THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC.

W. J. PEDDICORD, Editor.

Published every Thursday by THE PEOPLE'S PUBLISHING CO.

SUBSCRIPTION, ONE DOLLAR PER YEAR.

Entered at the Wasco, Oregon, postoffice as second-class matter.

THURSDAY, JUNE 30, 1898.

"AMERICA."

My country, 'twas for thee,
Sweet land of liberty,
Our fathers died.
Died freedom's life to save,
Died that her flag might wave
O'er all thy children brave,
Forevermore.

So Freedom's flag has waved,
O'er our loved country saved
From kingly rule.
Our fathers did the deed,
Saved us from England's greed,
Left us a country freed—
But they are gone.

Our God, we ask of Thee,
They, having eyes, may see
Our country's need.
While we have sung thy praise,
Dreamed of our fathers' days,
Judas, for gold, betrays—
Still on we dream.

Brave sons of fathers gone,
Boast not of victories won,
While freedom mourns.
Let not the lust for gold,
Curse of the nations old,
Worker of crimes untold,
Thee, too, enslave.

—J. M. SPICER, Erskineville, Ore,
June 25, 1898.

WHAT DEFEAT MEANS.

There is rejoicing in Oregon. Among no class of our citizens is there more over the success of the gold standard ticket than among the middle-of-the-road populists. They could not rule; they could help ruin. God forgive them; they know not what they have done.

Had the union forces carried Oregon, this state would have been committed to direct legislation, to strict economy in state affairs and the onward march of the money power would have received a check the result of which might have saved this nation in 1900 from the absolute control of an oligarchy of sordid wealth and greed. The Peoples party could and wonld have controlled the legislation of this state and would have been able to set an example worthy of emulation by other states. In this county every man on our ticket could have been elected had the mid-roaders done their duty.

What does this defeat indicate? It means the issue of $600,000,000 of gold bonds; it means that all government bonds now payable in coin will be converted into gold bonds; it means the rechartering for 50 years of the national banking system with a contract by this government not to issue government paper currency during the life of the national banking system; it means a special privilege to these banks of issueing bank notes to the full amount of their government bonds and the additional privilege of issuing currency upon their capital stock. It is Secretary Gage's plan to fasten permanently upon the people of this nation an irreducible debt and make it impossible, except by repudiation, a return to bi-metallism.

It pledges our lives, our hopes, our homes, our sacred honor and our posterity to a money of the world and to the industrial conditions of Europe. It declares for the emulation of the middle class and the European plan of a superfluosly rich, and hopelessly dependent poor. It was born of jealousy, hate, and ignorance; it will end in a military despotism—in inevitable decay—unless there are other states and people in this union of states, the last hope of a purer and better civilization, who will surmount the exigencies of the hour, stifle partisian prejudices and present a solid front to organized greed.

Oregon has fired the first gun in the campaign of 1900; let us hope that it is not prophetic of the final result. —Oregon City Herald

DIRECT LEGISLATION.

The objections most frequently offered to our adoption of this system are about as follows with some of the answers and reasons in its favor:

Objection I. Our country is too big.

Answer. The idea seems to be that because our voters are so many, are scattered over so much land and so far from Washington, therefore our votes cannot be cast and counted for the election of a law. Yet all men in the United States who choose to vote, as well as many women, do have their votes counted for members of congress or presidential electors three times every four years, not to speak of the number of times they are counted for state and county officers. The same officers who count these votes can, at the same election, count the votes of the same voters who choose to mark their ballots for or against any proposed law.

For a practical example, though the voters of California have no power to compel the submission to them of any proposed law, the legislature of the state sometimes submits important questions to a vote of the citizens. At the presidential election of 1892 the following nine proposals were submitted to the voters of California: (The vote is given in thousands only.)

1. Should the United States' senators be elected by the people?

Voting yes, one hundred and eighty-eight thousand: voting no thirteen thousand. The vote was to get the opinion of the people, as advice to congress.

2. Shall the proposed law take effect as passed by the legislature, for the building at the state expense of a general ferry and passenger depot at San Francisco by the State Board of Harbor Commissioners, at a cost not exceeding $600,000, bonds to be issued for the amount?

Voting yes, 91,000; voting no, 90,000.

3. Should the constitution be amended to require an educational qualifications to voters?

Voting yes, 151,000; voting no, 41,000. This question was submitted merely to get the opinion of the voters for the advice of the state legislature.

4. Shall the proposed law take effect as passed by the legislature providing for the issue by the state of 20-year gold bonds, to pay its debt of $2,500,000?

Voting no, 86,000; voting yes, 80,000. This bill was submitted in all its details.

5. Shall senate constitutional amendment No. 10 be adopted, limiting sessions of the legislature to 100 days' pay, and prohibiting the introduction of any bill after the first sixty days, except by consent of two-thirds of the members?

Voting yes, 156,000; voting no; 36,000.

6. Shall assembly constitutional amendment No. 7 be adopted, prohibiting the creation of debt by any county, city, town, township or school district, without reference of the question to a vote of the citizens and approval by two-thirds of those voting thereon?

Voting yes, 109,000; voting no, 60,000.

7. Shall senate constitutional amendment No. 11 be adopted, allowing higher salaries to certain state officers?

Voting no, 129,000; voting yes, 44,000.

8. Shall assembly constitutional amendment No. 5 be adopted authorizing certain state officers to allow deficiency expenditures of state money in addition to the appropriations by the legislature?

Voting no, 88,000; voting yes, 69,000.

9. Shall senate constitutional amendment No. 14 be adopted, allowing the voters of any city of more than 3,500 inhabitants to make its charter, provided that the charter so framed shall be approved at the ballot box by a majority of the citizens voting thereon?

Voting yes, 115,000; voting no, 42,000.

The amendments were described on the ballot only by the senate or house number, without any statement or explanation whatever of their purpose or effect. Therefore it required a very considerable degree of education and study for a voter to express his opinion on all these nine propositions.

The total vote on presidential electors was 269,000, while the vote on these varied from 160,000 to 201,000. The questions were all voted on and the votes all counted, without any complaint of extra labor, expense, or delay in voting or counting, and it does not take longer to communicate with Washington from the remotest precinct in the United States than it does with Sacramento from many of the precincts of California.—Oregon City Herald.

COLONEL HOFER BLAMELESS.

Colonel Hofer was one of the committee appointed to draw up the platform for the union party and he was instructed to make it "short and sweet." But when it came, it embraced everything "in the heavens above, in the earth beneath, and in the water under the earth." If there was anything wrong in the issue made, the platform makers were to blame, and the colonel was one of them.—Oregon Independent.

But blame not the Colonel for the length of the union platform. The 25 members of that committee, who labored all night to frame a platform, every plank of which is sound, will testify that Colonel Hofer disputed with ability every inch of that platform beyond three essential measures as a basis of union, and only consented to plank after plank in the vain hope of preserving harmony in the populist convention, where a bolt was pending. One member remarked, "Colonel Hofer, if we do not get a short platform, it will not be your fault."

While the platform workers may be to blame for its length, the principles of their platform are unassailable, and our critics who are friendly to our cause should remember, the committee had on their hands the herculean tasks of uniting three elements, although well warmed up with enthusiasm, yet of slight cohesive force, and that of meeting a triple opposition strong in all essentials of opposition—determination, organization, finance, and bitter resentment.

So far as the populists were concerned, their first mistake was any attempt at union at all. Having made the first, their second was the strenuous effort made in the vain hope of holding "the middle-of-the-roaders" by loading down the platform, not that the principles are not alright, not that opposition during the campaign assailled many of them, but because prejudice is so easily aroused and often holds sway for a long time against a long siege of reason. Moreover, a division of offices could hardly have been effected that would not have caused dissatisfaction.

Thus, we went into the campaign on a platform with a weakness of too much irrevalant matter, and without the virtues of allaying predjudice, or even temporarily reconciling our own discordant elements. We have now little else left us but to speculate upon the causes of our overwhelming defeat. And for one, we propose to waste but little time at present over such folly.

OF INTEREST TO DIRECTORS.

It will doubtless be gratifying to Miss Inez Kuney's many friends in Sherman county to learn that she has been eminently successful in getting a fine position in the Central school, Portland.

This is flattering to Wasco, Miss Kuney's home and where she has done such exellent work. From our personal knowledge of Miss Kuney as a teacher, with all deference to our Portland schools, of whose reputation Sherman county is proud, we deem it really questionable whether the Central school is not quite as much to be congratulated as Miss Kuney. At least we feel that time and a fair opportunity will so demonstrate it. It speaks well, too, for a teacher just from our schools, when we understand that there were about 350 applicants for 15 vacancies, and that Miss Kuney was one of the very few successful applicants.

Our country school officers should note one thing especially in the methods of the Portland school board: Successful teachers teach for years and years in the same shool, and even in the same grade. Note the action of her school board last Thursday. Out of 265 principals and teachers only 15 changes. Out of 26 schools in Portland employing from 2 to 22 teachers each only two changes in principals are reported: One to take Prof. Ackerman's place, on account of his election to the state superintendency, and another to take the place of C. J. Lockwood, who has accepted a position in the East.

Note also the dispatch of the Portland board, which elected out of the hundreds of applicants, 265 principals and teachers between 9 a. m. and 2 p. m., although the board consisted of four directors instead of three to be pleased. Notwithstanding several teachers were elected by ballot, sometimes 12 or 15 ballots were taken for a single position before a choice could be made. This seems to most of us like dispatch, but whether it seems so to the Portland board, one thing sure, it comes from a thoroughly organized and competent board and a corps of principals who understand the wants of the respective schools and grades. Our school officers would doubtless profit very much from having Prof. Frank Rigler, superintendent of the Portland schools, address our next directors' convention.

BROWN'S OLD TIME REMEDY.

According to the Wasco Republic that town is getting to be a very bad place, with very few good, sober moral people in it. This is too bad. Most people have always claimed that Wasco was one of the most moral, towns in the state. Another vomit, brother, and you will feel better.—Grass Valley Journal.

When an impertinent Brown interrupted Mrs. Lease once during one of her political speeches with the insolent inquiry whether it were really true that Jerry Simpson did not wear socks, Mrs. Lease, after succeeding in fixing the attention of her very large audience on the infinitessimal object of her withering rebuke, said, "Mr. Brown, if you had as much brains in your head as Jerry Simpson has in his socks, your subscribers would not have to read such rot as you give them."

For the sake of others, we forbear to repeat the gratuitious insult the "Professor" offered the majority of our citizens just after our election of city officers.

COMPLIMENTED CANDIDATES.

At Douglas, Morrow county, two voters on election day, walked into their booths, clothed with all the dignity and authority that our American suffrage brings to manhood, profoundly surveyed the mammoth ticket with its array of great men and small, silently deliberated in a way compatible with their grave responsibility as voters of a great republic, VOTED AGAINST HOGS RUNNING AT LARGE, LEFT EVERYTHING ELSE BLANK, folded and deposited their sacred ballot, and walked out of the inviolate and impartial precinct where president and peasant are on perfect equality, feeling no doubt that they had discharged their whole duty as American citizens. And yet it is highly probable that these same voters are opposed to women's voting on the ground that women could not vote intelligently.

No difference who makes Oregon's laws, who is United States senator, what financial policy we pursue, whether we annex Hawaii, Cuba, Porto Rico, Philippines, or the Chinese Empire, no difference if some two-legged old porker gets into the United States treasury and roots out all the money except gold into Uncle Sam's back yard, and all the bankers and plow-boys have all the bonds they want, if only some neighbor's old "hazel splitter" with a hand saw back that occasionlly comes trotting along with a dozen voracious swinelets hanging to her dugs and squealing like sin is kept out of their po atopatch.

THE GLORIOUS FOURTH.

The 122nd anniversary of our oft celebrated glorious Fourth should be appropriately observed by every true American without regard to his fatherland or the colors under which he may he have been born. Celebrate not only Bunker Hill, Lexington, Saratoga, and York Town, and the aweful engagements fought for the preservation of our union, but also the glories of Manila and La Quasina; our triumphs in peace as well as our achievements in war; and while we recall and recount the glories won by our fathers whose ashes make sacred many an unknown spot, let us not forget the new made graves that already hallow the hill-tops around Santiago de Cuba.

If you cannot attend any public celebration, or a more exclusive gathering of friends or relatives, you can at least observe the day at home by having some one read aloud to members of your family the Declaration of Independence. This has been our custom every Fourth for many a year. The children will thereby learn to imbibe a veneration for the sacred instrument and its associations with their earlier years and home-life. But wherever you celebrate, in what manner so ever you observe the day, let it have a deeper significance than often comes from the mere roar of guns and flutter of flags. Reflection should share in the thoughts of the aged, consecration to country should fill the hearts of youth and maiden, children should be taught the meaning of their little acts of patriotism, and a spirit of true devotion, conscious loyalty, elevating and ennobling enthusiasm should characterize and give tone to our time honored demonstrations on this our own greatest national holiday.

THE DIE IS CAST.

We are truly glad that our mayor voted against licensing saloons in Wasco. Two steps more and Wasco will be one step in advance of where she has been in probably ten years. First, put a prohibitive clause in the ordinances: secondly, rest not, stop not, till you drive "the blind tiger" from the bush. In this work every good citizen of the county should help especially if he or his family have either business or social relations with Wasco. The question is not whether you ever indulge in the "social glass" so called, but whether you think this drinking that is so much indulged in on the sly is best for all concerned; whether it may not prove extremely harmful to our young men by developing dangerous appetites and a controlling passion for games of hazard; whether conniving at this species of lawbreaking does not materially lessen in the eyes of our young men a proper esteem for the laws of their country; and whether you are willing to be responsible for the unhappiness that may follow these young lives into their homes sooner or later. Let us be on the safe side, and whether an occational glass hurts you or not, it seems a plain duty to self at least that you give the law-breaker to understand he is not to hide behind you while he deliberately corrupts your son or your brother, and that you are interested in your neighbors boys as well as your own.

QUACKS AND THEIT NOSTRUMS.

When Brother Peddicord is troubled with the stomachache, he should take a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Sirup.—Wasco News

If mother Winslow only had known we are in a position to produce sworn testimony that a different kind of painkiller was used in her place of business on election day, the above slur would not probably have been offered us. Let us remark, however, that the Grass Valley quack and the Wasco quack come more nearly agreeing on politics than they do in "physic."

Notwithstanding the immense gain to journalism, however, the medical profession doesnot seem to have lost much.

A GRIM SATIRE.

A pungent little satire, consisting of a few words, sent out by Mr. Gage in the name of the government, but in the interest of the money-changer, may be seen in all our country post-offices now a days. It consists of small posters lying leisurely, lazily around on the counters in a very suggestive manner, and reads: "Government War Loan: $200,000,000 three per cent bonds. Subscriptions received here."

This must be interesting reading to our gold standard brethren, especially those of our farmers and mechanics who may have voted for the Gage system of finance,—the destruction of Abe Lincoln's money, demonetization of silver, issuance of bonds, and putting the right to control the volume of the circulation wholly in the bankers' hands. These innocent little dodgers sent to remote country post-offices and among farmers are certainly to be taken seriously. Of course Gage and old Mark expect our farmers and mechanics to make them a three per cent loan! Our farmers ought to reply to this bit of gold-standard irony by having a lot of dodgers scattered about the senate chamber, hall of representitives, committee rooms, places of cabinet meeting, etc., advertising hay for sale. Is it not as probable that Uncle Sam has a few two-legged Jackasses that need a little hay occasionly as it is that farmers have money to loan at three per cent?

Again this bond issue is denominated a popular loan. Now, if the government can with propriety borrow $400,000,000 of the people money to carry on the war in 1898, why could not the the government have loaned the people $400,000,000 to tide the people over in the hour of their distress in 1893? Even if the government had been compelled to borrow this $400,000,000 then as now at three per cent, every dollar of it could have been loaned on gilt edged security to the farmers and mechanics of this nation at five per cent, thus making millions for the government and saving hundreds of millions for the farmers and home-builders of this nation. Will the fellow who eats government hay and runs the Grass Valley Journal explain why this could not have been done?

Every surplus dollar in Sherman county could be readily loaned at home at double the interest offered by the government, and the borrower save greatly by it.

Gentlemen, do not take Mr. Gage's bit of sarcasm by the way of calling upon you for a small loan of $400,000,000 in the least seriously. He just wishes to show a specimen of sound financiering,—borrowing of the rich farmer and mechanic at three per cent and loaning to the poor banker at one per cent, which, by the way, Lyman J. Gage says is one-half of one per cent too much.

"PUT UP OR SHUT UP."

The thorough-bred and home product, who boasts that there is no foriegn blood in his veins, and who edits the Leader, has at times colicky ructations that may yet develop into a case of chronic "bellyache" about the Republic's having re-elected our sheriff. No one in the least posted will ever charge that big boo-hoo with ever having elected any body, or of showing himself anything but an incompetent when others wasted their ballots on him. As we said before, this tinhorn soldier fights best when the battle is over. All he lacks of being worthy of the famous name of Shakespeare's most unique character, Jack Falstaff, is more courage, keener wit, and a bigger belly.

The charges we made against our sheriff are true, and we challenge the Leader to produce a single statute to the contrary.

La Quasina is the name of the battle fought by the land troops in Cuba. Our troops fought against great odds both as to numbers and vantage ground. Sixteen Americans were killed and sixty wounded. Thirty-seven dead Spaniards were found, others are doubtless dead among the thick underbrush where the Spaniards lay concealed. Our troops charged in the face of many disadvantages, but put the enemy to flight. It looks now as if the boys in blue would celebrate the anniversary of 1776 by a general assault on Santiago and the Spanish fleet in her harbor.

We should have said that the Republicans have a majority of 43 on the joint ballot in our next legislature. The official returns give the senate 24 Republicans in the house 42.

$1600—160 acres of land all fenced. 125 acres now in cultivation. Improvements worth $700. This is a well improved farm, well worth the money; if well farmed will pay an interest on $3,000 or double the amount invested. This is known as the A. R. Doane farm, eight miles from Wasco. Call on or address M. A. Leslie, Wasco, Oregon.

Subscribe Now, $1 per Year.

Celebrate
July 4th
at Grass Valley

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

Dealer in

General Merchandise

Dry Goods, Clothing, Hats, Caps, Boots and Shoes,
Staple and Fancy Groceries, Farm Machinery
Wagons, Etc., Etc.

THE DALLES BUSINESS DIRECTORY

Interiors Portraits — Crayons Water Colors — Copying and Enlarging

Gifford PHOTO ARTIST

-- UP-TO-DATE --

The only studio in the city with light large enough for family group. Cloudy weather preferred for sittings. My work my success.

CHAPMAN BLOCK. THE DALLES

The Snipes-Kinnersly Drug Co.

PAINTS AND WALL PAPER

Send for Samples and Prices.

Agent for Eastman Kodak Co.

129 Second St. The Dalles, Oregon

When the Train stops at The Dalles, Get off on the South Side at the

New Columbia Hotel

This large and popular hotel does the principal hotel business, and is prepared to furnish the best accommodations of any House in the city at

$1.00 per day. First-class Meals 25c.

Office for all Stage Lines leaving The Dalles for all points in Eastern Oregon an Eastern Washington, located in hotel.

Corner Front and Union Sts.

J. M. TOOMEY, Prop.
The Dalles.

The Regulator Line

The Dalles, Portland & Astoria Navigation Co.

Steamers—"REGULATOR" and "DALLES CITY" daily between The Dalles and Portland. Passenger and Freight service.

Passenger Service—We offer unsurpassed inducements to passengers, and respectfully solicit their patronage. Our specialties are Comfort, Quick Time and Pleasure. Our steamers have been put in thorough repair, and facilities added for the comfort and ease of patrons.

Pleasure—Too much cannot be said in favor of this line as a pleasure route. It is almost enough to say that "It is down the Columbia." The cooling breezes, the grand scenery, the freedom from smoke and dust, combine to make it a most enjoyable trip. Try it.

Freight—We are at all times prepared to handle carefully freight of all kinds, with promptness. We have a commodious warehouse, where shipments can be taken care of until called for. Wool and wheat shipments especially solicited.

Rates—Our rates will always be found as low as the lowest, and always as low as is possible to make them. Our aim is to endeavor to keep in line with our former policy, and make it in fact as well as name, "THE REGULATOR LINE." Write for rates and illustrated folder. Purchase your tickets and ship your freight via "THE REGULATOR LINE." Correspondence solicited.

W. C. Allaway, General Agent, The Dalles, Oregon.

TOWN LOTS FOR SALE

A Rare Chance
At Moro,
Sherman County,
Oregon.

12 Town Lots, each 66x165.
Young orchard on 2 of them;
also
Fine Residence Property on 6-Acre tract.

Just outside the city limit; neat residence, story and a half, six rooms. Comparatively new. Fine water; small orchard, several bearing trees. Finest shade trees in town. Title clear, price $2,500.

Remember, the railroad is within ten miles of the town and is being pushed at the present time.

Remember, too, that Sherman County is one of the finest wheat raising counties in Oregon, and always one of the first to pay the state its taxes.

W. J. PEDDICORD, Wasco, Ore.

Latest Style Job Printing at Lowest Prices. Give us a Call.