

Scio Weekly Press.

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SCIO, LINN COUNTY, OREGON, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 12, 1894.

NO. 21.

Scio Press.

IS PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY, BY
T. L. DUGGER,
IN THE CITY OF
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For annum, invariably in advance, \$1.50
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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 is not responsible for sending them any more papers.
3. If subscribers neglect to order or refuse to take their periodicals from the office to which they are directed they are held responsible until 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.

LET US HAVE A NEW DEAL.

The contract with the American Book Company, which has been in existence during the past six years between the state and that company is about to expire, and the company is laying its wires to secure a renewal of the same contract. To say nothing against the present text books used in our schools, which may or may not be as good as can be secured, it is enough to condemn entering into a new contract, to know that the American School Book Company is a sort of trust and is making enormous profits off the people of Oregon, who were foolish enough to give this house a monopoly of the school book business. The company has had no scruples in scrounging all there was in the business, either, for it would allow retail dealers scarcely enough margin to pay them for the trouble, and say nothing about a share in the profit. As a matter of fact, by getting the price they have had upon the people, they have been able to force the payment of about two prices for the books. Now that they have a chance to free themselves from this grasping monopoly the people would, almost, be justifiable in administering a coat of tar and feathers upon the individual who would attempt to renew this imposition. There are quite a number of first-class text books—either one of which are the equal of those now in use—and each of them should have an opportunity to compete in supplying the state. We are informed that California publishes her own text books and supplies them to the people at less than half what our people have been paying. If California can do this, why not Oregon? Surely Oregonians need to save money, now-a-days, as badly as anybody, and it is an outrage, to force them to pay such exorbitant prices. Let us have a new deal.

The state board of railway commissioners is in the midst of its biennial report to the legislature. This will be the most voluminous report of how some \$20,000 of the people's money was spent for nothing of benefit to them since the last one was published. The report of the legislature upon the book should be the opposite of voluminous. The body of it should consist of three words, "is hereby repealed," and there should be a crisp emergency clause. The same short cut should be made with every other useless expenditure saddled upon the state. The knife of repeal should go off all excesses, right down to the necessary things for the administration of good government and the protection of the people and their interests.—Salem Statesman.

Everybody will respond "amen" to the above with a fervency which will amount to a command.

Chairman Wilson the godfather of our present tariff law has returned from his English trip and is engaged in conducting the campaign for his re-election to congress from West Virginia.

It is expected that the decisive battles of the Chino-Japanese war will be fought within two weeks.

The czar of Russia is suffering from an incurable disease and cannot live at most, but a few months.

Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes died at his residence in Boston, Monday.

MERELY STUPID.

Mr. Gresham's mere stupidity in the United States in its foreign relations by clumsy and impudent message to the government of Japan, when troops first landed in Korea, was merely stupid—just a plain, everyday, corn-fed pumpkin, translated, by a freak of executive irresponsibility, from the Western parties to the state department.

It is not surprising that the text of Mr. Gresham's message and the circumstances under which it was sent, should become known to the people of the United States first through advices from Japan. The secretary was not likely to confess what a blundering donkey he had been, indeed the full extent of his blunder would not have been apparent to an ordinary observer, though the quality of his boorishness was unmistakable, before the complete development of Japan's purposes and the demonstration of her capacity to carry them out. But a person fit to have charge of the foreign affairs of the country would have had inkling enough of the real situation in the east to have saved him from a display of ignorance so crude and of presumption so unwarranted.

This is the situation, as it now is understood: Loss of independence by Korea, to whatever power and by whatever means threatened the national existence of Japan, as loss of independence of Belgium to one of the great powers of Europe would threaten Great Britain. This independence was threatened openly by the advance of Russia on one side and of England on the other, while China, the puppet and Jackal of England, was undermining it secretly from within. Under these influences, the nationality of Korea was decaying and crumbling away. A few years more would have seen her the helpless puppet of China, the equally helpless tool of England.

The Korean rebellion was a protest of the more intelligent and patriotic nobility against this reduction to dependence upon the foreigner. That rebellion was encouraged by Japan in her own interest, which was the same as that of the Korean nation. She sought no conquest. Korea, as a part of her territory, would be a source of weakness to her, as Belgium annexed would be source of weakness to England. Korea independent would be a bulwark to her, and she went to work to preserve its independence in the only way possible, by enforcing internal reforms and counteracting foreign influence. This was the purpose of landing Japanese troops in Korea; not to conquer the country or to make war upon China, but to strengthen Korea, in spite of the feebleness and servility of her government, to resist gradual undermining and absorption by China, in the interest of Great Britain.

It is only lately that all this has become generally known, but it was Mr. Gresham's business to know it, before he put in his middle-aged car. Had he the ordinary training of a foreign minister, he would have informed himself, by the ordinary methods of diplomacy, in stead of trotting to the British minister for information and permitting himself to be hoodwinked by one of the parties in interest. At the very least, he would have conveyed his message in such terms of ordinary courtesy that he could withdraw from his false position afterwards without loss of dignity or residue of bitterness. As it is, he has given Japan just and deep cause of offense, at a time when she had the right to expect the most friendly offices of this nation.—Oregonian.

Some dogs ran a deer into the Saniam at Brietenbush, near the ferry, Sunday. Arthur, the 11-year-old son of Lee Berry, saw the deer, and rushed for a gun, which he secured, and taking good aim, fired, but failed to stop the deer. He was himself knocked flat by the kicking gun. He fired three times in all, each time being kicked down. The third shot brought the deer to time and it was taken out of the stream dead.

As was expected, Hill's acceptance of the nomination brings a new candidate at once into the field. Everett P. Wheeler was nominated for governor by the mugwumps last Tuesday. The mugwumps are better supplied with opinions than with votes, but a few votes against Hill will go a long way this year.

A mammoth locomotive now pulls the overland between Roseburg and Junction, instead of two locomotives as heretofore. It is the first of the big engines to be used regularly north of Ashland.

The military situation in Asia begins to crystallize, the more readily because it appears to be safe at present from political interference. The definite decision of the British government not to interfere at present, beyond the dispatch of ships and troops to protect resident subjects, leaves Japan free to carry out her policy. It is likely that other European nations will not interfere while Great Britain hold back. Japan's policy is to crush China by a short sharp campaign; to discover the hollowness of the nation by seizing the capital and paralyzing the government. All the troops in Korea are being pushed forward overland, and the Chinese forces are flying before them, having abandoned Moulken, the only considerable town between the frontier and Peking. Meanwhile, seventy transports are conveying 30,000 new troops from Japan, to land on the shores of the gulf and approach the capital from the nearest point on the coast. Chinese troops are said to have abandoned Moulken to oppose the landing of this new force, but as the other body of invaders is close upon their heels, they might as well have stayed where they were. Probably the movement of both armies has been timed so that they will meet under the walls of Peking. This would give the land force about 500 miles to march and the troops landed from transports about 100. But the latter may be expected to encounter some little resistance, even if they flank the Tsin forts and march around Tien Tsin, as they probably will. The Japanese don't want any forts. What they want is the capital, and they want it quickly—before winter makes campaigning uncomfortable. Their campaign is as well planned and as well executed, so far, as that of Von Moltke in France.

The Oregon legislature of next winter will not have a very easy duty to perform, providing it is governed by a conscientious desire to perform its duty. Its chief aim should be to reduce taxation and the cost of running the state government, for the reason that justice requires that the salaries of public officers should be reduced in the same proportion that the income of productive enterprises is reduced. There is no disputing the fact that the purchase power of money has been doubled within the past two years, which in effect doubles the salaries of officers. The governor, secretary of state and every other officer should be held rigidly to the amount the constitution contemplated that they should receive and all appropriations to institutions aside from the penitentiary, insane asylum and reform school denied. The expenses of the farmer and others must be reduced within his ability to pay, else he must go out of business. Our legislature, truly, has no easy task before it.

President Havemeyer, of the Sugar Trust, has issued an order closing down at once one-half of the refineries under the control of the Trust. The other half will be shut down next week. This action is taken because of the large quantity of refined sugar on hand. The trust don't propose to allow the excess of stock to reduce the price, as it would were competition not strangled.

Why does not the Attorney General of the United States at once proceed against this Trust under the laws now on the federal statutes? Why does not President Cleveland order him to begin proceedings? The violation of law is clear and flagrant; if the law is worth anything, Trust can be crushed out completely. Why is it not done? Is it because Mr. Olney is the creature of the corporations? Is it because the President supports the Sugar Trust? What other possible reasons can be assigned?

The president is either "standing in" with the trust or his talk against them heretofore is mere demagoguery.

To Senator D. W. Voorhees we are indebted for the complete history of the Wilson-Gorman tariff bill from beginning to end, with all the discussions in both branches of congress in relation thereto.

Dentist Aubrey will take produce in exchange for dental work. See him at the Scio Hotel on every Thursday.

THE PRESS CLAIMS COMPANY.

An adjourned meeting of the stockholders of the Press Claims

Company was held yesterday afternoon at the office of the company at Alexandria, Va. The following resolutions were adopted:

Whereas William R. Hearst, the proprietor and publisher of the San Francisco Examiner, in the latter part of the month of April, 1894, brought a suit in equity in the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia against John Wedderburn, general manager of the Examiner Bureau of Claims and a managing attorney of the Press Claims Company, and made charges in the bill and in said suit against the integrity, honesty, and business qualifications of the said Wedderburn, which were proved to be wholly untrue and false to the satisfaction of the Equity Court and a decree to this effect having been rendered on the 25th day of May, 1894, and a supplemental decree entered on the 26th day of May, 1894, and

Whereas the said bill contained untrue and misleading statements concerning the Press Claims Company, by the said Hearst to injure the said Wedderburn and to escape liability under a contract then existing between the Examiner Bureau of Claims and the Press Claims Company, entered into with the full approval and approval of the said Hearst, his attorney at law and attorney in fact, which statements were proved to be false and fraudulent, and which have greatly injured and damaged the business of the said company; and

Whereas the said William R. Hearst did cause to be prominently published in the San Francisco Examiner, on the first page of said paper, the said damaging charges contained in the said bill, the issue of the said newspaper being widely disseminated in this country to the great injury of the Press Claims Company; and

Whereas the said William R. Hearst has further published or caused to be published in his said newspaper, and has widely circulated the damaging statement that one Frank L. Browne, of the city of Washington, a person wholly unconnected with the Press Claims Company, is in charge of the said business of the said company, which statement is untrue and harmful and injurious to the company's interests and calculated to shake the deserved confidence of the public in the said company; therefore

It is resolved, that the president of the Press Claims Company be and hereby is directed to forthwith institute the proper proceedings in the courts against the said William R. Hearst to recover damages for his untrue, misleading, and libelous publications concerning the Press Claims Company and further, that he, the stockholder of the said company, endorse proceedings in the court and the truth of its decree in finding John Wedderburn, managing attorney of said company, free from the charges maliciously preferred against him.

Other business transacted was the adoption of a resolution increasing the board of directors from seven to nine. The newly elected directors were Philip W. Averitt, proprietor of the Cumberland Times and Hagerstown News; Edward M. Hopes, Wilmington News; and Francis E. Leupp, publisher of Good Government. Owing to the resignation of Robert E. Davis, of the Philadelphia Call, on account of ill health, Mr. R. E. Freeman, of the Danville Register, was elected president. A contract was entered into between the company and Mr. John Wedderburn wherein he was retained as the general manager of the company for a period of five years, thus showing the confidence of the company in the integrity and ability of Mr. Wedderburn. The Press Claims Company is a combination of 1743 of the prominent newspapers of the United States. The object of the company is to prosecute claims against the United States government, including patent cases. A large and lucrative business has already been built up, although the company has been in active operation but two years. Its officers are as follows: R. E. Freeman, Danville (Va.) Register, president; Harrington Fitzgerald, Philadelphia Item, secretary; A. L. Huges, treasurer; John Wedderburn, general manager; Carter Harrison, jr., Chicago Times, Edgar M. Hopes, Wilmington News, Philip W. Averitt, Cumberland Times, and Francis E. Leupp, Good Government, directors.—Washington Post Sept. 21, 1894.

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The Question Settled, Hull, paper 50c., cloth, 1.00
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Mr. S. A. Hamill, late of Toronto, Canada, has opened a new photo gallery in the Y.M.C.A. Block and invites the public to share their patronage with him. Don't forget the place.

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—VIA—
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South. | North.
6:15 P. M. Lv. Portland. Ar. 8:30 A. M.
10:25 P. M. Lv. Albany. Ar. 4:52 A. M.
10:45 A. M. Ar. San Francisco. Lv. 7:00 P. M.
The above trains stop at all stations between Portland and Albany inclusive; also Tugunit, Shedd, Halsey, Harrisburg, Junction City, Irving, Eugene and all stations from Roseburg south to and including Ashland.
Roseburg Mail Daily.
8:20 A. M. Lv. Portland. Ar. 4:30 P. M.
12:45 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. 10:21 A. M.
9:50 A. M. Ar. Lebanon. Lv. 9:20 A. M.
1:20 P. M. Lv. Albany. Ar. 1:25 P. M.
2:00 P. M. Ar. Lebanon. Lv. 2:30 P. M.
Woodburn-Springfield Branch.
Tri weekly between Woodburn and Natron.
8:30 a.m. Lv. Portland. Ar. 4:30 p.m.
2:05 p.m. Lv. West Seio. Ar. 10:37 p.m.
5:15 p.m. Ar. Natron. Lv. 7:30 a.m.

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