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THE LAST WEEK.

The last week of the forty days legislative period has arrived, yet not a scintilla of legislative work has been accomplished. Now for this undesirable state of things some one is to blame and, if possible, this blame should be located where it justly and properly belongs. We should not allow partisan bias to control us in the least in making up this opinion, for it now seems quite likely that the "hold out" will continue to the end and, only, the preventive or clogging force should be held accountable before the people for blocking of the legislative machinery.

The legislature is composed of, in the senate of 24 republicans, 3 democrats and 3 people's; in the house, 38 republicans, 14 peoples, 4 democrats, 3 Union-bimetallic, and the seat from Coos and Curry counties in contest, making the full number of 60 representatives. In the contest case Nosler was elected as a populist candidate, yet he acts and votes with the republicans in every instance, while the contestant for the same seat, J. Huntley, is a republican. So it can be seen that the correct republican roll should have 39 names. In joint assembly the republicans have 63, peoples 17, democrats 7 and Union-bimetallists 3.

Nearly all republican newspapers are disposed to saddle the whole blame of the hold up upon the populist (17) members. The republican members of the legislature are inclined to do likewise. Just why so much more importance and responsibility should attatch to the 17 populist seats than to the seats of any other members is difficult to see unless populist shoulder are considered unusually broad and capable of sustaining the load of blame without injury. It is the opinion of our lawyers that a joint legislative convention composed of 46 members or more, would conform to the requirements of national law regulating the election of U. S. senators. The republican joint roll numbers 63 names, yet but 38 of them can be prevailed upon to attend the joint convention. Now we submit to all of our thinking readers, is it fair to attach more blame to the 17 populist members than to the 25 republicans? Or is it fair or just to hold such republicans as Representatives Barkley and Craig responsible, while men like Senators Simon and Dawson are rarely scored for doing the same thing? The fact of the matter is, one man and his interests are solely and alone blameable for the entire matter. Everybody knows that if Senator Mitchell, when he ascertained that it was impossible to secure enough republican votes to elect him, which was very apparent at the close of the second week of the session, had withdrawn from the contest, organization would have been effected immediately. Our senator, however, knowing that he made a previous election in spite of the republican party, believed that he could do so again and refused to retire. His followers have and are still heaping abuse upon populists in particular, for having the manhood and stability, that after taking a position, to steadfastly maintain it, despite all allurements that he could offer.

It can be seen that there are two republican factions, one composed of 39 members and the other of 25. The query arises why should the 17 populists take sides with either faction, unless one faction would promise more legislation aid than the other. Populists were elected upon reform ideas and they would be derelict in their duty did they not use every means in their power to secure this result. We believe they are endeavoring to do this and in this light they are justifiable in their position at the present time. We, therefore, think that the undue amount of responsibility attached to the 17 populists for refusing to settle a difference in the ranks of the republicans is entirely wrong. Primarily the cause of the "hold out" is Senator Mitchell. Next, those republicans who refuse to give him their support. Upon the shoulders of the above, in the order named, the whole responsibility of failure to organize constitutionally should be placed. It would be just as reasonable to hold the 7 democratic members, or the 3 union-bimetallists responsible as to saddle the blame on the 17 populists as is being done. Instead of saying everything that is mean and abusive of our populist members, let us rather look upon them with pride, as men of stability and integrity; that, even in these close times, can resist with impunity the golden pursuasions of the Mitchell push.

A SELFISH POLICY.

If the national treasury shall be conducted on the lines proposed by coming Secretary Gage and the theory is true that upon the volume of money depends the prices of commodities, the country has little to hope for during the coming four years. Mr. Gage proposes to retire the greenbacks gradually, partly at least, by the issue of interest bearing bonds, so that the "coon-skin" game upon the treasury cannot be operated. This would deplete the money in circulation by some six or seven hundred millions of dollars. To offset this depletion, it is proposed to make the banking laws more favorable to the bankers, a result that bankers have been striving to secure for years. Of course this will make the condition of bankers more prosperous, fill their coffers more rapidly and more completely place the government and people at the mercy of Shylock.

There is a large and growing class of our people, that do not think that to make the bankers prosperous necessarily would involve the common producing classes and make them partakers of that prosperity. Indeed, they are foolish enough to believe that any prosperity to be of lasting benefit to the nation, must involve, at all or any cost, the producing classes. They believe that if the producing classes are made prosperous with fair prices for what they produce, that all classes of society will partake of that prosperity; while the prosperity offered by Banker Gage, offers but little hope to the producer. In other words prosperity to embrace the entire country and people, must necessarily commence at the bottom of the ladder, if the hewers of wood and carriers of water are to be included. Prosperity ever tends upward, never downward. Therefore prosperity to become general, must commence with the farming and laboring classes. The people's party believe that this condition can only be reached by the enlarging the volume of primary and circulating money. This is just the reverse of the policy proposed by Mr. Gage. His proposed plan of finance is selfish in the extreme, for it has for its aim the interests of bankers and the money classes first, last and all the time. It is idle, therefore, to expect a general prosperity, untill the experience of adversity will place men in congress that will force, if need be, a different financial policy in the administration of national affairs to the Gage plan.

INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE.

The most prominent feature of the proceedings in the Senate last week was the bill for an international monetary conference. This miserable fake which has attracted the attention of the country for the last twenty years passed the Senate by an almost unanimous vote. There were undoubtedly some Senators who voted to substitute an European conference for American legislation who were still in ignorance of the folly and humilation of applying to Europe for permission to regulate our own domestic affairs. The great majority, however, of those who really favored the bill had another and different object in view. The many applications heretofore made to Europe to legislate for this country or accord to this country the privilege to legislate for itself having been so effectual in the past in diverting the attention of the people from the ills they suffer that the political manipulators of the Republican stripe undoubtedly believed that they could fool the people by repeating the pantomine. The friends of financial independence acquiesced in the repetition of the farce for the purpose of giving the people another object lesson of the folly of applying to the monarchies of Europe for democratic legislation in the United States, although they were fully aware of the fact that it was money, not voluntary votes, which indorsed the St. Louis platform and elevated plutocracy to power.

The republican party gained many votes by promising that they would obtain for the American people the consent of the money powers of Europe that Congress might exercise its function prescribed by the constitution. They, therefore, concluded that it was best to allow the Republican party to again humiliate the country and apply for foreign aid in domestic legislation. They were unwilling to give the faktir the slightest excuse in the next campaign to say that they could obtain relief from the money kings of Europe if the friends of independent financial policy had not obstructed their efforts. The bill is passed in the precise form that the players in the international farce desired, and if they fail to play their game before the curtain falls on another election it will be because the people will have learned that their program of pantomine is a confidence game in which the jugglers of an English syndicate pull the wires from behind the scenes. Disgraceful as it is to abandon the Constitution and apply to monarchies and the aristocracy of wealth for a Democratic financial system, we are glad that the farce is to be played before a full audience at this early date. If the people of the United States do not become disgusted with the abandonment of the constitution and the supplication of the party in power for foreign rule before another election, it will be difficult to maintain that free institutions are safe.

It is boasted on the other hand that the money of the banks and other monopolies is more numerous at the polls and can cast more votes than all the free American citizens combined; that voting money has become a fine art, and that the voting of men has, in this age, become obsolete. If the leaders of the victorious party did not fear another conflict at the polls between money and men, why do they attempt to feed the people by false issues of such humiliating and degrading charcter? We believe that notwithstanding money and the power of money secured a majority for McKinley over Brynan, the perpetrators of the outrage are conscious of the danger of repeating the tactics of the last campaign, and that they will do everything in their power to obscure the facts and present false issues to conceal from the public the number of votes which they expect to secure in the next campaign by the use of a portion of the illgotten gains which they expect to realize from the public through the instrumentality of the victory which they bought. They know very well that they are standing on a volcano of discontent, and that they will be engulfed in the flames of an outraged public sentiment if they cannot divert the attention of the American people from a full view of the wickedness of their schemes and a realization of the misery they suffer by reason of the surrender of the sovereignty of the American people to the control of the avarice and greed of foreign and domestic enemies of free institutions.—Silver Knight.

THE NEW IMMIGRATION BILL.

The voluntary immigration of aliens has been a potent factor in the creation of this country's greatness. In the early years it brought to us the best of every country, the men with courage and enterprise enough to risk all the dangers and hardships of emigration in order to improve their own condition and that of their children after them. These are the men who build nations and develop them.

But much of our recent immigration has been of a different sort. For a time European goverments by "assisting" emigrants poured in upon us their paupers, cripples, insane persons and incorrigible criminals. We stopped or very greatly checked all that some years ago.

Then came "head-money" immigration—that is to say, immigration induced by the agents of steamship and railroad companies, whose sole concern was to secure passage money, as they might seek cattel shipments for freight money. It has become an evil so pronounced that Congress has been impelled to deal with it by law.

The act just agreed to by both houses will be variously regarded as to its details. A clear statement of its provisions is therefore desirable.

1. It excludes illiterates—persons who cannot read and write in some language—and it provides simple but adequate tests of illiteracy.

To this exclusion there is one exception. The illiterate parent or grandparent, being fifty years old or more of any able-bodied and acceptable immigrant over twenty-one years of age, may accompany such immigrant, or may immigrate later by such immigrant's request.

2. It forbids the employment on any public work of the United States of any alien who has not taken out his first naturalization papers.

3. It forbids aliens to come regularly or habitually into the United States in search of employment, returning again to their homes when their work here is done. This is aimed at Canadian harvest hands, men who seek work every year across the border, but it does not apply to sailors, railroad or steamboat employees, guides on the Canadian border and the like.

4. It prohibits the employment "knowingly" of such aliens by persons, partnerships or corporations. This clause may easily give trouble unless employers have unusual means of learning the personal history of the men they hire.

5. It authorizes the Secretary of the Treasury to admit aliens otherwise excluded for the purpose of teaching any new art or employment.

6. It excepts all Cubans during the present war from prohibitions prescribed.

This is the substance of the bill. Its effects are more or less conjectural. It will exclude very few desirable workmen from England, Germany, France or the Scandinavian countries, where education is general. It will exclude more Irishmen, but not a great many. It will keep out most of our present Italian immigration. How far it will interfere with the large incoming Polish and Russian Jews is a question yet to be determined. A very large proportion of these read and write Yeddish—a Germano-Slavic dialect written in Hebrew characters—and under the terms of the bill these are not illiterates.

The clauses that seek to keep out Canadian harvest hands, lumbermen and the like who seek temporary employment on one side of the border rest upon a principle wholly different from that of the rest of the bill. Their exclusion is not because of their unfitness to become American citizens, but is intended to protect American laborers against their competition for work.—N. Y. World

AN UNWORTHY APPOINTEE.

The appointment of Russell A. Alger to be secretary of war in the McKinley cabinet will be the scandal of the administration.

There would be nothing more appropriate than the appointment to that position of a man who had fought through the civil war with distinction, and who left the service with honor. But to appoint a man who left the service by resignation to save court martial for desertion in the face of the enemy, as the records show Alger did, is an affront to the patriotism of the country, and is distasteful to republicans and democrats alike.

The lamentable part of the transaction is that Mr. McKinley did not wish to appoint Alger, knowing his record, but was forced to do so by Mark Hanna, who thus sought to placate Forsker, so that he, Hanna, might not meet the resistance of Forsker in his scramble for a seat in the United States senate. Even Sherman denounces Alger as a boodling politician, and accused him of buying negro votes in the national convention that nominated Harrison, and now we see the two in the same cabinet. It would be interesting to know whether Sherman has gone down to Alger's plane or Alger has risen to his.—Portland Tribune.

JUSTICE AT WORK.

Missouri has furnished an object lesson that other states might study with profit. Duestrow, the St. Louis millionaire who murdered his wife and child because he was infatuated with a woman of the town, will have to hang. The supreme court has decided that, and despite his vast wealth he will pay the penalty of his awful crime. It is true that it has taken many weary months to settle this question, but justice prevails at last. Money availed naught and soon Duestrow will be hanged by the neck until dead, unless his death comes sooner.

Justice has fallen into a bad habit of lagging so far behind rich criminals that it never overtakes them, and herein is one reason why the newspapers are so often called upon to chronicle a session of Judge Lynch's court. The possession of money seems to imply that Justice has an X-ray apparatus that makes the bandage on her eyes of no account, but in the case of Duestrow the machine did not work. If justice would overtake a rich criminal occasionally the people would have more respect for the regular courts and resort less frequently to the irregular court of Judge Lynch.

And if justice would cast off the leaden soled shoes she wears when the Wealthy are concerned and put on racing shoes, the people would think better of her. She has a pernicious habit of making slow progress when a violator of the law has money, and of making wondrous haste when a violator is penniless. No one will advocate undue haste in the punishment of criminals, but sometimes it seems that a man charged with a capital offense is practically assured of old age.—Portland Tribune.

POPULAR SENATORIAL ELECTIONS.

Senatorial deadlocks in the five states of South Dakota, Idaho, Utah, Oregon and Washington and the Delaware senatorial muddle, which is worse than a deadlock, has given fresh vigor to the agitation for the election of senators by popular vote. It is urged in behalf of the popular election of senators that elections would elect as well as represent the prevailing popular sentiment, while under existing conditions legislatures sometimes fail to elect and leave their states unrepresented in the highest law making body of the land.

Legislative deadlocks over the election of senators are certainly deplorable, but those who hope for an amendment to the constitution authorizing the election of senators by popular vote have little foundation for any expectation of change in this respect in the near future. Amendments must be proposed by a two-thirds vote of the members of both houses of congress, or by a convention called at the request of the legislatures of two-thirds of the states, and any amendment, whether proposed in congress or by convention, must be ratified by the legislatures of three-fourths of the states before it becomes effective. In this process there will always be two factors against the proposed amendment—the senate, whose members prefer the present method of election, and the legislators, which would be deprived of an important power they now possess.

The only practical way of electing senators by popular vote is that which has been adopted by the dominant party of South Carolina. The names of the several candidates for U. S. senator were submitted to a popular vote at the democratic primaries last summer, and the candidate receiving the highest vote was declared the party nominee at the state convention. The democratic candidates for the legislature regarded this as a binding instruction to them to vote for Judge Earl, the candidate receiving the highest vote, with the result that there was no other democratic candidate before the legislature.

This method can easily be adopted in every state, and by all political parties, and we believe with good results, as its adoption would create a healthy popular interest in the choice of United States senators, whereas under the present practice it often happens that the choice of senator in congress plays no part whatever in the election of members of a legislature. In no other way is there any prospect that senators will be chosen by popular vote, and it will be better for those desiring to put an end to legislative deadlocks to go about it in the only way in which the popular will can express itself.—Philadelphia Times.

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NOTICE

UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE,
Oregon City, Oregon,
January 25th, 1897.

Notice is hereby given that the approved plats of survey of Township 13 South, Range 5 East and 13 South, Range 6 East, the fractional plats of survey of Townships 12 South, Range 4 East, Range 5 East, Range Six East, and Seven East; and also fractional survey of Township 15 South, Range 7 East have been received from the Surveyor General of Oregon, and on,

MARCH 25TH, 1897,

at 10 o'clock, A. M., of said date, said plats will be filed in this office, and the land therein embraced will be subject to entry on and after said date.

ROBERT A. MILLER Register.
WM. GALLOWAY Receiver.

A few months ago, Mr. Byron Every, of Woodstock, Mich., was sadly afflicted with rheumatism. His right leg was swollen the full length, causing him great suffering. He was advised to try Chamberlain's Pain Balm. The first bottle of it helped him considerably and the second bottle effected a cure. The 25 and 50 cent sizes are for sale by

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12.45 A. M.	Ar	San Francisco	Lv	7.00 P. M.

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Roseburg Mail—Daily.

8.00 A. M.	Lv	Portland	Ar	4.00 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.

4.00 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.)

8.00 A. M.	Lv	Albany	Ar	10.30 A. M.
9.00 A. M.	Ar	Lebanon	Lv	9.30 A. M.
4.00 P. M.	Lv	Albany	Ar	5.45 P. M.
5.30 P. M.	Ar	Lebanon	Lv	5.30 p. m.

Woodburn-Springfield Branch.
Daily (except Sunday.)

2.30 p. m.	Lv	Woodburn	Ar	1.55 p. m.
3.20 p. m.	Lv	West Scio	Lv	10.45 a. m.
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