

Scio Weekly Press.

VOL. VI.

SCIO, LINN COUNTY, OREGON, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 14, 1894.

NO. 17.

Scio Press.
IS PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY, BY
T. L. DUGGER,
IN THE CITY OF
SCIO, LINN CO., OREGON.
TERMS:
Per annum, in advance, \$1.50
Six months, .75
Advertising rates at fair living rates, to be
paid monthly.
Transient advertisements must be paid for
when the order is given for their insertion.

Newspaper Law.
1. Subscribers who do not give express notice to the contrary are considered as wishing to continue their subscriptions.
2. If subscribers order the discontinuance of their periodicals the publisher may continue to send them until all arrears are paid.
3. If subscribers neglect to or refuse to take their periodicals from the office to which they are directed they are held responsible till they have settled their bill and ordered their paper discontinued.
4. If subscribers move to other places without informing the publisher and the papers are sent to the former direction they are held responsible.
5. The courts have decided that refusing to take periodicals from the office, or removing and leaving them uncollected for is "prima facie" evidence of intentional fraud.

UNGENEROUS AT LEAST.
We notice, in the criticisms of public men who go wrong, by our democratic and republican contemporaries, a disposition to announce as a sort of finality to his wrong doing, that such an one was a "populist," evidently desiring to create the impression in the mind of the public that the embracing of populist ideas was, in a measure, responsible for this or that individual's criminality. In fact, some of our largest and most widely circulated newspapers seemingly hold "populism" in estimation, as the greatest crime or idiosyncrasy an individual can commit; especially if he formerly was a member of the same political party as themselves. They seem to take a fendish delight in proclaiming to the world, "He is a populist," but never say a word about his political sentiments if he happens to be a democrat or republican. Now brethren, right down in your hearts, are you not just a little bit ashamed of such hypocritical implications, for you well know that political opinions are not responsible for an individual's criminal predilections; it may furnish the opportunity for the commission of a crime, but never is responsible for the crime itself. If a republican or democrat goes wrong, it matters little to the world what his political opinions were, but if he happens to be a populist, one would infer from reading these papers, that such was sufficient explanation for his wrong doing. Gentlemen, be fair and honorable in your opposition, for populism will thrive and flourish if it is posed in that manner, and too, it will get the sympathy of all fair-minded men of the old parties. If you desire to kill populism, do away with the necessity for it. Compel your congress and legislatures to enact laws in the interests of the people, and not, as has lately been demonstrated, in the interests of trusts and combines. But just so long as our law-makers and public men are controlled by trusts, combines, and enact laws for the classes, rather than the masses, may they expect opposition, long and bitter, whether called "populism" or any other name. The American people will not be bound, hand and foot, by despotic and selfish capital, without making a vigorous kick. We recognize that the pursuit of happiness and wealth is one of the inalienable rights of the American citizen, guaranteed to him by the antiquated writing enacted by our fathers, but no where in that instrument do we find immunity and protection to trusts and combines. No where do we find class legislation contemplated. On the contrary its whole spirit speaks loudly against the aggrandizement and favoritism of capital, as it seemed possible to the fathers to speak. Imagine such men as George Washington, Thomas Jefferson, John Hancock, etc., meekly surrendering to the sugar trust and the gold crowd. It is almost enough to cause their ghosts to raise from the grave. Then how can it be expected that descendants of such illustrious fathers will submit, supinely, to being continually robbed, even if such robbery is sanctioned by the enactments of wealth worshipping congress and leg-

islatures. No gentlemen, the old spirit of American patriotism is not yet quite extinct, and whether it be marshaled under a banner labeled "populism" or any other name, it is bound to command the respect of the true unadulterated American citizen. British gold, we admit, has come a great deal nearer conquering the American people than has ever British arms, yet it is doomed to failure. Political prejudice and love of office controls a great many men, yet the great majority will, when they finally awake to the condition that confronts them, say to organized capital "Just so far and no further." And, if necessary, they will not be ashamed to be called "populists," nevertheless as we indicated in the outset, many great newspapers endeavor to throw a cloud of dishonesty and crime itself about the name.

WHY NOT, SUGAR BEETS?

In these days of three-bit wheat, to our farmer friends who have hitherto depended upon wheat raising for a livelihood, a serious question is presented. The idea of raising wheat at the present prices cannot, for a moment, be contemplated, with any hope that a profit will be realized. It is proposed by some, to go into the raising of pork for the market upon a large scale. Should any considerable number of farmers engage in this enterprise, unless some extensive pork packing establishments are built, the home market would be easily glutted and the hog business, like wheat raising, would become unprofitable. Neither does cattle raising offer any better field for profit than wheat or hogs. Hence some other industry, untried in this locality must solve the vexed question. Hitherto, when an unprofitable year in wheat, cattle or hogs, has visited our pleasant valley, the hope of a better price next year has buoyed the farmer up to extra endeavor; and his hopes have been generally realized. Now, no such beacon is vouchsafed to him, especially with regard to wheat; in fact, prospects now indicate that even the 50-cent mark will be reached by that cereal but rarely, while the old-time dollar-a-bushel day will never return, unless some unexpected emergency should arise. What then, can the Willamette valley farmer turn his attention to that will give him a fair return for his labor and investment? From what information we have at hand, the raising of sugar beets, taking into consideration our soil and climate, would solve the question; for when such an undertaking has become fairly established, it has resulted in greater profits and steadier prices to farmers, than has ever been the case with wheat. From tests made of beets raised in this county, it has been shown that the percentage of sugar in them was equally as large if not larger than in those raised in any other locality.

The first step necessary to establish this industry, would be to have the requisite number of acres of beets guaranteed to be raised by the farmers, to induce the erection of a sugar factory. In the sugar plants erected in other localities an expenditure of about a half-million dollars has been required. Perhaps one requiring a lesser outlay of capital could be erected, providing the necessary amount of beets, location for factory etc., be guaranteed. At all events a good plan would be, for farmers and others to agitate the question, and, if possible, the requisite number of acres (about 5000) pledged. This fact can then be advertised and perhaps some one or more capitalists, versed in the sugar industry, can be induced to take hold of the enterprise. We would suggest that this question be discussed by all farmers organizations and perhaps, as information is gathered, it may become the starter for a first-class beet sugar factory. Who knows? There is, perhaps, not a more favorably situated place in the state for such a factory than is Scio, as the rich sandy loams of the North and South Santiams, Crabtree and Thomas creek bottoms lay in easy coniguity to us. The effort is well worthy of making. If it should fail, the only loss would be a little time, while, if successful, would result in a lasting benefit to the community.

Senator Wm. A. Peffer, arrived at his Kansas home last week, from Washington. To a reporter in an interview in relation to the session of Congress just closed, he said: "I consider the 53d congress as the most stupid failure in the history of the nation; not a single act

of public benefit was passed. The new tariff bill I don't like to talk about. The proceedings were so scandalous that I do not enjoy talking about it. I speak of the general discussion and the complete surrender of the democrats to a handful of men. There were 38 Northern and Southern democrats in favor of what has always been advocated by the democratic party, but there were six men who called themselves democrats, but are really republicans, who controlled that majority in the senate. At no time could they secure a majority to support the proposed measure without a caucus, so they held the caucus and gave instructions to have a bill prepared which would be satisfactory. Then the sugar trust came in with a demand that the sugar schedule be changed, and the six men stood out and said we will have this bill or nothing, and then came the surrender. How humiliating it is to a large body of men to lay down their arms before a half-dozen."

"Why did you vote to put a duty on salt?" asked the reporter.
"I voted for a duty on both salt and wool, though I am really in favor of free salt and wool. I discovered that the tariff legislation ment legislation in favor of class in this, and the revenue was lost sight of. I showed the senate that all our Kansas saltmakers wanted to retain their duty on salt—that is, that some duty be put on salt so that the area they supply might not be encroached upon by foreign salt. I favored a duty on wool because the bill proposed putting a duty on woolen goods, and I wanted the Kansas farmers who raise wool to be treated as well as the manufacturers. This whole thing was a grab game, and I simply did my best to see the Kansas people were treated as well as either of the classes."

Perhaps no greater evidence of the breaking up of the solid south of its political adherence to the democratic party, has never been exhibited than is the wholesale transferring of the allegiance of the sugar planters of Louisiana from the democratic to the republican party, which is reported to have been effected to the extent of 60,000 a few days ago. Evidently the love those planters have for their purses, has placed a limit to their old time political prejudice. They do not purpose to continue cutting off their noses to spite their faces. Republican legislation in the way of a sugar bounty, whether it be right or wrong, has developed a large and profitable industry in that state. Now, to have such a severe set back given it by the party that they have been from time immemorial steadfast in their faith and adherence to, is entirely too much, and they now propose to assist in placing their real friend, the republicans, again in power. Just why a sugar planter should have been paid a bounty, while no such inducements have been extended to other products of the farm, is a question not satisfactorily answered, to any one save the sugar planter. But he, evidently, knows on which side of his bread the butter is on, and desires to have that side up again; hence will vote the republican ticket. From his position of view, we cannot help but remark, "sensible planter."

If the statement is true that the sugar schedule in the present tariff law is but the fulfilling of promises made by managers of the democratic party to the sugar trust for its contribution of a half-million dollars to that party's campaign, the American people ought to consign the democratic party to the shades of obscurity so deeply that even Gabriel's trumpet would fail to arouse the least semblance of life into a once honorable and patriotic party. The doctrine of states rights shook the old party from center to circumference, but not a shade of dishonor was attached to it in consequence, but this partnership with the sugar trust ought to be, if it is not the death warrant of a party that has evidently, outlived its usefulness.

As the hop harvest advances, it is developed that the crop will be an average one, and not injured to any great extent by either lice or mold. From what we have learned in conversing with experienced hop men, some of our growers will injure their product by picking it a little green. This is to be regretted as the price is so low that at best but little more than picking money will be realized, and buyers will be exceedingly careful in grading the crop.
A scarcity of bickers is reported at one or two yards only, others seem

to have plenty of help. We have heard of but one grower who is not known to pick, and his crop is what is known as a new yard. Our growers are to be commended for harvesting their crops, for they do so in the expectation that they will barely realize for their hops, the outlay for picking. But by so doing they save to the community several thousand dollars, from which they will get indirect benefit.

Every time you use sugar to sweeten your coffee, you are paying an enforced contribution to the democratic campaign fund; for the sugar trust will get that contribution back with interest, in the profits the tariff enables it to make on sugar.

ORIGIN OF THINGS.

Steel pens originated in England in 1803.
Lawyers were known in Babylon 2300 B. C.
Titles are older than written history. King is the oldest.
The use of the Christian era in chronology began in Italy in 525. It was not employed in England until 816.
Banks were first established in Lombardy by the Jewish money-lenders. The first public bank was that of Venice, in 1550.
The cross mark instead of the signature did not originate in ignorance. It was always appended to signatures in medieval times as an attestation of good faith.
Tarring and feathering was once a legal punishment for theft. It is said to be found in the statutes of both England and France about the time of the Crusades.
The administration of the oath to witnesses is a practice of very high antiquity. It is mentioned as of common use among the Jews at the time of the exodus from Egypt.
The design of the American flag was probably borrowed from the family arms of Gen. Washington, which consisted of three stars in the upper portion and three bars across the escutcheon.
Guns are said to have been used by the Chinese before the beginning of the Christian era. The oldest dated piece of European artillery bears an inscription declaring that the gun was cast 1303.
The first regular standing army was in Egypt, about 1900 B. C. The first modern standing force was in France, in 1445. The first permanent military in England was the King's guard of Yeomen, established in 1486.
April fool's day had its origin in a Roman festival, the Festum Furosum, or fool's holiday, which was celebrated about the 1st of April. On it all sort of practical jokes were played. The early Christians adopted the festival in a modified form, discarding its religious features.
A dun took its name from a celebrated bailiff of London during the reign of Henry VII, named Joe Dunn. He was extremely clever in devising ways and means to compel unwilling creditors to settle their accounts, and hence the saying, "Send Dunn after him," or "Dun him."
The expression "Mind your Ps and Qs," arose from an old custom of innkeepers marking down the scores of their customers on the wall or door with a bit of charcoal. Q stood for quart, P for pint, and a hint to mind one's Ps and Qs was equivalent to a reminder that he was drinking too much.
Several theories are offered to account for the origin of the dollar mark. One declares that it comes from the letters G and S, which were placed on the Federal currency, and in the hurry of writing were run together, the S being placed over the U. A more probable explanation is that it is a modification of the figure 8, and denoted a piece of 8 reals, or \$1.

W. R. BILYEU,
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Will practice in all the courts of Oregon.
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Religion of Spiritualism, Watson, \$1.10
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The above trains stop at all stations between Portland and Albany inclusive; also Tangent, Seaside, Halsey, Harborside, Junction City, Revere, Eugene and all stations from Roseburg south to and including Ashland.
Roseburg Mail Daily.
8:30 A. M. Lv. Portland. Ar. 4:30 P. M.
12:15 P. M. Lv. Albany. Ar. 12:30 P. M.
5:50 P. M. Ar. Roseburg. Lv. 7:00 A. M.
Lebanon Branch.
8:10 A. M. Lv. Albany. Ar. 10:31 A. M.
9:00 A. M. Ar. Lebanon. Lv. 9:30 A. M.
1:20 P. M. Lv. Albany. Ar. 3:25 P. M.
3:09 P. M. Ar. Lebanon. Lv. 5:39 P. M.

Woodburn-Springfield Branch.

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8:30 a.m. Lv. Portland. Ar. 4:30 p.m.
2:46 p.m. Lv. West Scio. Ar. 10:45 p.m.
3:15 p.m. Ar. Natron. Lv. 7:00 a.m.

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