THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC.

W. J. PEDDICORD, Editor.

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THURSDAY, MAY 5, 1898.

UNION TICKET.

STATE.

Governor—WILL R. KING, of Baker.
Secretary of State—H. R. KINCAID, of Lane.
State Treasurer—J. O. BOOTH, of Josephine.
Supreme Judge—W. A. RAMSAY, of Yamhill.
Attorney-General—J. L. STORY, of Wasco.
State Printer, CHAS. A. FITCH, of Clackamas.
Supt. Public Instruction—W. S. LYMAN, of Clatsop.

CONGRESSIONAL.

First District—R. M. VEATCH, of Linn.
Second District—C. M. DONALDSON, of Baker.

SEVENTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT.

Judge—W. L. BRADSHAW.
Member Board of Equalization—O. P. KING.

JOINT REPRESENTATIVES.

A. J. SINGHAM, Dufur.
C. L. MORSE, Hood River.

COUNTY.

Commissioner—MARION POWELL, Moro.
Clerk—P. M. RUGGLES, Rutledge.
Sheriff—N. W. THOMPSON, Monkland.
Assessor—M. A. VAN GILDER, Wasco.
Treasurer—T. R. MOGINNIS, Moro.
School Supt.—K. HARGREAVES, Grass Valley.
Surveyor—A. V. UNDERWOOD, Bigelow.
Coroner—A. C. BENNETT, Kent.

"WHERE AM I AT?"

The Republican state platform declares unqualifiedly for the gold standard. Yet the convention indorsed the St. Louis platform, which contains an "exception clause"—"except by international agreement."

Mark Hanna's convention used deception, while Martin Luther Pipes' convention simply tore away the mask, that is all,—a mask that has cloaked the real design of the money-changer, lo these many years. Observe for one moment the stealth of his cat-like tread. In the Republican platform of 1872, just prior to "the crime of '73," which a distinguished Republican since gone to the gold standard declared at the time was "an assassination of labor," not a word do you find to even foreshadow this destructive financial policy, beyond resumption. In 1876 one of its declarations of principles was for "the redemption of United States notes in coin." In 1880 the party declared our "currency absolutely good and equal in every part of our extended country." But it does not seem to have stayed good very long, for in 1884, the Republican platform recommends "the establishment of an international standard, which shall fix for all the relative value of gold and silver coinage." One might have reasonably thought from the preceding platform that a currency "absolutely good and equal" was certainly good enough for Americans of every trade and business. In 1888, the Republicans expressly arraign the Democrats "for their efforts to demonetize silver" and for "loaning the governmnet's money without interest to 'pet banks.'" It was about these times, when the currency was "absolutely good" and the "pet banks" were being cared for, "prosperity mortgages" for our farms and homes were in such wonderful demand. You recollect it, my brothers.

In 1892, the Republican party declared "The American people from tradition and interest favor BIMETALLISM, and the Republican party demands the use of both gold and silver as STANDARD money." The national platform of 1896 OPPOSES bimetallism "except by international agreement," while Pipes and the other gold-bugs of Oregon come out now unequivocally "for the maintainance of the present gold standard." This party has furnished the country with nine kinds of currency within a generation, and are now ready to declare eight of them debased substitutes. Such history on financial legislation clearly discloses incompetency, or dishonesty of intention.

The Republican party of Oregon has found out at last where it is "at," but its past history on finance gives the country ill assurance that it can be depended on.

GOOD TIMES IN 20 MINUTES.

The New York Voice (Pro.) recently asked this question: "Is the president to be blamed for the failure of 'good times?'"

Why! Does the Voice dare say "good times" have not returned? Did not the whole republican party say elect McKinley and prosperity will come as a wave of the sea; Didn't senator Foraker say prosperity would set in in twenty minutes after McKinley's election; and didn't his excellency, T. T. Geer, vow "in the name of the Great Jehovah and the continental congress," that it should promptly arrive seventeen minutes sooner? Tall Timothy could almost taste the collectorship plum, and yet the wave has been even more than twenty minutes reaching high water mark on this most sanguine, most enthusiastic advocate of the single gold standard. Later on, didn't Senator Marcus Aurelius Hanna, etc, etc, telegraph God that the Republican party still lives and that money still "rules the roost", or some such message of encouragement to some one?

The truth is, not exactly a "wave" but merely a wavelet, when measured by the promises, did come our way for a time of course, it didn't arrive 'till good crops were in sight, but that little delay doesn't militate against the cause; of course, too it required the little item of 600,000,000 bushels of wheat and a few other small items thrown in; and there was the shortage in European countries and in Australia, and famine, guant famine, famine that slew its millions with the slow torture of starvation, which close observers might be disposed to take into account in making up "shortage" on prosperity.

Those doubting Thomases, like the Voice, seem to lack the power of logical analysis: The Oregonian says, there are republicans with a prefix. Now, to state it simply, we have received all we were promised—prosperity with a prefix,—McKinley prosperity.

The truth is, gentlemen, that after he little spurt that followed unlocking the factories to let the voters back in after election, and the opening of the bank vaults where, for a time, money could not be had upon any terms,—the truth is, war, famine and pestilence, like the stars that fought for Sisera in their courses, have seemingly conspired to deceive the unthinking into the honest belief that we have prosperity, that the single gold standard is its cause, and that McKinley is really its legitimate paternity.

Now what does the Voice say? Well, here is what it says:

There exists on all sides dissatisfaction over the failure of the glowing promises that the election of William McKinley would inaugurate a return of "good times." That there has been such a failure is manifest to every one who is at all familiar with passing events. While it is true that certain lines of business have undergone marked improvement, it is also true that the laboring man finds employment almost as difficult to obtain and his toil but little better recompensed than it was during the so-called panic.

The dissatisfaction of the coal miners in Pennsylvania, Ohio, and West Virginia is well known; The strike of the cotton workers in New England has attracted wide attention, while in our large cities the police and charity records show that the past winter was characterized by suffering from cold and hunger such as was never exceeded in our country's history. Nor is the condition of the American farmer satisfactory. Foreign famine and war scare have raised the price of wheat, and failure of crops has, in localities, increased the price of this or that farm product; still it is true that thousands of this strong and influential class of citizens believe themselves to be poorly requited for their toil.

The American people were promised that this condition of things should cease.

"TREASON IN THE SENATE."

The gold-bug, coupon-clipping class that rule the Republican party from stem to stern, having steered the ship of state right into the dangers of Sylla and Charibdis, the choice between submitting to Spainish atrocities and the maintenance of the trust-creating, slave-producing single gold standard, are now up to their devilment, and are howling for an issue of $500,000,000 of gold bonds, and nothing but gold bonds will satisfy them. This is a way they have of showing their patriotisim. They will produce a money stingency, as under Cleveland, and then more than a quarter of billion of bonds are the price of the peoples betrayal, or like the vultures that have been feasting so long upon the carcasses of the reconcentrados, they catch our country in the straits of a foreign war and then, putting their hands to their country's throat, demand that their gold shall be borrowed. It is useless to tell this white-slave power that Mr. Lincoln once put down the black-slave power with paper money and that the rebellion was at an end and that great emancipator long in his grave before the credit of his country had been converted into goldbearing securities. And to day that great emancipator's own party is under the complete control of that very element against whom he warned us in a message to congress in December 1861. Republicans of the rank and file, are you to be deceived into the collusion with your country's direst enemies, in the vain hope that they are her best friends? Listen to the Chicago Tribune of 1898, and then compare its utterances with those of the same paper of 20 and 25 years ago, edited, too, by the same distinguished journalist. The rabid article is headed "Treason in the Senate," but let us see who is the traitor. After declaring us more dangerious to our country than the Spaniards, and calling us trators, it says what every debtor in the land ought to have printed at the head of his ballot to be read in the privacy of his booth on the 6th day of June: "The creditors of the country compose the leading classes. It is to that class the government resorts when it has to borrow money at home. If by debasing the currency the creditors of the United States are robbed of three-fifths of their credits, the debtors for whose benefit they had been plundered would not make loans to the government. They would not be able to do so, AND THEY WOULD NOT IF THEY COULD."

Now let us see who has the right to cry, "this is treason, this is copperheadism aggravated by imbecility." Jan. 9, 1878, this same editor wrote: "A laboring man would infinitely prefer being set at work earning silver dollars than to starve waiting for employment on a gold basis." Again, after boldly asserting that "the Revolutionary debt was paid in silver dollars," "the war debt of 1812 was paid in silver dollars," and that "if any body had called the money 'a 91-cent dollar,' he would probably have been rotten-egged for his slanderous malice," this same Tribune declares "it is mere, naked, unsupported, irrational, imprudent assertion that remonitization of silver will not reduce the difference in value between it and gold."

EXTEND THE ROAD.

WASCO, Ore. April 28th, 1898.

We, the members of the undersigned committee, in behalf of the people of Monkland, Moro and Grass Valley, beg leave to submit the following resolutions, to-wit:

Whereas, The Columbia Southern Railway is now constructed to the town of Wasco, and,

Whereas, the extension of the same will be of untold benefit to the people of Sherman county lying south of Gordon Ridge, and,

Whereas, it is the intention and desire of the said Railway Company to immediately continue the construction of the same, but, on account of the unreasonable position taken by parties in in granting right of way, the said Railway Company is experiencing great trouble and delay, be it therefore

Resolved, That we, the members of the above committe, most emphatically condem the opposition to the extension of the same. Monkland:—A. Dillinger, Al Wright, P. McDonald, H. Hansen, and Hugh McIntire. Moro:—F. Sayers, C. Peetz, M. Damon, D. W. Howard, and W. J. Martin. Grass Valley:—C. A. Heath, J. V. O'Leary, B. S. Kelsay, Fred Kruso and C. W. Moore,

The above resolutions were submitted for publication by a sub-committee just after we had made up our forms last week, hence were unable to get them in.

Now, we do not know the full extent, nor just the character of the opposition to the further extension of the Columbia Southern at this time, but are sorry matters have not been adjusted in a way satisfactory to the best interest of the whole county. While we believe railroad companies are justly entitled to a fair return for their services, both the company and the people should keep constantly in view the greatest good to the greatest number. And we trust that whatever opposition there be to the immediate extension of the road may be satisfied for the sake of the whole people of our county with reasonable damages, whre there are just grounds for real damages, and that the company may see fit to agree to pay what is reasonable at once. Give us a well equipped, well-managed road and the population of our county will double in three years. A productive soil, good transportation, splended schools, an upright and industrious citizenship will attract the best people whether native or foreign born to our county.

WHITHER DRIFTING?

When the People's party platform in 1892 broadly asserted that "we are fast gravitating toward European conditions," it was violently assailed from many quarters as extremely pessimistic and unpatriotic. But almost six years having rolled away, we ought now to be able to view at least social questions in a more dispassionate light.

It is not apropos to the question as we wish to treat it at present to say that we have gone to a European financial system, that the tenant system of farming with its almost 7,000,000 families, or more than 52 per cent. of all the families in the U. S., "occupy hired farms and homes," and the foreign ownership of lordly domains, is fast becoming European, but, blind indeed, from whatever cause, must be the person who can not see that, not only our institutions, and our social fabric, but even our national character is rapidly taking upon itself traits unmistakably European.

Are you willing for one moment to consider this question, "to see ourselves as others see us?" Professor Goldwin Smith, a distinguished Englishman, in an able article in the March number of the North American Review upon the subject, "Is the Constitution Outworn?" says enough in one paragraph to awaken the profoundest solicitude of every American who has at heart the welfare of his family, his neighbor and his country. The passage from which you can gather the most in the shortest space is, perhaps the following:

"The time since the framing of the American Constitution has been full of rapid, various, and momentous changes in the world at large and in the United States. The territory of the United States has extended over the continent, taken in Louisiana, taken in California, embraced new conditions, geographical, climatic, and commercial. Population has multiplied twenty-fold; its character has been profoundly modified. Instead of being British it has become largely foreign; instead of being wholly a community of freehold farmers and small merchants it has become largely a community of capitalists and wage earners, being alien by race and political training; instead of being marked by a general equality of conditions, it presents the dangerous contrast of multi-millionaiers at the top of the social scale with masses of poverty and not a little of destitution at the other. Revolutionary movements such as socialism or anarchism—which is socialism in a state of frenzy—have spread to it from Europe. Sexual revolution and political feminism have invaded it from the same quarter. It has shared with Europe, though perhaps in a less degree, the disintegration of religious belief and the consequent withdrawal of the laws on which political and social as well as personal morality has hitherto largely reposed. A revolutionary writer paints American society as made up of two extremes—the luxurious passengers who sit at their ease on the top of the coach, and the miserable cattle who draw it. He is now read with sympathy. At the time when the Constitution was framed he would have been laughed to scorn."

If this, then, be true, does it not in some measure account for the fact that we are learning to view so much human suffering with comparative indifference? That we view with ever lessening concern the fact that poverty, insanity, and crime are on the increase? The loss of life from floods and fires, and other great and sudden catastrophes, still moves us greatly for the hour, but the fact that nearly 2,000 railroad employes lose their lives and nearly 30,000 are crippled, every year in the service of domestic commerce, or that more than 40 human beings in the U. S. regularly fall, either by their own hands or at the hands of their fellows, ere the sun in his swift flight makes a single circuit of the globe, day by day, year by year, has almost ceased to excite comment. Nor is this apparent indifference to this phase of the social problem confined to the ignorant and vicious.

Think of that apparent indifference to the fate of 266 brave men, most of them young men, who in early life, in the flower of manhood, had placed their lives upon the altar of their country; think of that refinement of diplomacy that can, without a ripple of sentiment, deliberately pen a premeditated message to the congress of this nation, and through it to the people of all Christendom, in which a chrisident president cooly refers to the blowing up of a proud and costly battle-ship and 266 brave defenders of her flag and country as "the Maine incident!" And this, too, while speaking of the unparalleled outrage at the hands of a brutal and most inhuman nation!

Ah! my brother, if you think you amount to very much in the eyes of some people of the 19th century, you had better think again.

Before you dismiss the question with the self-satisfying comment that it is easy to point out the deplorable blemishes and unavoidable weaknesses of our social fabric, answer me two questions: Do you agree with the position of the distinguished writer first quoted? And, are you doing your duty in every particular to reverse these unhappy conditions?

Wasco ought to have a curfew law. Too many small boys are allowed on the street at unseasonable hours. Many of our cities have this law, and doubtless many a boy is saved thereby. Parents appreciate it, and when school is in progress, teachers appreciate it, and when the young truant is grown up he, too, will appreciate it. Such a law would draw parents to our city to educate their chidren. If you wish to save the boys, give them wholesome public amusement occasionally, home diversions, and a curfew law, and when you are crowned with the gray hairs of an honorable old age, these boys, educated and equipped for the stern battles of life, will rise up to call you blessed and to do you honor.

Who wants to be a benefactor on no mean scale? Well, let him devise a way by which a public library and reading room for our town can be put on foot and maintained.

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SPAIN WILD

With Rage Over Her Defeat at Manilla.

RIOTS IN MADRID

People are Chafing Under Martial Law.

SOLDIERS FOR PHILIPPINES

LONDON, May 4.—The Madrid correspondent of the Daily Mail says:

There is no longer any doubt that the internal situation is causing the governmens almost as much uneasiness as the external situation. Last night's demonstration was one of the most serious in some time, since those openly participating showed their revolutionary tendencies. Cries were raiser of "Down with the Bourbons!" "Long live Don Carlos!" "Long live the republic!" "Long live Weyler!"

The first move of the demonstrators, over 1000 strong, was to the house of Gen. Weyler, with the object of cheering him. He did not appear, and the crowd then went to the residence of Senor Sagasta, where the ministers were in conference, and shouted in favor of his resignation.

Senor Aguilers, civil governor of Madrid broke up the procession with the aid of the police, who were badly stoned, and had to charge the crowd. The authorities thereupon met with Senor Aguilera, who announced his intention of resigning, saying that it cost him great trouble to repress such manifestations, and that he was not able to answer for order with the power at his disposal.

Thereupon the edict was issued placing Madrid under martial law.

MADRID, May 3.—El Nacional exclaims:

"What is taking place in the telegraph service is truley scandalous. So far as provincial correspondents are concerned, the black cabinet has seldom worked so thoroughly as at the present moment, when it depends upon a minister who calls himself a liberal."

VANCOUVER BARRACKS, May 3.—Pursuant to telegraphic instructions from Washington, General Merriam tonight issued orders for the immediate return fo all troops now in Alaska, including those of the three exploring expeditions, comprising about 25 men each, if they can be reached.

WASHINGTON, May 3.—It seems to be a foregone conclusion that in case Commodore Dewey should call for troops in the Philippine islands, the regiments raised in Oregon and Washington, and perhaps California, would be sent to the Asiatic islands.

It is gratifying to note that at the meeting of the city council Monday evening when the application of E. Holtman, of Goldendale, for license to run a billiard and pool table was presented, our councilmen expressed themselves opposed to granting license to anything of such a character; but, as ready and anxious to foster and promote any enterprise that has real merit and tends to benefit our city and her citizens. We trust a strong ordinance against gambling will be passed. Too much cannot be said in favor of such an ordinance. Wasco already realizes some of the bad results of permitting such places to exist in our midst. It may injure us at home and abroad. May we all work together for the advancement of our little city both financially and morally. Real, substantial progress is what we want. A city to which men will resort not simply because it presents an opportunity to them to make money but because it is a desirable place for a home and for the education of their children. We will then be assured of a good class of citizens.

The Prof. Goldwin Smith, from whose pen we have quoted at such length in our editorial, "Whither Drifting," is the same Oxford professor who championed the side of the North during the late civil war when Lord Wharncliffe sought to "distribute £17,000 of British gold" among the confederate prisoners, as reflection upon our treatment of them, when Prof. Smith wrote at that time, the confederate prisoners were receiving "humane and generous treatment," while our own soldiers were "treated with the greatest barbarity in Southern prisons. You will find interesting state papers in Barrett's Life of Lincoln published in 1865, in some of which Secretary Seward scores his lordship most unmercifully.

....W. M. BARNETT....

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