THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC.

GRANT E. KELLOGG, 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, AUGUST 18, 1898.

The fire at Skaguay was not so serious as reported last week, a few hundred dollars being sufficient to cover the loss.

The Douglass county delinquent tax roll amounts to $47,094.82. The wave of prosperity must have drenched the people in that vicinity.

Now that Gov. Pennoyer's old cow is in the Portland pound this week according to the Telegram, we suppose the stigma is entirely removed from the impounding of the Wasco bovine fair sex. In fact it is in danger of lending an air of distinction to a grave offence and may reward the offender even with the title of "Governer."

It is with great satisfaction that we note the fact that the ordinance department has at last secured smokeless powder for use in the Springfield rifles with which most of the volunteer troops are armed. The lesson learned at the battle of ElCaney was a severe one, and while there may be little occasion for their use at present it is a pleasure to know that the efficiency and safety of our soldier boys is being provided for.

A circular has been issued from Vancouver barracks, under the signature of Wirt Davis, major of the fourth cavalry, by command of Major-General Merrian, warning all shipmasters and others engaged in carrying passengers to North Alaska that the commanding officer at St. Micheals will prevent the landing of any passengers on that military reservation unless satisfactory proof is given that they can support themselves for one year; or of their ability and intention to proceed at once beyond the international boundary.

In spite of the many reports of fabulous quantities of gold to be brought from the Klondike regions, it seems that the gold output for this season will not exceed 5,000,000. Superintendent Leach of the United States mint estimates that the San Francisco mint has received only about 1,750,000 since the first arrival of Yukon gold, and the receipts of the Seattle assay office have been about the same. The largest single deposit at the mint in San Francisco was $120,000; $250,000 in dust and nuggets have gone east and there is about $1,000,000 yet to reach this country.

Interest in the war served the republicans numerous good turns this year, not the least of which was preventing the attention of the public being centered upon the big deficit the government closed the fiscal year with. Although the government received from the sale of the Pacific Railroads $64,751,323, the expenditures for the year were $38,047,247 in excess of receipts, and leaving the railroad money out of the calculation the deficit was $98,249,103. A very clever statement prepared by Assistant Secretary Howell, of the treasury Department, has been made public, in which an attempt is made to show that war expenditures were largely responsible for the big deficit. But even accepting Mr. Howell's estimate; that $56,000,000 of the expenditures were made for war purposes, would leave a deficit of $42,249,103 for the year.

Prunes will be a drug on the market in Oregon this season. It is estimated that the prune crop in Benton county is twice as large as last year, by reason of such a large acerage of young orchards coming into bearing, and, in view of the fact that little more than half the crop was cured last year, the question of handling this enormous crop is indeed a perplexing one. The Corvallis Times asserts that while several new driers are in course of construction their capacity will fall far short of curing the crop and thousands of tons of fruit will be left to rot on the trees unpicked in that county alone.

Since the war is over there is likely to be some plain talk from men who kept their mouths shut while the fighting was going on, because they did not wish to even seem to encourage the enemy to believe that the government was not loyally supported by all our people in its conduct of the war. Among the act of the administration that are likely to be fully ventilated at the next session of congress, whether it be an extra session or not, are the following, already plainly touched upon by Representative James Hamilton Lewis: Why did the government pay $362,000 for the collier Merrimac, in bad condition, that only cost 102,000? Why was Senator Hanna's brother paid $102,000 for a yacht that only cost $48,000? Why did the navy Department offer Vanderbuilt $250,000 for a yacht that only cost him $60,000? How did a wealthy New Yorker get $100,000 for an old hulk that was raised out of the mud to be sold to the government? Why were certain contracts made for the transportation of troops at $12 per man when a responsible bidder offered to do the work for $7.29 per man? These are specimens of hundreds of questions that will be asked, and answers demanded, when it can be done without injury to the country. Unless an unusual lot of lying has been indulged in, the administration is responsible for putting a lot of unearned money into the pockets of favored individuals. Reformers will probe these stories to the bottom and let the people know the truth from the floors of Congress.

REPUBLICAN STATE PLATFORMs

1890—"That, recognizing the fact the United States is the greatest silver producing country in the world, and that both gold and silver were equally the money of the constitution from the begining of the republic until the hostile legislation against silver, which unduly contracted the circulating medium of the country, and recognizing that the great interests of the people demand more money for use in the channels of trade and commerce, therefore we declare ourselves in favor of free and unlimited coinage of silver and denounce any attempt to discriminate against silver as unwise and unjust."

1892—"Fifth, thoroughly believing that gold and silver form the basis of all circulating mediums, we indorse the amended coinage act of the last Republican congress, by which the entire production of the silver mines of the United States is added to the currency of the people."

1894—"We re-affirm the doctrine of the Republican party in relation to money as stated in the national platform of 1892, particuly as follows, to-wit: The American people from tradition and interest favor bimetallism and the Republican party demands the use of both gold and silver as standard money. We commend the efforts made by our government hitherto to secure an international conference to adopt such measures as will insure parity of value between gold and silver throughout the world, and call upon it to renew and continue such efforts."

1896—"We are in favor of the maintenance of the present gold standard; we are unqualifiedly opposed to the free coinage of silver and to all other schemes looking to the debasement of the currency and the repudiation of debt."

THE REFERENDUM.

Some Business Men and Republicans and Englishmen on Direct Legislation.

Hon. Hazen S. Pingree (Republican), Governor of Michigan, four times Mayor of Detroit, head of firm of H. S. Pingree & Smith, shoe manufacturers, of Detroit:

Give the people what they want is my motto, and as I understand that Direct Legislation is only a means to do this, I most heartily favor it. In my political experience, I have found that as I brought forward measures for the real benefit of the people, I lost more of the support of the superior classes and have had to rely on the masses, and I have found a fund of honesty and good sense in them not to be found elsewhere, and the wisest thing to give the people is what they want. So let us have Direct Legislation.

N. O. Nelson, Esq., President N. O. Nelson Manufacturing Co., of St. Louis, founder of LeClaire, business man and philanthropist:

I believe in Direct Legislation because the representative system has developed some disastrous weaknesses. It has relieved the people from responsibility and thus weakened their interest. From a choice of the ablest and best, indifference and ignorance have left the field to the shrewd, the unscrupulous, the vigilant self-seekers.

A people can have and should have as good government as it deserves, but no better. Vicarious atonement in government as much as in religion is illogical and unfair. If all the people govern, then the classes stand or fall together—the strong must raise up the weak or suffer and fall with them.

To-day the most practical need of the referendum is to cut short the purchase of legislators by franchise monopolies. When millions are to be made by our protected against legislative acts, corrupt men will seek to represent the people and will make out of their votes all that the traffic will bear.

I have so much overweening confidence in men permeated with the greed of our civilization as to believe that the legislators average worse than the voters or to believe that a majority of voters will be controlled by ethical motives. But when self protection compels the venial voter to vote right, society, good and bad is benefitted.

With Direct Legislation we should get the public service of better men, awaken a better public interest and be saved from such vicious legislation.

Finley Acker, Esq., head of the firm of Finley Acker & Co., wholesale and retail grocers, Philadelphia, Pa., and life-long Republican:

I regard the "Referendum" or "Direct Legislation" method as the most practical means, at this time, for checking the corrupt assaults which are being constantly made upon the treasuries of large municipalities. Careful observers realize the fact that municipal politics in America has developed gigantic and powerful business organizations, conducted for the purpose of enriching favored parties at the expense of the general public; and in the pursuance of which, valuable franchises belonging to the people are disposed of without adequate consideration of the rights of the real owners.

Probably one of the most notorious examples of this character in American history was the disposal, against the protests of its citizens, of the gas monopoly in Philadelphia to a favored corporation at nineteen million dollars less than was offered by another bidder; and in face of the fact that a practical business analysis of the provisions of the franchise justified the belief that it would yield to the favored corporation, during the thirty years of its continuance, a profit exceeding fifty-eight million dollars. A peculiarly alarming and perplexing feature connected with this peculiar act was that among the recipients of what was commonly regarded "ill-gotten plunder extorted from the poor," were to be found some of the very wealthy and "eminently respectable" citizens of Philadelphia, some occupying high social and religious positions in the community.

In view of the practical difficulties of organizing and maintaining a regular party organization which would successfully combat the present well-organized political forces, I am inclined to regard the "Referendum" as not only the most practical step toward checking dishonest legislation, but also believe it would bring to the direct consciousness of the voter, his right and power of self-government, and eventually make that right something more than a text-book theory.

Hon. John MacVicar (Republican), Mayor of Des Moines, Iowa:

Representative government at best can only roughly estimate the wants of a community, and too often party platforms and pledges are misconstrued or neglected, representatives influenced either by greed or gain or ambition; but the people cannot be corrupted.

In the very nature of things, all classes and interests cannot be represented in our law-making assemblies.

Iowa municipalities appreciate the safe-guard which our laws, providing limited direct legislation, have thrown around our city governments. Before a franchise can be granted or its term extended, it must be submitted to the people for their approval. The people of the Iowa municipalities may also take the iniative and require that a proposition authorizing the city authorities to establish municipal water works, gas works or electric light works be submitted to the people.

The city of Des Moines has already had occasion to take advantage of the iniative and referendum and believes it to be of immense value.

Joseph Franklin, Esq., Vice President and Manager of the Wm. Barr Dry Goods Co., St. Louis, Mo.:

Would it be an advantage to put a check on law-making in this country? Yes. Experience has shown me that three-fourths of all the laws passed here had best never be enacted.

Many of them are vicious, many useless and all expensive and confusing. A few laws properly administered are better than the thousands passed every year and are neglected or enforced only for the benefit of some class or clique.

How can these streams, rivers, oceans of laws be stopped or be dammed? It is an old saying that the fox never sent a better messenger than himself, and if it is recognized that the people of this country are the law-makers it might be a good idea for them to follow the fox's example and attend to their own business. There would be no possible way, in the nature of the cace, to pass any such number of measures and those that were passed would be apt to be of general importance.

I have faith in the decision of the whole people, because one cannot imagine any bad measures that would benefit them as a whole. They might occasionally be mistaken, but they could not willfully pass any laws of a bad character that would be good for them as a whole. Such laws are always advocated and passed at the instigation of interested parties and by people who are not as deeply interested as the great public themselves.

"God bless the man who invented sleep," says Sancho Pansa, and so I say: "God bless the man who will invent a practical way to stop the flood of legislation in township, villiage, city, county, State and country at large."

Hon. S. M. Jones (Republican), Mayor of Toledo, Ohio, President of the Acme Sucker Rod Manufacturing Co.:

We must have Direct Legislation before we can reach the ideal social state. I am ready for it. Certainly it would seem that when the people make their own rules (or laws) through the iniative and referendum, there would be nothing more to be desired, but even if Direct Legislation will not eliminate human selfishness, and though we had that form of government to-morrow, I am inclined to think it would require a marked change in our moral standards before society would be redeemed. As long as we point to a "successful man" or a "leading citizen"—simply because he started a poor boy and devoted his life to accumulating the fruit of other men's toil (and this is just what we do), Direct Legislation will only be a palliative, but it will be that and I am in favor of it.

Rt. Hon. Sir Wilfred Laurier, G. C. M. G., head of Liberal panty, Premier and President Privy Council of Canada:

Acts speak louder than words. Here is Sir Laurier's record, compiled for the New Time by Mr. George Wrigley, of Toronto:

Mr. Laurier has never avowed himself directly in favor of a direct legislation law, but the Liberal Party, to which he belongs, committed itself to that principle when its platform was framed in 1893 at Ottawa by the adoption of plank 10, which reads:

"That whereas public attention is at present much directed to the consideration of the admittedly great evils of intemperance, it is desirable that the minds of the people should be clearly ascertained on the question of prohibition by means of a Dominion plebiscite."

On Sept. 6, 1893, Sir William Laurier pledged his honor as a man that when the Liberals came into power they would take a vote on prohibition.

The liquor men then desired to complicate the question by having another question asked concerning revenue. (In Canada the revenue on liquors is about $8,000,000, the amount consumed being about $40,000,000.) But early in 1896 Sir Wilfred said "he deemed it wiser to separate this question from all other considerations and test public feeling in the matter."

On June 24, 1895, the Liberals secured power, and Sir Wilfred said on Sept. 3, following: "It is the intention of the Liberal party to carry out to the letter every article of its platform."

The session of 1897 was cut short on account of the approaching jubilee celebration in England, and no action was then taken; but in the latter part of April of this session a bill was introduced most fully carrying out this program.

Earl of Rosebery, Member House of Lords, ex-Premier of Great Britan, First Lord of the treasury, and leader of Liberal party:

"The will of the people is the supreme court of appeal. It will be for the nation to decide between the House of Lords and between its own responsible representatives, and therefore what we shall be practically asking you is this—for a direct popular reference, such as in other countries is called a referendum."

Speech at Bradford in 1895.

Rt. Hon. George Houston Reid, Premeir, Treasurer and Minister for Railways of New South Wales:

"We can sum up the history of England to-day as one which is magnificent proof of the fact that the more power is transferred from the few to the many the more enlightened and progressive the laws of the country were made, the more stable and sound and honest were the conditions, the power and progress of the country. I sometimes feel it necessary to deal with a subject in that way because I know that in this country today there are thousands of people who tomorrow would vote against the referendum because they believe it is a new departure, and simply because it is a thing they are not accustomed to; and it is necessary to show how every stage of reform has been opposed in that way and how every stage of reform is accompanied not by the uprooting of public morals, not by great licentiousness of public character, not by selfish extractions of the many upon the wealth of the rich, but, on the contrary, by a more enlightened public conscience, by a more just and generous code of laws, all these things being accompanied by a large measure of additional, substantial progress and grand prosperity to all classes of people.

"The general election of the British constitution, and of the constitution of British colonies, is in itself a clumsy method of applying the principle of the referendum. When the House of Commons and the House of Lords cannot agree upon a large measure of public policy, what is the step that must be taken to secure legislation? An appeal to the electors. The object of that appeal is to get the decision of the electors upon the measure in dispute. But how unsatisfactory is the method! In the first place, while the immediate subject of quarrel between the two houses may be a particular measure, it is impossible that any general election can be conducted solely with reference to that issue. When the great political parties of England prepare for a contest of that sort, they try to collect candidates who personally would be the most popular in the electorates, and the more successful a party is in picking out popular candidates, the more successful it is in regard to the election. It means that the parties hope to succeed not on the question referred to the electors, but because of the men whom they have chosen to contest the seats. People talk of measures and not men; but under our present system that happy state of political decision is impossible. The only way in which measures and not men can be submitted to the electoral judgement is by means of a referendum such as I propose. Surely it ought not to seem a startling or radical notion.

"Now that the power and right of the electors is universally conceded; now that it is admitted that their yea and nay is to be the supreme power, the final word in the law-making of a nation surely the next logical conclusion is that the great trust which the constitution reposes in them should be exercised under conditions the most favorable to honest and wise legislation. So the government proposes to substitute for the ancient, antiquated method of referendum, what we submit is an infinitely better method of referring disputes to the electors."

Extract from letter to one of the editors.—The New Time.

Sale bills
Stationery
Calling Cards
at this office.

Richardson Wheat Farm.

I have for sale the J. A. Richardson farm of 640 acres—described as sec. 16 T. 1 N. R. 16 E. W. M. Terms $2,000—on or before Jan. 1, 1898. Balance to suit purchaser.

Call on or addrress

C. J. Bright,
Wasco, Or.

$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.

Job Printing at the Republic Office

- Wasco - Antelope -

.. Stage ..

Neese & Ashby, Props.

New Coaches, with good accommodation for passengers. Express and packages promptly delivered. Accommodating drivers. Leaves as follows:

GOING SOUTH	GOING NORTH
Wasco ..... 9 a.m.	Antelope ... 3 a.m.
Moro ..... 11:00 a.m.	Kent ..... 6 "
Grass Valley 3p.m.	Grass Valley 9 a.m.
Kent ..... 6 "	Moro ..... 11 a.m.
Arrives at Antelope ... 10 p.m.	Arrives at Wasco ..... 3 p. m.

Columbia Southern Railway

Time schedule—In effect July 1, 1898. Connection is made with O. R. & N. passenger train at Biggs.

Leave	Arrive
Wasco 5:00 a. m.	Biggs 5:40 a. m.
Biggs 7:30	Wasco 8:15
Wasco 4:00 p. m.	Biggs 4:40 p. m.
Biggs 6:15	Wasco 7:00

E. E. LYTLE, President. C. O'REILLY, Gen. Manager.

Pictures Cheap

Take them Yourself

If you want a Photograph of your Home, the baby, the farm, combined harvester at work, scenes from pleasure trip or camp, and take the picture yourself. Anyone can operate them.

By a CYCLONE CAMERA

$5.00 buys a camera that takes a picture 3¼x4¼ inches. $10.00 cameras make pictures 4x5 inches. Samples pictures at the Republic office.

Sold by M. Z. DONNELL, Druggist, The Dalles, Oregon, or at the REPUBLIC OFFICE, Wasco, Oregon.

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

Dealer in

General Merchandise

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

Interiors Portraits — Crayons Water Colors — Copying and Enlarging

Gifford

-- 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.

120 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.

ONLY $40 With Coupon

BUY DIRECT OF MANUFACTURERS

BUGGIES, ROAD CARTS, WAGONS, SURREYS **VEHICLES** and HARNESS of All Kinds

Shipped anywhere to anyone at WHOLESALE PRICES.

No. 139 Top Buggy

ONE OF OUR EXTRAORDINARY BARGAINS READ DESCRIPTION CAREFULLY

Piano or Corning Body, End or Brewster Springs, 3 or 4 bow Leather Quarter Top. Patent curtain fasteners, head lining of best wool dyed cloth, corded seams and closed dusters in quarters, Solid Panel Spring Back, cloth or fancy leather trimmings, wing cushions, Sarven wheels, with 16 spokes, ⅝ or ¾ in. tread, 15-16 in. double collar steel axles, swedged and dentail bed, 4 and 5 leaf oil-tempered springs of best quality. Body 14 26½ in. wide by 52 in. long, made of best seasoned lumber, ash frame and poplar panels, thoroughly ironed, screwed and plugged. Double reach, ironed full length. All forgings, clips, bolts, etc., made of best Norway iron. Painting and finish first-class throughout. Bodies painted a rich black, gears Brewster green, black or carmine, handsomely striped. Each buggy complete with shafts, leather dash boot, storm apron, carpet, anti-rattlers, etc. A written warranty with each buggy.

$45.00 is our SPECIAL WHOLESALE PRICE for this fine buggy. Never before sold for less, but to introduce our work in your locality we have decided to make a special coupon offer, giving every reader of this paper an opportunity to get a strictly first-class $75.00 buggy at the lowest price ever offered. On receipt of $40.00 and coupon we will ship this handsome buggy, securely packed and crated and delivered on board cars. Do not miss this opportunity to get a thoroughly High Grade Up-to-Date Buggy at the lowest price ever offered. Remember we do not offer it as a "cheap buggy," but as a strictly high-grade vehicle. If you want a cheaper buggy or some other style, write for our large illustrated catalogue showing 400 different styles of Vehicles, Harness, etc. We can sell you a top buggy as low as $32.50, better ones for $35.00 and upwards. Money refunded if not as represented after arrival and examination. Coupon must positively accompany the order to obtain this special price.

Coupon No. 3433 GOOD FOR **$5.00** If sent with Order for No. 120 Top Buggy or No. 345 Road Wagon

ROAD WAGONS—We have all styles, but this one is the most popular. Any dealer will ask you $45.00 for it. Our wholesale price is $30.00. Send us $25.00 and coupon and it is yours. Guaranteed to be made of selected material thoroughly seasoned, best end or side springs, Sarven patent wheels, cloth or Evan's leather trimmings, double reach ironed full length, 15-16 in. drop axles, patent leather dash, painting body black, gear Brewster green or carmine nicely striped, and finely finished throughout. A written warranty with each wagon and money refunded if not as represented. Order at once. Prices will be higher next season. *Address (as foll.)*

OR

This Elegant Road Wagon WITH COUPON **$25.00**

No. 345 Road Wagon

L. A. THOMPSON, WASCO, ORE.

Will sell, or trade for Sherman County Property.

15½ acres of land situated on upper Main and Hudson Street, St. Helena, California. Two story house consisting of nine rooms upstair, and 10 rooms, pantry and bath room downstairs. A fine orchard of grapes, prunes, apples, olives and almondtrees. Large two-story barn, good well of water, and a good picket fence around the property. Value, $7,000. Call on or address M. A. LESLIE, Wasco, Oregon.

Notice to Trespassers.

I hereby give warning that any person or persons found shooting on my premises will be prosecuted to the full extent of the law.

ARNOLD BUHMANN.