough for the reformers of Oregon to look the matter squarely in the face and be prepared for results that are more than likely to occur at the November election in case a straight out populist ticket is put up and the fight is made on that line. Nothing can be clearer to our mind, if three tickets are in the field, than that the gold standard party will carry the state. But from present indications there is more than likely to be a union of all bimetallic people, including populists, democrats and republicans, throughout the whole union in one compact organization in opposition to Wall street and its goldbug English bondholders. Such an event is devoutly to be hoped.

As corroborative of what is stated above relative to what is likely to take place, we publish the following dispatch from Topeka, Kansas, touching what the chairman of the populist Kansas state committee says on the subject. There is hardly any better posted man in the nation than John W. Briedenthal of Kansas:

TOPEKA, June 11.—John W. Bridenthal, chairman of the populist state committee, says there is a prospect of a fusion of silver men of all parties in the presidential campaign. He believes the populists will be willing to yield somewhat to the democrats and silver republicans if the democratic convention should nominate the "right kind of a man."

"I do not mean," he said in an interview today, "that our party would consent to lay aside its party organization or that we would abandon all other principles for the sake of silver. I mean that we would, for the sake of silver, not be so tenacious as to the presidential candidate. Our party has come to stay, and it will ultimately accomplish all the reforms which it was organized to accomplish; but an opportunity to give to the country free coinage of silver is offered this year, and I believe the silver leaders of the other two parties have it in their power to unite our forces with them."

Asked to name the man whom he thought the populists would be willing to indorse, Briedenthal said:

"Well, there is Morgan of Alabama, a democrat, or Judge Caldwell, a republican. I believe the populists would be willing to accept either of them. Bland, too, ought to be acceptable.

"Boies is not a silver man, and therefore out of the question. Don Cameron was from too far East, and Teller would not do because he came from a silver state."

WE are credibly informed that our extreme middle-of-the-road-Omaha platform populist, S. C. Sparks, of Blue River, voted the republican ticket at the recent election. This is not strange news to us. We understand that most of those other fellows who met in the courthouse caucus the night before the first populist convention of last February voted more or less of the republican ticket election day.

A Prophesy.

The Journal predicts that McKinley will be nominated on the first ballot. But not after a long struggle over the platform, which will be a straddle on the money question.—Capital Journal.

And we predict that the Capital Journal will, without "a struggle," jump right upon that platform after all its professions for free and unlimited coinage of silver, even though the straddle amounts to both legs being on the single gold standard side of the fence.

The "prosperity breeze" from the ranks of the republican camp always carries a stench that flies and a certain little bird loveth to revel in.

Is Justice Blind?

A feeling exists among the enormous foreign population of this country, and more or less among the "lower" classes of Americans themselves, says Collier's Weekly, that the law is not impartially administered as between the rich and poor.

If the daughter of a prominent public official in her hot-headed haste shoots and kills a poor boy, who, child-like, tries to steal a few apples from her orchard, she only has to submit to a few hours' imprisonment in the private apartments of the jailer by way of punishment. When a "lady" is caught shoplifting, her social standing is immediately taken as a proof that she is a kleptomaniac and not a common, ordinary thief. Thereupon prosecuting attorneys and judges, ashamed almost of having to inflict the indignity of appearance in a police court upon the culprit, hasten to secure her a speedy acquittal.

When a poor victim of the hard times, unable to obtain the scantiest employment by which he can provide for his little ones, steals a few cents' worth of food, he is promptly sent to prison so that the family may suffer still more unendurably on account of his absence.

But mark the difference when a man is accused of swindling his partners out of millions of dollars, or of "wickedly, unjustly or maliciously conducting his business!"

Does he go to prison?

No. Sycophantic lawyers and judges are ready to find extentuating circumstances in his favor, and after thousands of dollars of the public money have been expended in his prosecution the dishonest stock magnate is allowed to go free on some legal technicality.

Two young women, daughters of a prominent business man in New York, were recently charged with grand larceny. They, or one of them, stole, it is said, the clothes and trinkets of other society people who were their neighbors. It is doubtful if any further proceedings will be taken against these young ladies, because they are "well connected." It seems, therefore, that the construction put upon such cases is that a person to be an actual criminal must be poor, and that if he or she belongs to the "better" classes their unlawful action must be due to a temporary aberration of mind.

Mystified by a Conjuror.

Nothing so completely mystifies an Indian as to witness the operations of some itinerant sleight of hand performer, many of whom find their way into the sparsely settled portions of the Northwest, where they are always sure to reap a good harvest. Prof. McAllister, the magician, once visited a ramp of river Crows on the Yellowstone, and after extracting various packs of cards and other articles from the ears, necks, noses and garments of the astonished Indians, was invited to a big feast of roast dog and other delicacies. Chief Two Belly was so impressed by the great medicine powers of the professor that he took him to his wigwam, introduced him to his daughter, Miss Wicista-Neeta, meaning wild cat, and offered her for a wife at the low price of two ponies. The feast and daughter were both declined, but as McAllister was leaving the tepee he spied a lean, yellow cur. He asked Chief Two Belly how much he would take for the dog, at the same time stroking the brute down the back to his tail length, and each time taking a handful of money from the end of his tail.

"Him very valuable dog," said McAllister, picking a coin out of his nose. "Two ponies for him, chief?"

The Indians, with eyes as big as saucers, stood in awe and astonishment, and shook their heads. After McAllister had gone they carried the poor dog down to the river side and cut him open, but the goose had no golden egg, and they went slowly back to camp as completely dumbfounded and as solemn as human beings can possibly be.

Why Astonishing!

We find the following astonishing editorial in the Register: "Pennoyer is as clever an old rascal as was ever left outside the Oregon penitentiary. He may again cut quite a figure in Oregon politics before many moons." Sylvester Pennoyer is an honest man and the people of Oregon admire and have confidence in him. He is blessed with some crankisms that do not harm the integrity or honesty of the man.—Guard.

Why astonishing? Would you be astonished at any utterance the Portland Sunday Mercury should make? Or would you be astonished to see Sheriff Johnson start off to Salem with the editor of the Register as a fit inmate of Dr. Paine's institution? But we understand one must possess a certain amount of brain before he can go crazy. He may go to the pen though having any amount of brain.

The man who stole a step-ladder pleaded that he had only taken steps to make a little money.

Fish Destroying Meadows.

A rancher, whose place is on the bottom along the Willamette slough, below Holbrook station, is trying to find out whether he has any recourse against the United States fish commission for the introduction of carp into the rivers of this section.

He says these fish are destroying his meadows by eating his grass and grubbing up the roots. As the water overflows his meadow the carp follow it up in thousands, the small ones weighing about three pounds pushing their way up where the water is only three inches or so in depth and clearing off all vegetation, so that when the water recedes he will have mud flats in the place of meadows.

He says that while looking at the fish eating his grass on Sunday he got so mad that he took off his shoes and stockings and went out into the shallow water and attacked them with a hoe. He slashed a lot of them in two, but when the drove became alarmed and made for deep water they bumped their noses against his shins and came near knocking him off his feet, and his ankles are all black and blue from the thumping he got. As for driving the carp away he says he might as well have tried to sweep back the rise of the Columbia with a broom.

Get Two Years Each.

On Saturday of last week Judge Fullerton sentenced the two boys, John Foster and John Martin, to two years in the penitentiary for the crime of sodomy, of which this paper made mention last week. In connection with this case a more than ordinary interest was manifested by the spectators, bar and court, on account of the unusual character of the crime. The court appointed Attorneys Markley and Kinsey to defend the accused, and District Attorney Brown called to his assistance young Mr. Wilkins in the prosecution. Public sentiment seemed to demand that the criminals should be denied even the formality of a trial, but should be dealt with summarily. This seemed to fire up Markley and Kinsey, who bent every energy in their defense. But on the other hand Brown and Wilkins appeared just as determined that those dastards should not escape the full penalty of the law.

And here it may be appropriate to say that "When Greek meets Greek then comes the tug of war." But all the ingenuity of the two young attorneys failed of convincing the jury that the accused were not guilty. The people had nothing to fear in this case, as they had Messrs. Brown and Wilkins to protect their interests. And so after the arguments were made and the case submitted, the jury brought in a verdict of guilty, as stated above. But Judge Kinsey was not exactly satisfied that his clients had had a fair trial, and hence came forth before the court with a motion to set aside the verdict on the ground of "newly discovered" facts that "undue influence" had been brought to bear on the jury on account of comments of the newspapers, particularly referring to this paper as saying the criminals deserved "hemp." The judge closed his argument for a new hearing by shoving under the court's nose the BROAD AXE, the Guard and the Register, as evidence of what he had stated about comments of these papers. In this connection it may be stated that the State Journal was absent on this occasion and we were made to wonder what "John P. Barger, manager of the State Journal," had been doing. However, Mr. Brown was equal to the occasion and came to the papers' relief and made an eloquent plea in defense of the press, and paid a glowing tribute to each of the three papers inveighed against by Judge Kinsey. And just here we want to acknowledge the compliment of the district attorney and say that Mr. Brown has made many friends in Lane county by his course here, and we know we but express their unanimous sentiment when we say they part with him with regret and wish him long life and a prosperous career in his profession.

The two prisoners are now safely landed in the penitentiary.

Just Remember This.

The farmer or planter who had to raise $10 for taxes in 1866 could cancel that amount with five bushels of wheat or 40 pounds of cotton. In 1896 he must part with 20 bushels of wheat or about 160 pounds of cotton in order to secure his tax receipt. Just remember this when the man who says "a dollar will buy more than it ever did" comes around to your school house. There are certain fixed charges which must be paid, and falling prices mean that the producer must part with more of his products to cancel them.

Correction.

In our edition of last week in the official returns for Lane county it was stated that the vote cast for Holland, populist candidate for assessor, was 1317, when it should have been 850. Also Cheshire precinct gave Driver 8 votes, Skipworth 22, Baker 25; while, in fact, Skipworth got 25 votes and Baker 22. This increases Skipworth's vote to 1495 and reduces Driver's majority to 36.

ONE MORE SALE

—AT—

A. V. PETERS!

Through unavoidable circumstances, being unable to give my personal attention to business this Spring and Summer, I have determined to offer my entire well assorted stock of Merchandise at Cost, until Fall, or further notice. It is impossible to quote prices on every article in the store, but the following are a few, to give you an idea of what we are doing:

Dress Goods.

36 in black All Wool Mohair ... reg. 50c, now 41c
40 in " " " " ... " 75 " 62½c
44 in " " " " ... " 1.00 " 87½c
42 in " " Serge " ... " 75 " 62½c
44 in " " " " ... " 1.00 " 75c
38 in colored " " " ... " 20 " 10c
36 in " mixed " " ... " 25 " 19c

Our Sellids Cambric and etc. will all be sold at a great reduction

Ladies' Shirt Waists.

65c Shirt Waist for ... 45c
50c " " " ... 39c
1.15 " " " ... 90c
1.25 " " " ... 1.00
1.50 " " " ... 1.20
1.75 " " " ... 1.40

Come early and get first chance, for they will not last long at these prices.

Ladies' Shoes

2.00 fine Kid Shoes for ... 2.45
2.50 " " " " ... 1.95
2.00 " " " " ... 1.69
1.50 and 1.65 Dongola Shoes for ... 1.20 and 1.25

Our entire line of children's, misses' and ladies' Heavy Shoes will share the same slaughter.

Men's and Boys' Hats.

Men's reg. 2.25 black Fedora at ... 1.45
" " 1.50 brown and grey Fedora at ... 1.20
" " 1.00 and 1.25 black and grey, 75c and $1
" " 1.00 black stiffe at ... 1.19
Boys reg. 1.00 Black Fedora at ... 69½c
" " 50c Fine crush ... 39c
Boys' and girls' Caps ... 20c

Don't overlook our Stiff Hats, we have them from $1 up.

Men's and Boys' Shoes.

Men's 3.00 fine Calf Shoes at ... 2.45
" " 2.50 " " " ... 1.85
" " 1.85 " Calf " ... 1.10
" " 1.50 " " " ... 1.00
Boys' 1.60 " " " ... 1.25
" " 1.25 " " " ... 1.00

Our men's and boys' Heavy Shoes are also included in this sale

Gents' Underwear.

Men's ribbed shirts and drawers, reg. 50c now 42c ea
" " " " " ... " 45 " 34c ea
Men's knit " " " ... " 30 " 25c ea
" " " " " ... " 45 " 35c ea
" " " " " ... 75c per suit

Men's and boys' Shirts, Socks, Overalls and Jumpers will be sold at cost

Remember this is a genuine sale of the Entire Stock of Goods without exception, so don't miss the opportunity of getting some good bargains.

5-14 tf A. V. PETERS.

WE CONTINUE BUSY

Doing a Lively Business and constantly getting

New and Desirable Goods.

NOTE THESE PRICES:

Wash Fabrics

Fine Ginghams ... reduced from 15 to 10c
Fine Dimities ... reduced from 16 and 12c to 8½ to 10c
Latest Gauze Organdies ... reduced from 25 to 16½c
Gossimer French Organdies ... reduced from 50 to 30c
Indigo Blue Calico ... 20 yards for $1

Ladies' Hose and Underwear

Egyptian Rubber Vest, Sleeveless ... now 10c
Fast Black Hose ... now 10c a pair
No. 699 Fast Black Hose ... now 12½c a pair
See our Special Line C ... 33⅓c
Fine Silk Vests, "Sleeveless" C ... 60c 75c, $1 and up

Ladies' Shirt Waists.

We offer better value in this line than any other house in Eugene.
See our Specials C ... 50, 60 and 75c
Dimity Waists, with White Collars and Cuffs ... from $1 to $3

S. H. FRIENDLY.

Take Your Produce to....

And Buy Your Groceries of

Chas. C. Goldsmith.

Dry Hides Wanted.

Jan. 5. '96.

GRAY & SON

The 9th Street Grocer.

EUGENE. - - - OREGON

J. D. MATLOCK & CO.

RETIRING FROM BUSINESS.

On account of the poor health of our family we are compelled to close out our store and leave Eugene, much to the regret of ourselves and family. But as the health of our family demands it, we shall commence on SATURDAY, JUNE 13, '96,

OUR GREAT CLOSING OUT SALE.

During this sale everything in our store will be sold at Auction Prices. If you wish to buy goods cheap now is your opportunity. Come early before the stock is broken. Nothing reserved. Everything in our store goes. Watch this space.

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We are prepared to take them in any kind of weather. A cordial invitation extended to all to visit the Studio whether in quest of pictures or not. Respectfully,

SITTINGS

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