Scio Weekly Press.

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Scio Press.

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T. L. DUGGER,
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SCIO, LINN CO., OREGON.

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THE DEAD LOCK.

The nineteenth biennial session of the Oregon legislature, following the fashion of modern up-to-date legislatures, is locked up tight and for and for all we know, the "key" to unlock the situation may have gone with McKinley's embassador extraordinary to Europe to talk bimetallism with Lombard and Threadneedle streets, London, money kings. The senate was organized without a bobble, or loss of time and its young army of between 50 and 60 clerks placed upon the state's pay rolls. The House of representatives has a bone or bones of contention and, as yet, has done nothing but effect a temporary organization. As the House now stands, it is just about equally divided. On the one side are the "regulars" (Mitchell republicans) and on the other are the anti-Mitchell republicans, populists, democrats, union bi-metallic, taxleagures, etc., all of whom appear to be under the leadership of Jonathan Bourne and all opposed to the re-election of Senator Mitchell. Truly politics make strange bedfellows. But if through this strange combine, the power of one legislative ring is broken, providing another one is not formed, the people will, in the end, be benefited. As we see it, it is but a fight between two factions of the republican party for supremacy. The smaller faction is willing to concede points to the populists and democrats to get their co-operation. The majority faction is determined to have matters go as it wants them, only, and are unwilling to concede the populists and demodrats anything whatever. As the members are so nearly equally divided, the only alternative would seem to be, to meet on a compromise basis. Nor do we consider that it is just to attempt to saddle all of the blame upon the the combine. The one side is about as blameable as the other for the hold up.

The populist members were elected upon well known issues, and, being in the minority, they are justifiable in forming any combinations they can, in order to accomplish the ends for which they were elected; providing, of course, principle is not sacrificed to do so. Perhaps the anti-Mitchell republicans are more to blame than any one else. They are governed more by their personal objections to the re-election of Mr. Mitchell, than by the securing of the enactment of special legislative matters or measures. They are willing to consort with men whom they know to be political antagonists, in order to accomplish a personal purpose; when if they would lay aside this purpose (the defeat of Mitchell) the house would be organized in very short order. The populists and democrats are but making the most of their opporunity to secure points of vantage in the organization, that would materially assist them in securing measures their constituencies desire; or to prevent the enactment of laws that are objectionable to their constituents. Upon this hypothesis we, as well as a majority of the people in his locality, justify the hold up. Now that the per diem of the members of the House has ceased it is but a question of which side will stand the punishment the longest and with the best grace. It is said by the knowing ones, that Bourne will not allow the pay of his supporters to stop. If this is true and Mitchell will not stand in for the pay of his supporters, it is somewhat hard on the "regulars" to stay the 40 days through with only five days pay.

It is unfortunate for a tax burdened people that the conditions exist that seem to maintain at Salem at the present. Unfortunate, because there are many measures that ought to be enacted into laws, that would give the people relief from gross injustice. But who are the hindrances? It surely cannot be the 3 populists, less than one-fourth the total memdership? Nor can it be the four democrats who constitute but one fifteenth of the body. Simmer it down to the dregs, and you have nothing but the same old political quarrel that has been going on in Multnomah county for years, and it is nonsensical to attempt to place the blame elsewhere. The howling of the so called "regulars," to get down to business is but skin deep. They care no more for the dear people than any one else, and would be well satisfied to dead lock the entire session, if they were fully satisfied that it would redown to their advantage in future contests. It is questionable whether the legislature as now constituted, will do less harm if the dead lock continues throughout the forty days, than they would had the organization been effected without hindrance whatever. The state will have the bills to foot, any way, and if it were not that these useless commissions would be continued, the people, generally would view the contest with considerable patience and in a don't-care-which-may-win spirit.

ROASTING FOR ECKELS.

The first thing to be said of Eckels is that the country is heartily sick of him, of his everlasting twaddle and of his constant prominence in the public attention; and the one sincere hope is that the last will be heard of him when the McKinley administration gets in.

Eckels slanders the honesty and the intelligence of the country when he ignores the fact that conditions brought about by legislation, over which our honest business men have no control, have been and are the cause of the financial troubles of the country. According to Eckels and the rest of the gold standard school, mismanagement and bad methods are the cause of the thousands of business wrecks strewn over the land. This makes of our intelligent business community, present and past utter numbskulls and scalawags. It is a beautiful estimate to place on the country; on the energetic and hardworking merchant who has seen his sales dwindle below the living point and been obliged to close; the careful, prudent business man, whose profits constantly fell until capital and business were swallowed up; the builder who could build no more, because people could neither build a new, or repair old buildings; the manufactories closed, or men discharged, because the country is glutted with manufactured products, which the people, though needing them ever so much, have no money with which to buy; they have no money because the products which they sell, or their labor, are below the cost of production for the one, and there is no employment for the other at any price. It is the failures of these, from such causes not their own fault, that this federal officer calls "sporadic," and attributes entirely to speculation. But this man Eckels has been before the country for a long time, and the size-up of him in the public mind is that of a very cheap bugle-blower. If ever there was a national coffee cooler, Eckels is one par excellence, and the good thing about him is that it don't make any difference for what party, or on what side he acts, so that Eckels, is in it. Years ago, when the howl was for extreme tariff, as it is now, Eckels was for tariff. Then, when Garfield was running, and there was some prospect of his success, and it was charged that Garfield was a member of the Cobden Club, that suited Eckels, and he was for Free Trade Garfield. When McKinney was in greatest need then was Eckels for him, "sound money," high tariff and all, and he railed the national banks, those same "sporadic" creatures, for the gold standard and extreme tariff. Now, among the causes which pull his "sporadic" creatures down is tariff agitation.—Portland Tribune.

THE BIRDS OF PREY.

The goldbug organs are constantly talking about "currency legislation" and "reform of the currency." This general talk is all very well and is a confession that something is wrong about the currency. This the people know as well as their tormentors. They know that there is not money enough in the country with which to do business and that enterprise is being destroyed and the people impoverished, but when these goldbug reformers commence specifying what they would do thay invariably exhibit their cloven foot. They suggest no scheme which is not a scheme of plunder of the people and the government. Their favorite scheme is to turn everything over to the national banks and issue circulation to them for which the government is responsible and pay them interest on their investments in government money. They say "issue five hundred millions of bonds, buy up all the legal tender money of the government now in circulation, and let the government issue to the banks an equal amount for which the government is responsible, and let the banks have all the money they invest and receive fifteen millions a year on the new bonds to be issued." This would be all very well for the banks; they would make money and they would be able to contribute to the campaign funds and to expend and contract the currency in aid of stock jobbers and the gambling fraternity generally. Others say, "all we want is more banks so that the people can have accomodation." They want more banks because banks are profitable. The people are already supporting about 10,000 shaling institutions called banks, which absorbs everything the people can make. Go into any small town and you will find three or four banks. These banks have all the money and all the good property, they have gotten it by pursuing the pawn broking business and grabbing everything in sight. In short, every suggestion of reform of the currency which comes from the banking fraternity or their sattellites, the socalled business men provides that the banks shall take the turkey and the people shall take the crow, or the people shall take the crow and the bankers shall take the turkey.

The people may as well understand here and now that they will get no relief until the government issues all the circulating medium. Let it be gold and silver, and if that is not enough, let it be paper upon which the government will pay no interest. Let the government get out of the banking business in which it is now involved with its great banking department presided over by that remarkable genius, commonly called Comptroller Eckels. Why should the government run a department to control the banks? Legitimate banking is and ought to be a private enterprise conducted under restrictions which will prevent robbery and wrong. No bank should be allowed to inflate the currency with credits. The system which the banks are pursuing of loaning other people's money is pernicious. Every bank should keep in reserve at least twenty-five or fifty per cent of its deposits. Interest on one-half of its deposits ought to be sufficient to pay for doing the business. If that is not sufficient, let them go out of the business.—Silver Knight.

John Sherman, the greatest enimy to the prosperity of the masses of the people the nation has ever produced, has accepted the position of secretary of state in McKinley's cabinet. In that position, he can very soon show whether he desires to bring about international bimetallism or not. His ability as a statesman is regarded as of the highest order, and in this position, which will probably, be the last of his public life, he could round out a long public career by acts that would surround his name with a halo of honor and glory, if he will. But will he do so is the question?

A combine of such men as Bourne, Barkley, U'Ren, Bilyen and Smith of Linn, aided and abetted by Joe Simon, is a hard one to down. They can be neither drove, scared, outgeneraled, nor rediculed from the stand they have taken.

One feature of the dead lock at Salem is, members are learning more about parliamentary usages than they ever knew before.

Doctor Prill having located in Scio, can be found at his Office, in the building formerly occupied by Dr. Hyde. Calls promptly attended, day or night.

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AN APPEAL
TO THE POPULISTS OF THE UNITED STATES.

We are to be congratulated upon the growth of our party and the fact that in the recent election nearly half the voters of the Union indorsed much of our platform. No party ever achieved more brilliant success in so brief a time. Although handicapped in the late campaign, we emerge from the contest stronger than ever. Our party alone has a voting force larger than that which elected Lincoln and an able, effective reform press of nearly two thousand papers. We elected several governers as well as hundreds of other State, county and town officials. We hold the balance of power in the United States Senate and have four times as many congressmen as ever before.

We united with the silver forces in the recent campaign,—not because we believe free coinage of silver is the solution of the financial problem, but because it would better existing conditions, would meet with the least resistance and become the entering wedge for our main issue, viz., full legal tender paper money, issued and regulated by the government alone. Having proved our loyalty at the polls, we are free to act separately on advanced lines and to emphasize the real issues our party was born to advocate. We cannot in honor lay down our arms and cease our activity until the war for which we enlisted has ended in victory for our cause.

The democratic party proposes to continue the silver fight. Two parties cannot exist on the same issue. The greater absorbs the smaller. Therefore, if we remain mere camp followers of another party, disintegration will result. Our party success alone forced the democrats to adopt the Chicago platform and nominate a popocrat for President. Converts made by party regularity cannot be trusted with the reforms of the future.

While chairman of the Chicago branch of our executive committee during the campaign, my contact with the chairman of democratic State committees revealed to me the fact that in many cases they were more anxious to elect their State tickets and absorb the populists than they were for the success of Bryan and the Chicago platform, but this does not apply to the chairman and officers of the National Committee.

We are not democrats and cannot be classed as such. We simply united for a single campaign. The democratic party is but the rear guard of our own. We do not stand for redemption money, but for a scientific dollar, kept invariable by proper regulation of the money volume. Then why should a high school graduate reenter the intermediate grade? Our grandest achievements are in the future, if we inspire the people through separate party action with our chief issues, and hold our forces together by taking the lead which belongs to us in pressing to success the reforms of the day.

The millions of converts to silver during the recent campaign must advance. They will not remain where they are. We must educate them up to the main issue, and the time to do it is now, not just before a Presidential election. We must also hold the democratic party to its present position or compel it to advance.

History teaches that to achieve conservative results, a radical position must be taken. The substitution of our main plank for a subordinate one, as the fighting issue of the next four years, is in line with the best sentiment of our party and requires no change of front, no abandonment of principle, no new platform. The main army moves up to occupy the position held by the skirmish line.

President Cleveland supplies us with fresh incentive for renewed effort, in his official demand for the retirement of the greenbacks and the issue and control of paper money (except coin certificates) by the banks. Senator Quay says this should be made an issue by the republicans, and advocates the substitution of United States notes, payable in gold, for the greenbacks.

Here we have a living issue with both wings of the gold forces, which brings our main question to the front—shall the paper money of the country be issued and regulated by the people or by the banks? This will precipitate a hot debate in Congress that the focus public attention upon the relative merits of scientific and redemption money, which will become the absorbing question of the day, just as the silver movement followed the silver debate a year ago, and will afford our sentinels in congress an opportunity to measure the true attitude of the silver, democratic, and republican leaders, on an issue vital to our party and the welfare of the country, and to determine to what extent our recent allies can be depended upon.

Again, the fact that the railroad, telegraph, and telephone companies became the willing tools of a campaign committee in the recent election furnishes us with another striking argument for the government ownership of these great monopolies. We are not a free people so long as they can be utilized for campaign purposes in the interest of trusts and combines.

The proposed retirement of the greenbacks and the discussion of the Pacific Railroad questions will bring before Congress the strongest measures of our platform; and whatever issues the other parties may adopt, the logic of events will so force upon both Congress and the people the consideration of these measures as to over shadow all others, and win to our ranks thousands of voters from both the republican and democratic parties.

These are living issues upon which we shall grow. The urgent necessity for them will appeal to the people groaning under the weight of "McKinley prosperity," "restored confidence," and the enforced idleness and extreme poverty attending them. They appeal with equal force to the business man, coerced by the banks; to the wage earner, the helpless victim of corporations; and to the farmer, cursed with mortgages and extortionate freight rates. They are issues free from the charge of mercenary motives, to enrich a portion of our constituency.

Let us act with patriotism, courage, and sagacity. Let us lose no time. If any lack incentive, it will be found in the intense suffering everywhere and in the increasing arrogance, lawlessness, of the trusts and monopolies. Against their power we put principle; against their money we match manhood, and urge all populists to continue this contest during the next four years and then hold an early national convention, to strike the keynote of the next Presidential campaign, or, if desirable, establish an honorable alliance on leading issues.

I also suggest that a national conference of party leaders and workers be held as soon as practicable, that we may have a full and free expression of opinion regarding our future work. We hope, therefore, that the reform press will give the fullest possible exposition of their views on this important subject; and our friends are invited to write me or our national chairman, expressing their ideas on the independent party action herein proposed.

Shall we march to victory under our own banner, or continue as stragglers under another?

GEORGE F. WASHBURN,
Member People's Party Nat'l. Ex. Com., Jan. 11, 1897.
BOSTON, MASS.

The frightful murder roll of the United States shows another increase for 1896. The Chicago "Tribune" publishes the results of its tally for the year, and finds the enormous total of 10,852, against 10,-500 for 1895 and 9,800 in 1894. The cases run as follows: Quarrels, 5,-530; unknown, 3,251; jealousy, 401; liquor, 409; by highwaymen, 209; infanticide, 209; resisting arrest, 52; highwaymen killed, 109; insanity, 253; self defense, 48; strikes, 10; outrages, 29; riots, 10. Total, 10,852.

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Sheriff Sale.

By virtue of an execution and order of sale duly issued out of the circuit court of the state of Oregon, for the county of Linn, to me duly directed, delivered and dated on the 29th day of December A. D. 1896, in a certain suit in the circuit court of said county wherein William P. Lord Governor, Harrison R. Kincaid secretary of state, and Phil Metschan, Treasurer of the state of Oregon, constituting the board of commissioners for the sale of school and University lands, and for the investment of the funds arising therefrom were plaintiffs, and Samuel B. Young and Naomi A. Young his wife and Fred Dickson were defendants, in which said suit the said plaintiffs recovered a judgment and decree of foreclosure on the 16th day of November 1896 against the said defendants for the sum of One Thousand Seven Hundred Ninety Three Dollars & Fifty cents ($1793.50) with interest thereon at the rate of 8 per cent per annum from the 16th day of November 1896 and the further sum of One Hundred & Fifty dollars $150.00 as attorney's fee and the costs of this suit taxed at $20.00, ordering, adjudging and decreeing that the real property described in plaintiffs mortgage and complaint, to wit:

Beginning at a point North 89 degree 20 minutes East and 14,53 chs. distant from the North West corner of the D. L. C of James S. Dickson and wife Notification Number 11.8 and Claim Number 46 in Township 11 South of Range 2 West of the Willamette Meridian in Linn county Oregon, on the North line of said claim and running thence North 89 degrees 20 minutes East 36,79 chs thence South 29,42 chs. thence North 89 degrees 15 minutes West 36,79 chs. thence North 29,34 chs. to the place of beginning and containing 106,61 acres be sold to satisfy said Judgment and decree and all costs.

Therefore Notice is hereby given that I will on Saturday February 6th A. D. 1897 at the hour of 1 o'clock P. M. of said day at the Front door of the court house in the city of Albany in Linn county Oregon offer for sale at public auction to the highest bidder for cash in hand the real property in said order and decree and hereinbefore described to satisfy said Judgment and decree and all costs and charges of making such sale.

Dated this 8th day of January A. D. 1897

M. C. GAINES
Sheriff of Linn county Oregon.

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Roseburg Mail. Daily.

8:30 A. M.	Lv ... Portland ... Ar	4:30 P. M.
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5:20 P. M.	Ar ... Roseburg ... Lv	8:00 A. M.

Salem Passenger. Daily.

4:00 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.)

8:25 A. M.	Lv ...... Albany ...... Ar	10:30 A. M.
9:00 A. M.	Ar ...... Lebanon Lv	9:30 A. M.
4:10 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.)

6:00 a. m.	Lv... Woodburn ... ar	1:50 p. m.
5:20 p. m.	Lv.... West Scio Lv	10:15 a. m.
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