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EX-SENATOR DOLPH DEAD.

Ex-Senator Dolph died at his residence in Portland, on Wednesday of last week. He has been a sufferer from a kidney trouble very closely allied to Brights disease, for years and but for a rigid attention to his diet would have doubtless, succumbed to the inevitable years before the final summons came. An injury to one of his feet received several days prior, had been followed by blood poising. To stay the hand of death, and his leg was amputated above the knee. The strain on his system, in its debilitated condition, was too great and Oregon's senator of the longest continued period, passed quietly away. Senator Dolph was not a man of great magnetic personal attraction, consequently not forming friendships very easily; though his personal worth and integrity, coupled with good ability, made a valuable friend to the interests of Oregon in the branch of congress where dignity and courtesy is said to be characteristic of its members. Mr. Dolph cannot be regarded as a great man. As a public man his character is without spot or blemish.

The late legislature will be classed as the most economical Oregon has had for many years. It will be somewhat tough on commissions, normal schools and other beneficiary institutions the state printer, lady clerks, etc., but in these prosperous(?) times, the people will put up with not a little discomfeiture, on their part.

The different state boards and commissions opposed the organization of the legislature because they feared their official heads would fall into the basket. Now, since Governor Lord and Secretary of State Kincaid threaten to not allow their salaries, they are praying for a session of the legislature. It is a range how hard these office holders are to please.—Times-Mountaineer.

Would be Senator Corbett, who is now in Washington, seems to be in a fair way to be but a spectator, when he visits the senatorial hall Heretofore when legislatures have failed to elect senators, the seat has generally remained vacant until it is filled by a constitutionally elected senator. We had supposed that Governor Lord was too good a lawyer to appoint a senator when there was no probability that he would be given the seat. However, Mr. Corbett is an extreme goldman, and if the gold power can muster votes enough he will be seated, notwithstanding the precedent is against doing so.

President McKinley recommends very earnestly the providing for by Congress of a special monetary commission to reorganize our currency system If representative men of each party are selected and the interests of all classes of the people are taken in consideration by them in arranging a monetary system, we second the motion and believe that much may be accomplished for the nation thereby. But if gold men only—bankers and men who can see only the interests of Wall street are selected, it will be but additional chains to bind the American people to financial servitude. However, we give the president credit for good intentions and hope he will have the manhood and Americanism to see other interests than those of Wall street only.

Mrs. Lord, wife of the governor, is doing a commendable thing in pushing the effort to start the flax and hemp growing and manufacturing industry in the state. In this she is seconded by a number of women at Portland, Salem, Eugene and elsewhere. These ladies are manifesting much energy and much public spirit. Their plan for a corporation has been formed, and an amount of money sufficient to make a start is to be raised by their own personal efforts. It will not take a subscriptions and through their great amount of money to develope and prove the possibilities of this industry, which we think is destined to become one of the most important of the Northwest. It is believed there is no climate and soil superior to, if equal to, ours for growth of these fibers. Wherever specimens from Oregon have been exhibited they have beaten all competition. It will be a great thing if this industry shall be started through the efforts of Mrs. Lord and her associates.—Oregonian.

VIGILANCE OF USURERS.

The money type of humanity. If human it is, has made war on the inventive and productive forces which create civilization from the earliest dawn of history. No previous civilization has been able to resist the power of the usurers. The Roman land owners who were simple farmers were the sturdiest race that ever contended with the aristocracy of greed. The contest between the patricians and the plebeians of Rome lasted many centuries, but finally the creditor class of usurers who made the laws and enforced them succeeded in selling the sturdy old Romans, who conquered the world, into the most abject slavery. Those who invent, create and produce have no time to study the arts of usury. The money type who feed on what others produce make and enforce law. The laws for the enforcement of debt are made exclusively in the interests of the creditor. The laws which furnish legal tender money, in which alone debts can be paid are also made for the creditor. The creditor must be paid, but he withholds by law the means of payment, and debtor is ruined because the creditor who makes the laws has created impossible conditions. The creditors of the commercial nations of the world have deprived the people of all means of meeting their obligations and the process of reducing the masses to slavery has advanced more in the last twenty five years than during any century of the barbarous cruelty of the usurers of Rome. The exemption which the silver standard countries enjoy from the cruel laws of Europe and America irritates and baffles the aristocratic usurers of the Rothschild type. The fact that a sufficient supply of full legal tender money is revolutionizing the millions of Asia by giving them an opportunity to advance in wealth and civilization furnishes an object lesson which encourages the distressed people of the gold standard countries and endangers the supremacy of avarice.

The enemy of humanity and civilization is now putting forth every effort to deceive, bribe, or coerce Japan, China, and other silver standard countries. The telegraph is constantly informing us that Japan, who is fast assuming a leading position in the commercial world is to be again enslaved by the adoption of the gold standard which will deprive the people there as here of the ability to pay debts and will relegate them to the condition of barbarism from which they are now emerging. We do not believe that the rulers of Japan are so unpatriotic and destitute of every principle of honesty and fair play as to adopt the infamous gold standard. Their official reports justly attribute their present good fortune to the abundance of cheap silver which maintains stability of prices and gives to the people of that favored land fully one hundred percent advantage in foreign markets over their competitors in the standard countries.

The law requires debts to be paid in legal tender money and nothing else. Legal tender money is created by the government and by nobody else. Usurers and money lenders insist upon vigourous laws for the payment of debts, but contrive to limit the volumn of legal tender money to enhance its value and put it out of the reach of the debtor. Why should they call the debtor dishonest because it is impossible to comply with the conditions which they have created? If there is no legal tender money to pay debts, why should there be laws compelling payment? It is honest to make payment impossible and then confiscate the property of the people because they cannot perform impossibilities?—Silver Knight-Watchman.

THE WAY TO OPEN THE MILLS.

When in ten days following the collapse of a trust corner on the market the steel-rail mills booked more business than they had done in a year, Mr. McKinley, as "the advance agent of prosperity," cannot avoid the moral that the way to open the mills is to smash the trusts.

The Iron Trade Review, whose authority he will admit, says that a five days after the breaking of the trust corner the members of the pool took in nearly $20,000,000 worth of rail business.

To be added to this are 375,000 tons of Pittsburg sales, 100,000 tons of foreign orders and 100,000 tons apportioned to home roads. These items, with the 250,000 tons taken by Illinois and nearly the same amount sold by Eastern mills, make a grand total of over a million tons of business done since the corner arose on the 9th inst.

The Pittsburg mills have all they can do for a year. The Western mills will be busy for at least eight months without new business, and the Eastern mills have all they can handle—all this as a result of a week's activity after the breaking of a trust.

The object of all trusts is to shut down mills and force high prices by stopping all trade except the small amount possible at the highest possible price. Where they succeed, trade languishes. Where they fail, it revives.

The way to open the mills, Mr McKinley, is to enforce the laws and smash the trusts.—N. Y. World.

THE DUTY OF SILVER REPUBLICANS

WASHINGTON, D. C., (Special Correspondence.)—The gold Republicans evince great anxiety lest the silver protectionists should make some misstep in the game of politics. They bend their energies to point out pitfalls that open in the path of the silver protectionists, to say nothing of the Democrats, and are free in their advice as to how they may be avoided. In the welfare of their opponents, in their future success they seemingly take great interest. It would appear from the freedom with which they point out possible tactical blunders in the game of politics to silver protectionists and Democrats that the want to remove any possible obstacles to the success of their opponents over them in the next campaign. Thus they tell us that considerations of practical politics demand of the silver protectionists that they give the Republicans a free hand in the framing of a tariff measure built on the false basis that manufacturing prosperity can be built up independently of agricultural prosperity, and thus give the country an object lesson of the futility of the Republican remedy. Give the Republican party a free hand to discredit itself, and thus your path to political success in the campaign of 1898 and 1900 will be bright.

It is not for this that those representatives of the people elected in opposition to candidates pledged to the malafeasance of the gold standard were sent to Congress. It is their duty, the duty of all those who see the injustice of a tariff that aims to protect the manufacturers and leave the farmers and planters to struggle, unprotected, as best they can, to oppose such a tariff. It is not right for men who see how futile it is to build up a tariff barrier to check foreign importations while encouraging such imports by holding out to silver-using peoples a bounty in the shape of a premium on gold, who see how utterly impossible it is to build up manufacturing prosperity without building up agricultural prosperity, and who see that it is impossible to build up agricultural prosperity while paying to our great competitors for the European markets a bounty on production of one hundred per cent.; it is not right, we repeat, for men who see this to lend their assistance to Republicans in passing a tariff that cannot better existing conditions.

Nor can men in Congress who see this justify themselves in voting for a tariff that cannot protect on the ground of practical politics. They were not elected to aid their opponents in the application of their unavailing remedy; they were not elected to facilitate the enactment of mistaken legislative remedies that the futility of such remedies might be shown. Practical politics, in the long run, consists in doing what is right, not in making it easy for one's opponents to do what is wrong; in striving to extricate the country from its difficulties, not in leading one's opponents to involve the country deeper in difficulties; in pointing out the path to safety, and not in aiding one's opponents to push our people along the road to ruin and disaster.

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A W RNING.

Senator Chandler, in his three hours' speech in favor of the International Bimetallic Conference bill, occasionally took on the character of a prophet; sometimes foretelling, sometimes warning. He declared that President McKinley and the other leaders of the Republican party might, if they would be wise, "indefinitely prolong the ascendancy of the party." But to do this they must make it "the true party of the people."

The implication was plain that the tendency was [illegible] had been, to make it [illegible] representing merely wealth—a small fraction of the people—and not by any means true to the interests of the people in general.

"I on the contrary," said the senator, "this is not done, and the Republican party should content itself with seizing and enjoying the spoils of office, surrendering unreservedly to the money power which so effectively contributed to its recent victory, acquiescing permanently in the existing gold standard and treating bimetallism as a 'jugging humbug' and the promise to promote it as a pledge never intended to be fulfilled, Republicans will speedily find the tide of political battle once more turned against them, and they will soon exchange places with their now sore, bleeding and prostrate foes."

Again the senator declared, "I cannot help saying warningly concerning the world-wide controversy over the burning question of money: 'Unsettled questions pay no heed to the repose of nations.'"

It is refreshing to find a Republican senator who has looked deep enough into the "burning question of money" to find it is a "world-wide controversy" and not a temporary and local lunacy of a few silver cranks in the United States.

It is remarkable, also, to find a Republican politician and statesman of national reputation and of large ability, referring so frankly to the "money power" as a force to be feared, and admitting the fact that that some money power "so effectively contributed to its recent victory."

In the line of this warning, we must ask which is more probable, that the "money power," with a Secretary of the Treasury of its choice, will surrender to the people or that that power will still insist upon controlling the government, regardless of the wishes of the people?—Farm, Field and Fireside.

A CRISIS IN CUBA

Whether the apprehension of an out-break against the United States in Havana be well founded or not, it is reasonable to assume that a crisis in the affairs of Spain in Cuba is near at hand. The recall of Weyler is a confession of failure which threatens the existence of the Spanish Ministry, and even imperils the monarchy. Spaniards of all classes and political creeds are resolute to the end-avor to retain Cuba if possible. The republicans would fight as hard for it as the monarchists have been doing. It is this determination of the Spaniards to cling at all hazards to this last important vestige of their former vast possessions on the American continent which makes the outlook for the continuance of the Bourbon dynasty dark.

It is easy to understand, therefore, the reason of the animosity of the Spaniards to the United States. This government has been performing its duty to Spain in this Cuban rebellion earnestly and intelligently from the first, yet it has been impossible to head off all the men and munitions of war which left this country for the insurgents. If the United states had as large a navy as England's it could not police the waters between this country and Cuba sufficiently to keep all these out. The Spaniards see that in the aid which the Cubans have received has come from the United States, but they fail to take into account that which the country has intercepted, and which if it had reached its destination, would make the tenure with which Spain holds Cuba far feebler than it already is.

An especial reason for the increasing tension between Spain and the United States is the feeling that the McKinley administration will more resolutely guard the rights of American citizens in Cuba than the Cleveland regime did. Consul General Lee or his successor if Lee retires, will receive from home the prompt and vigorous support which Cleveland failed to give Lee. The Madrid authorities know that the situation has changed, and that their difficulties in Cuba will increase from this time onward. In fact they saw the danger several months ago, or soon after the election, and this inspired the desperate attempts of Weyler to crush the rebellion before March 1, or at least to weaken and discredit the insurgents. But his campaigns have been failures, as the Spanish people see, and as their government concedes by recalling him. Thus the Cuban question acquires a new and greater interest for the United States as well as for Spain.—St. Louis Globe Democrat.

T. P. S. U. E.

Study to show thyself approved unto God, a workman that needeth not to be ashamed, rightly dividing the word of truth. 2 Tim. 2:15.

No day is spent right unless a part of it is given to prayer and the study of the Bible.

Experience gives power, if we use it aright for experience is simply the practical knowledge of God's way in life.

The way to heaven lies, not over a toll-bridge, but over a free-bridge; even the unmerited grace of God in Christ Jesus.

Jesus saith, I am the way, the truth and the life; no man cometh unto the Father but by me. St John 14:6.

There is a story of a man who rented a piece of ground, with the agreement that he was to have possession of it only until his crop should have matured.

He utilized his opportunity and made the ground virtually his own by sowing acorns.

The lesson is an obvious one. Give the devil one hour in which to scatter his seed in your heart, and he may stay with you the rest of your lifetime to look after the crop.

Commit thy works unto the Lord and thy thoughts shall be established. Prov. 16:3

The spirit and the bride say, Come. And let him that heareth say, Come. And let him that is athirst come.

And whosoever will, let him take the water of life freely. Rev. 22:17.

AN ENDEAVORER.

Senator Johnson introduced some very meritorious bills in the state senate at the late session, but as they were not printed, nor came to the third reading, nothing came of them.

Scio is full of lawsuits and trials of the rights of property, now-a-days Give us the money expended in these suits and we would prefer it to all the property recovered by either party to the suits.

If there shall be no railroad, pilot, game and food and dairy commissions in this state for the next two years' then Mitchell, who is responsible for the "hold-up," will have done more for us in this one act, than he ever accomplished in the halls of the United States senate.—Milton Eagle.

The size of Mr Bryan's vote shows that the democratic leaders were not mistaken in thinking that there was widespread and growing discontent. The size of Mr. McKinley's majority shows that the Democratic leaders were mistaken in the remedies they proposed.

When the people demand an act on class legislation and government by privilege, is it wise to deal with bourbonish obstinacy to the republican remedy of the silver-mine owners and greenbacker? Is it patriotic? Is it politic.—N. Y. World

The country editor has all kind of troubles, but one at Brighton, Ia., possesses more than his share. After printing a poem table free notices of church festivals, services and suppers, he was importuned to advertise for the church fund. To put his name down for $10, but collections being slow, and for the most part in exchange, cordwood and catalogues, he was unable to pay what he promised. The church, however, was not disposed to wait and a judgement was obtained against him for the amount pledged. A levy was made, and the Washington hand press and type were being carted out when his friends came to his rescue and drove the officers away. There was a auction, in which several church people were hurt, and, as the editor would say, "the end is n't yet." It is certainly a novelty for a church to resort to the law to enforce the payment of a voluntary subscription.

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Mr. T. F. Limburner, widely known for many years as the special representative of the Scientific Press Bureau of Publications of the United States, has kindly regarded the following letter for publication.

Jan 25, 1897.

DEAR SIRS—I am anxious for the sake of the suffering and out of gratitude to you to give my personal endorsement of your wonderful remedy "5 DROPS." On the 4th of January, 1897, I was in Washington and was attacked with an aggravated case of inflammatory rheumatism so severe and painful was the attack that within an hour my left arm was paralyzed and I was only able to dress with assistance. I secured a bottle of 5 DROPS and took a dose that night, rubbing some on externally as directed. The following morning I was surprised to find myself [illegible] and [illegible] I woke the second morning cured. My arm was absolutely free from pain, and all swelling and stiffness had disappeared. The quickness and completeness of its cure was remarkable. I have known for over a year of the great curative properties of your medicine and have several friends who have been cured by it of Neuralgia, Catarrh and Asthma. Wishing you every success and [illegible] that those suffering as I did will at least give this remedy a trial. Sincerely yours, J. F. LIMBURNER, Bureau of Pamphlet and Reform Papers, Old Stock Exchange Building, Chicago, Ill.

CURES THE INCURABLE.

DEAR SIRS—I would like to thank you for your great remedy, "5 DROPS," and tell you what it has done for me. I had rheumatism in every joint and in the heart, and I had Catarrh of the head for 40 years. I was so poorly that I lost the use of my legs and arms, and could not move without pain. I was so crippled that I had done but little work for seven years, and our family physician a good doctor, told me that my Rheumatism and Catarrh were incurable and I resigned him. But now, after using 5 DROPS only two months, I can truly say I have not felt so well for seven years. This medicine does more than is claimed for it. At this time my catarrh is much better, and I have scarcely any Rheumatism at all, and the heart weakness and pain are gone. My hearing is now good and my eyesight is much better. I have gained more than 10 pounds of flesh and can do a full day's work. In fact my health is perfect, and I owe it to a medicine which costs only $1, for it has the same effect on the child as on the mother. It wards off Croup and cures the ailments of the child and relieves sore and [illegible] sleep to both young and old.

Yours respectfully, WM. M. KELLEMS.

Jan. 29, 1896. Siberia, Perry Co., Ind.

We received the following letter from Mr. T. F. Wilson of Omaha, Ill. Mr. Wilson has been for the past few years a resident of the above town, but is now published as Mr. Kellems' ordering of his endorsement was genuine and received his reply, which he forwarded.

MR. J. J. WILSON.

DEAR SIR—Your letter of recent date at hand, the testimonial you speak of is genuine. The company who manufactures and sells "5 Drops" published my testimonial just as I gave it to them and every word of it is true, and I could swear to it and prove it by many witnesses. The company did not ask me for this letter, I sent it to them last January for publication to boost that poor sufferers, incurables as I once was, and as you are, might be cured. Get "5 Drops" and use it and it will cure you as it has cured me. I have received many letters like yours, and it is a pleasure to me to answer all who write. Tell all your neighbors what I have said about "5 Drops." I know how to sympathize with those who are afflicted, for though I suffered so long, it is now 8 months since I have felt any pain.

Dr. S. W. Kellems, my brother, uses "5 Drops" in his practice, and joins me in endorsing this great remedy. He says for a case like yours it is a positive cure.

Sept. 21, 1896. MR. W. M. AND DR. S. W. KELLEMS.

If you have not sufficient confidence after reading these letters to send for a large bottle, send for a sample bottle, which contains only [illegible] medicine to convince you of its merit. This wonderful curative gives almost instant relief and is a permanent cure for Rheumatism, Sciatica, Neuralgia, Dyspepsia, Backache, Asthma, Hay Fever, Catarrh, Sleeplessness, Nervousness, Nervous and Sick Headache, Heart Weakness, Toothache, Earache, Croup, "La Grippe," Malaria, Creeping Numbness, Bronchitis and Kindred Diseases.

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From Cripple Creek.

After the big fire in Cripple Creek, I took a very severe cold and tried many remedies without help, the cold only becoming more settled. After using three small bottles of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy, both the cough and cold left me, and in this high altitude it takes a meritorious cough remedy to do a good.—G. B. HENDERSON, editor Daily Advertiser. For sale by J. S. MORRIS & Co.

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