Scio Weekly Press.

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BRYAN'S STRENGTH GROWING.

The present campaign on the part of republicans seems to be one of missrepresenfation. The Oregonian, the leading newspaper of the state, is continually filled with glowing accounts of political meetings, with crowded houses in the various wards and precincts in Multnomah county, that are manufactured in many cases out of whole cloth. In many of these "crowded houses" the crowds are conspicuous by their absence and only a few aside from the speaker, singers, bands, etc., being present. Just why this generally accurate newspaper should make these false statements, is not clear, unles it is for effect on points outside of that county. We have lately spent a week in Portland and can truly say that we were very much surprised—and agreeably so—by the tremenduous current of Bryan strength in that county. We visited both the state and county headquarters in that city and found all exceedingly busy, but almost jubilant over the fact that crowds were daily announced as having come over to Bryan. The great difficulty in the management of the campaign is want of money. While the republicans seem to have an unlimited supply of that useful and neccessary article, our committees are almost destitute of it; but of volunteer speakers and workers, there is no limit. Two weeks ago, so we were told, it looked as though McKinley's majority in Multnomah, would be five or six thousand; it is now quite certain that it will be not above 2000, and the county chairman of that county thinks it will be less, with a fair chance of Bryan carrying the county. Of course we were not there long enough to obtain from other sources much information. But we did have a conversation with a motorman on a street car line who stated to us that out of 15 men who worked on his line and all of whom wore McKinley buttons, but one of them would vote for McKinley. He also said that at least four-fifths of the employes of corporations in that city, would vote for Bryan. This is certainly encouraging to people outside of Portland, for we are lead to believe from reading the Oregonian, that nearly everybody in Portland would vote for McKinley. We candidly believe that Oregon will give William J. Bryan a handsome majority. All of the signs of the times point to this result and also that he will have a good majority in the electoral college. We have never witnessed a campaign that seemed as enthusiastic as the present one. The tide has certainly turned in the direction of the common people and against the plutocrats. But let us leave no stone unturned. We want to make the vote on November 3, a decisive one, and the larger the majority we can give Mr. Bryan the better.

Hon. Chas. W. Fulton, one of the leading republican orators of the state now actively engaged in the campaign in the interests of the gold standard, said in an interview to a reporter of the Portland "Sun" on Oct, 26, 1894: "I am of the same opinion now that I have been since I have given the subject special thought and attention, that it is useless to hope for international agreement providing for the coinage of silver, or its adoption as money metal and the sooner independent action is taken by this government in the matter, and its mints opened to the free and unlimited coinage of silver and gold at no greater ratio than 16 to 1, giving to both full debt-paying power, the better it will be for our industries and the sooner will prosperity attend us. Silver will never be worth less, under free coinage, in any of the world's markets, than it is here. It will never be worth less than its coinage value here. It is said that Mexico, having failed to sustain it, is evidence that we cannot. As well compare the ocean to a rat-hole, as to compare Mexico, without business, industries, commerce or commercial business energy, with this the greatest agricultural, commercial and industrial nation of the world."

Mr. Butterworth one of the most brilliant orators the republican party has imported from the East, during the present campaign has made equally as strong statements in favor of silver as late as March 26, 1896, yet is to-day making speeches and using his utmost endeavors to place a party in power that makes the gold standard its leading and central principle in its platform. The question is, Were these men then right in their opinions, or are they right in what they say to-day? Certainly one of these positions is wrong, and we maintain that it is the one they are endeavoring to occupy to-day. We believe that these men were then advocating their honest opinions, because the republican platform had not yet been promulgated, and they were uninfluenced by Mark Hanna and his cohorts from Wall street. Can the voter have any confidence in men who so suddenly can be caused to completely turn their coats? Consistency is as desirable in politics as in any thing and men should be reasonably honest as well.

"I am afraid the democratic party will make concessions to the silver men in the platform adopted at the next national convention. If it does, despite all past mistakes, it will sweep the country. If neither gives silver the recognition it deserves, a new party will spring up that will sweep the country like wildfire. I think the result of the Denver conference will be to make the republican party realize fully the gravity of the situation, and may lead to its adopting a more liberal policy toward silver at the next republican national convention." J. H. Mitchell in an interview at the Marlborough hotel N. Y., April 20, 1895. [One would think that Senator Mitchell after uttering such sentiments as the above in numbers of instances would now be found fighting for silver; but not so. He is a soldier in the ranks of the enemy, yet avowing his fidelity to the cause of silver. It is the most absurd inconsistency that any public man has been guilty of at any time in recent years, and ought and doubtless will, consign the senator to the walks of private citizenship.]

Voters "are leaving the Bryan standard by the hundred," republican papers say, on the account of the eloquence of their speakers, or the unpopularity of our own. Dont be deceived by such misleading statements, for the reverse, in a measure, is true. More voters are leaving McKinley for Bryan, two to one we believe, than are leaving Bryan for McKinley. As a matter of fact, there are but very few changes either way, nor will there be till after election day. Men now, as a rule, have their minds made up and will vote in accordance therewith.

The Ladies Bryan Club was organized in Albany recently, and the following officers were elected: Presibent, Mrs. B. F. Ramp; vice-president, Mrs. W. R. Bilyeu; secretary, Miss Bessie Burkhart; tresurer, Mrs. M. Baumgart. Quite a large number of names was secured to the roll and the ladies will do all they can, honorably, to secure Mr. Bryan's election.

A Portland man is suing his wife for divorce on the ground that she hugged and kissed another in his presence. She replies that it is true, but it was because she thought her husband might not like it and would leave her, which release she was anxious to secure. Society looks upon that woman as a genius—an inspired genius.

An Iowa editor says he recently went into the store of a merchant who did not advertise, and was suprised to find him always buisy. He had the itch and a waterbury watch, and when he wasn't busy scratching himself, he was winding up the watch.

It is reported that at a recent Bryan meeting at Halsey, three presidents of McKinley clubs announced that they would resign their positions and would support Bryan.

A vote for Bryan means a larger volume of money, and consequently better prices for what you produce, as well as all other classes of property.

Patronize your home paper. It works for your interests.

THE BANKERS' CONVENTION.

The convention of the bankers at St. Louis at this time emphasizes the distinction between the class who deal in money and bonds and the classes who toil and produce. The dispatch from St. Louis contains many things of interest. It says:

"There assembled in the Olympic Theatre to-day (Sept. 22) the representatives of more wealth than ever before came together in this city at one time. It was the first session of the twenty-second annual convention of the American Bankers' Association. Delegates were present from all parts of the country, representing the most prominent banking institutions, whose capital is at least $1,000,000,000."

A thousand millions of money presented in a convention at this particular time suggests the inquiry as to how was this vast sum acquired, by toil or by strategy? The president of the association declares it was by honesty. Honesty was the only capital employed to produce this vast sum. President Pullen said:

"The American Bankers' Association, during its twenty-two years' history, has stood for honesty—individual honesty, official honesty, national honesty,

We would be glad to have the Bankers' Association point to a single instance in this country when the bankers acted a patriotic part. If any instance can be found when the country was in distress that the banks did not combine to take advantage of that distress and extort money from the government, it never has been published. When the war was flagrant and the government struggling for existence, the bankers demanded that the government should not issue legal-tender money; and when brave old Thaddeus Stevens reported in favor of a greenback which should be full legal tender for all debts, public and private, and thereby avoid the necessity of borrowing coin, the bankers demanded that the greenbacks should not be received for customs dues, and that coin should be paid to the government for revenues derived from imposts, and that coin should be paid for the interest on bonds to be issued. This created a demand for coin and enabled the bankers to organize and maintain a gold board to make war on the government of the United States. Thaddeus Stevens said when this was done it would cost the government more than a thousand millions, and in his agony over the triumph which the bankers had achieved in the Senate he actually shed tears for his country and for the misery the bankers were inflicting.

The greenbacks, crippied as they were, were used to pay the soldiers of the republic to fight the battles of the Union and also to pay all private obligations. Without them the Union would have lost. Did the bankers favor them? No. They have labored from the beginning to destroy them because they cost the people nothing. They lobbied through the national banking act which authorized them to take greenbacks drawing no interest to buy bonds drawing interest and deposit them in the treasury and receive therefor circulating notes guaranteed by the government. These notes were a gratuity to the banks, because the banks still retained their bonds and drew interest on the same, but these notes were not a gratuity to the people who borrowed them at from six to twelve per cent per annum. These honest bankers did not see the injustice of drawing interest from the government on their bonds and charging exorbitant interest to the people for the money that the government loaned them for nothing.

We have not space enough to detail in this article the one-thousandth part of the manipulations of the bankers whereby one thousand millions of dollars, which they paraded at St. Louis was accumulated. Some of their manipulations are fresh in memory. The Bankers' Association is but a part of the Rothschild combination which governs this country. The present administration, by refusing to use the silver in the treasury, as by law it is its duty to do, and pay it to the public creditor, has involved the country into $260,000,000 of debt in the last three years. The Bankers' Association approved this and participated in the plunder. All this has been done in the name of honor and honesty. The honor of the Bankers' Association is the honor of the extortionist, the honor of an alien enemy, plotting against the prosperity of the United States. That association, in combination with European capitalists, has ruled the United States for the last twenty years, and converted the richest and most prosperous country on earth into a dependency of a British syndicate. It has compelled the government of the United States to apply to the banking institutions of England for protection from bankruptcy and ruin. It has compelled the United States to refuse to exercise its Constitutional duty to coin money for the people, and has compelled the government and the people to borrow from an alien gold trust money with which to conduct the business of the country.

Mr. Pullen does not disguise the deplorable condition into which our rulers, the bankers, have plunged the country. On the contrary he admits it, but contends that the people have no remedy whatsoever against their enemies. He says:

"In times of prevailing business depression, widespread discontent and general unrest, the various elements among the people that in prosperity cannot combine their forces, readily coalesce. Dishonest money, because it is dishonest, attracts the disorderly, lawless, and revolutionary elements—the socialist, the Populist and the anarchist."

We ask in all candor why the people of the United States, whether those who rob them call them dishonest, lawless, disorderly, socialistic, populistic or anarchistic, have not a right to combine against the common enemy which has produced the depression in business and caused the discontent? What right have the arrogant possessors of thousands of millions, obtained without toil from the suffering masses of the United States, to rail against the people and call them names because they dare to assert the rights of American citizens? The people are beginning to learn that the bankers and their associates demonetized silver and destroyed half of the circulating medium They are beginning to know that the monarchs of Europe have united with the Rothschilds and American Bankers' Association to buy up and hoard gold to make the thousands of millions of money which they have dearer and dearer and the property which the toiling masses produce cheaper and cheaper. The line is now drawn. The anarchists of wealth are on one side, they who disregard law and rob by cunning and strategy; and the American people who toil and produce, on the other. The conflict is doubtful. The people will pervail. The anarchists of wealth must be put down. We know very well that the millions contributed on both sides of the Atlantic to perpetuate the rule of the anarchists of wealth and to thrust the people of the United States into slavery is a fearful power with which to contend. It is not satisfied with bribery and corruption, but it resorts to force and coercion. The banks of London order the New York banks to call in their loans and make the banks of the United States engage in war with the business community. The banks of the United States with one voice say to the railroads, the manufacturers, and employers of labor everywhere: "Vote your employes for gold, or we will ruin you."

If the money powers would release their grasp upon the throats of the American people and allow a fair expression of opinion, without coercion or purchase, every one knows that the English gold standard and the emissaries of English commercial supremacy would be sent home to England, and America would be free. If this is not true why are tens of millions raised to corrupt and coerce the American people? If McKinley relied upon the justice of his cause as Bryan does, without the aid of the money powers, he would not have votes enough in any state to count scattering, because the wreckers who are profiting by contraction and hard times are not one-tenth of one per cent of the American people. Notwithstanding this fact they have governed the country for the last twenty years, they have plunged it into distress and they propose to continue to govern and destroy the American people.

The war is against the oppression of the money powers and in favor of the restoration of the coinage laws of the better days of the Republic, and it will not stop this or any other election until justice is done.

CAN THE VOTERS TRUST THEM?

Money, force, intimidation, and fraud are the stock in trade of the goldbug campaigners. They mock the wage-earners with the lying plea that they desire to save them from the calamities of a fifty-cent dollar, which they very well know never has and never will exist in the United States. Of course this is only a sham pretext to cover their attempts to buy, intimidate, and corrupt voters. We inquire of the laborers and producers of this country when and where and under what circumstances the money-loaning, stock-jobbing class ever promoted the interests of labor? The war between that class and the people has raged from the beginning of civilization. All the progress that the human race has made towards liberty has been fought step by step and inch by inch against extortion, oppression, and wrong. The managing directors and moving spirits of the money powers live in Europe, and direct operations in this country from the other side of the Atlantic. Their agents here tell the laborers and producers of America, who have been robbed of their hard-earned wealth to enrich this alien syndicate, that they must submit and accept the rule of gold monoply.

The fact that gold monopoly proposes to acquire the votes of the people of the United States by illegitimate means ought to satisfy the honest voters that if they lose their right of suffrage by fraud, intimidation or purchase, there is nothing left to maintain free institutions, and that the fate of the wealth producers of America will be the same as that of other countries wherein despotism, oppression, extortion and wrong degrade and enslave the great mass of mankind. The pretense that the colossal power of gold monopoly which Gladstone described and worshipped is in sympathy with the toiling masses, is an insult to the understanding of every American citizen. It will not do for the voters to trust their hereditary enemies. They must rely on themselves and vote for themselves or suffer the consequences. We do not believe that it is possible for all the money in Europe and America to buy, intimidate, and control seventy millions of people in this land of liberty and independence.

LABOR NEEDS MORE MONEY.

All the appeals to the laboring men are based upon the idea that the wages of labor do not depend upon the law of supply and demand. It is true that labor organizations resist for a time the reduction of wages, but all efforts to keep up wages while an abundant supply of labor is unemployed must ultimately fail. Wages rise when there is demand for labor and lower when that demand ceases. The wages of labor throughout the civilized world were more than doubled by the additional money supply by the gold and silver from California and Australia. The new money from these discoveries put the wheels of industry in motion in the United States and Europe and created an extraordinary demand for labor. The employers of labor sought workmen and were compelled to pay the wages demanded bacause the laborers would find employment elsewhere if the wages offered them were not satisfactory. Gradually wage earners ask more and more for their services and employers were compelled to stand their rise as long as prices were stable and business active; but when silver was demonetized and one-half of the metallic money of the world destroyed, prices fell and business had to stop. The stoppage of business decreased the demand for labor. The aggregate amount paid to labor has been very great. There is not 23½ per cent as much money paid to the laborers in the aggregate as there would be if prices were rising and times good. The farmers constitute fully one half of the labor of the country. Labor on farms has been unproductive; in fact, the farmers of the United States have worked for less than nothing in the last twenty-five years. Their farms are not worth more than one-half as much to day as they were when silver was demonetized, and the sheriff is constantly engaged in turning over the farms of the agriculturists to the money loaners of the cities. It is estimated that there are three millions of men forced to be idle for want of employment in the United States, and the balance of the laborers are working on short hours or about half time. The laborers who have employment dare not offend their employers for fear of losing their places. If they should be discharged not one in a hundred thousand has any idea where he would get employment. The consequence is that the employer of labor makes the price or determines the hours to suit himself. The laborer, in view of the fact that there are plenty of men hanging about waiting for his job equally competent as himself, lives in fear and trembling, and will submit to any condition his employer may prescribe.

In every age of the world laborers have resisted a reduction in wages, but in no case have they succeeded when the mines gave out or when money was growing scarcer and dearer, because on falling prices of the products of labor the wages of labor connot be maintained. If the mints were opened to the free coinage of silver there would probably be enough silver available for coinage to stop falling prices and start the wheels of industry in motion. This would give employment to every willing hand in the United States. There would be no 50 cent dollars. The dollar would have the same number of cents in them as they now have and would pay the same amount of debts and taxes; but they would not be so dear as to destroy business. There would probably be enough to maintain stability of prices and give sufficient employment to enable every young man who is honest and industrious to secure a competency. Money enough to stop falling prices and maintain stability of prices would cause labor to receive three times as much as it now does, in addition to making such labor steady and sure. Any man who contends that falling prices will not untimately produce falling wages is either a fool or he intends to deceive the pepole.

The Discovery Saved His Life.

Mr. G. Caillouette, Druggist, Beaversville, Ill., says: "To Dr. King's New Discovery I owe my life. Was taken with La Grippe and tried all the physicians for miles about, but of no avail and was given up and told I could not live. Having Dr. King's New Discovery in my store I sent for a bottle and began its use and from the first dose began to get better, and after using three bottles was up and about again. It is worth its weight in gold. We won't keep store or house without it." Get a free trial at J. S. Morris & Co's Drug Store.

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Clerk Board S. L. Com'rs, ... W. H. ODELL.
Supt. of Penitentiary, ... A. N. GILBERT.
Supt. Insane Asylum, ... DR. A. R. PAYNE.

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Clerk, ... C. B. MONTAGUE.
Sheriff, ... M. C. GAINES.
Recorder, ... D. F. HARDMAN.
Treasurer, ... P. G. MORRIS.
Commissioners, ... D. L. CURL. J. M. WATERS.
School Superintendent, ... R. WHEELER.
Surveyor, ... E. T. T. FISHER.
Coroner, ... C. F. WRIGHT.

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OFFICIAL.

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Recorder, ... R. SHELTON.
Marshal, ... J. A. MUNKERS.
Treasurer, ... W. A. EWING.
Councilmen, ... S. I. SHORE. GEO. W. MORROW. J. A. BILYEU. T. M. MUNKERS. J. J. BARNES. S. M. DANIEL. L. L. CALAVN.

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Assistant, ... M. M. PEERY.
Foreman Hose Co. No. 1, ... J. O. LINCH.
Foreman H. & L. Co. No. 1, ... IRA BILYEU.

SCHOOL BOARD.

School Directors, ... T. J. MUNKERS. A. J. JOHNSON. G. L. SUTHERLAND.
School Clerk, ... R. SHELTON.

SECRET SOCIETIES

SCIO LODGE, A. F. & A. M. No 59 meets at their hall on the corner of Mill and Main streets, on the first Saturday evening on or before the full moon of each month. Visiting brothers cordially invited to attend.
W. A. Ewing, W. M.
E. O. Hyde, Sec.

SCIO LODGE, No. 36, A. O. U. W., meets on first and third Monday nights of each month. Visiting Workmen cordially invited to meet with us.
John G. Holt, M. W.
R. Shelton, Sec.

LEONIDAS LODGE, No 56, Knights of Pythias meets every Tuesday evening at Masonic hall, on the corner of Mill and Main streets, over Hibler, Shore & Holdredge's store. Sojourning Knights invited to meet with us.
G. L. SHELTON, C. C.
T. L. DUGGER, K. of R. and S.

DIERDORFF LODGE, I. O. O. F., No. 54 meets every Wednesday evening at Masonic hall. Sojourning brethren are cordially invited to attend.
R. Shelton, Rec. sec. J. J. Barnes, N. G

CHURCHES

CHRISTIAN CHURCH. Services at 11 A. M. and 7:30 P. M., on the fourth Sunday in each month. Sunday School every Sunday at 10 A. M. The public cordially invited to attend.
Elder L. C. Hauman, Pastor.

CUMBERLAND PRESBYTERIAN. Services of the third Sunday in each month at the M. E. church, at 11 A. M. and 7 P. M.
Rev. Longhbottom, Pastor.

W. C. T. U. meets on Tuesdays after the second and fourth Sundays in each month, at 2 oclock p m, at the Christian church.
Sec. Mrs. A. O Smith. Pres., Mrs. N. E. Gill.

MISSIONARY BAPTIST. Services the second Sunday of each month at 11 a. m., and 7:30 p. m. at the M. E. church.
Rev. C. C. Sperry, Pastor.

PRIMITIVE BAPTIST. Services at the M. E church on first Sunday of each month at 11 A. M and 7 P. M.
Rev. Daniel Bridgys, Pastor.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL. Services on the fourth Sunday of each month.
[To be supplied.]

UNION SUNDAY SCHOOL every Sunday at M. E. Church, at 3 P. M.
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The Shasta Route
—of the—
Southern Pacific Company.

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South.		North.
8:50 P. M.	Lv.....Portland.....Ar	8:10 A. M.
12:10 P. M.	Lv.....Albany.....Lv	4:50 A. M.
10:45 A. M.	Ar...San Francisco...Lv	6:00 P. M.

The above trains stop at East Portland, Oregon City, Woodburn, Salem, Turner, Marion, Jefferson, Albany, Albany Junction, Tangent, Shedd, Halsey, Harrisburg, Junction City, Irving, Eugene Creswell, Drains, and all stations from Roseburg south to and including Ashland.

Roseburg Mail- Daily.

8:30 A. M.	Lv....Portland....Ar	4:40 P. M.
12:25 P. M.	Lv.....Albany.....Lv	1:15 P. M.
5:20 P. M.	Ar....Roseburg....Lv	8:00 A. M.

Salem Passenger, Daily.

4:01 p. m.	Lv.....Portland.....ar	10:15 a. m.
6:15 p. m.	ar.....Salem.....lv	8.00 a. m.

Lebanon Branch.
Daily (except Sunday.)

8:20 A.M.	Lv.....Albany.....Ar	10:40 A.M.
9:10 A. M.	Ar.....Lebanon.....Lv	9:40 A.M.
4:30 P.M.	Lv.....Albany.....Ar	6:45 P.M.
5:20 P.M.	Ar.....Lebanon.....Lv	5:50 p.m.

Woodburn-Springfield Branch.
Daily (except Sunday.)

2:30 p.m.	Lv...Woodburn...Ar	1:55 p.m.
5:20 p.m.	Lv....West Scio....Lv	10:55 a.m.
9:00 p.m.	Ar.....Natrop.....Lv	7:00 a.m.

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7:30 a m	Lv.....Portland.....Ar	6:20 p m
12:15 p m	Ar.....Corvallis.....Lv	1:35 p m

At Albany and Corvallis connect with trains of the O. C. & E. railroad.

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4:45 p m	lv.....Portland..... ar	8:25 a m
7:25 p m	ar....McMinville.....lv	5:50 a m

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