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Scio Press.

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SUPPORT YOUR LOCAL PARTY PAPER.

The average country editor nowadays will, when he collects a subscription that is in arrears, be admonished by the delinquent almost invariably with the expression "Stop my paper." The aforesaid delinquent may have been carrying said delinquent for mayhap one, two or three years because of the hard times; yet when driven by the closeness of the times to collect a bill from his delinquents he does it with the loss of a patrons. Now we submit farmers and brother populist is this right? You certainly realize the importance of having newspapers within your midst which advocate your political views and which are continually working to disseminate views and opinions, which you believe, will be, if incorporated into the laws of the land, beneficial to yourself and the people in general. You are an advocate of reform ideas and principles. You know that these same ideas must secure the adherence of a majority of the people before they become effective. To bring about a harmony of action and the concentration of the necessary votes, it is highly necessary that facts, figures, deductions, etc. shall be presented continually to voters. In no way can this be so effectually accomplished as by newspapers which are friendly to reform ideas. Through them, farmers, you can express your ideas and criticism to a very large audience; and from their columns you can read the opinions and criticisms of others. This interchange of opinions through the columns of your local paper is your duty as a citizen and as a father that your sons may have as free a government handed down to them as was bequeathed to you at your early manhood. How can this desirable result be reached if you withhold your support, nevertheless it may be no more than a single subscription from your local party paper? Yes, we know times are hard, very hard, and a man's first duty is to his family. But are you not neglecting a sacred duty to your growing family, in neglecting to make use of almost your only opportunity to bequeath a government to them in which to live, that will afford them a fair chance to make an honest living?

Unless a unity of political action is brought about, no matter under what name or political organization, the condition of the producers, the workers who are willing to earn their bread by the sweat of their brows, is bound to grow from bad to worse. You may not realize the fact at this time, but the day is not distant when a man who labors with his hands will be in no better condition intellectually than was the African slave prior to the war. Nor will he have a much broader liberty, but undoubtedly will have more severe labor to perform, and for the scantiest of remuneration. We repeat that unless the American people at once rally around the emblem of their liberty, made sacred by the blood of our revolutionary sires, and in such numbers that resistance to their appeals will be impossible, the United States as a free country and a free people will only have a place in the history of the past.

Therefore we urge our readers to continue your patronage to your local newspaper. In them you have, largely, your only opportunity to bring about the unison of action that you are fully persuaded is necessary to the perpetuity of that national liberty that was bequeathed to us by our fathers.

On our local page we give room for publication of a communication, that reflects somewhat on our county officials. We will cheerfully publish an article that will place them above reproach, if furnished us. We have heard reports discreditable to the present county administration but as yet will give them no credit, knowing full well that the venomous tongue of jealousy is ever ready to blacken the fairest reputation.

IS HARRISON A CONVERT?

Had some Populist convention or had an editorial in the Farm, Field and Fireside given utterance to the following plain talk about the privileges of corporations and the need of an equitable apportionment of taxes it would have been considered a matter of course. But when Ex-President Benjamin Harrison, not in a stump speech or after-dinner talk, but in a paper, deliberately prepared and given in a lecture before the students of the University of Michigan, is found on the side of the people, it is significant.

"Five-sixths of the voters of this country," he says, "favor a revision of corporation laws limiting the purposes for which corporations may be organized, supervising the issues of stocks and bonds, and putting other restraints upon them. Even a larger proportion of our people would give emphatic support to the proposition that tax burdens should fall equally upon all property. They do not now, as every one knows." Continuing the discussion of taxation, he remarked that, according to the last annual report of Comptroller Roberts, of New York, the equalized taxable value of real estate in this state in 1895 was nearly $4,000,000,000, while that of personal property was less that $500,000,000. He added: "A way must be devised to place corporations under proper restraint and to bring to the tax roll the vast aggregate of untaxed personal property, but it will never be accomplished by the impulsive hodgepodge methods of sixty-day legislatures."

Here are two distinct propositions: 1. Revise the laws and treat corporations as persons. Allow a corporation no privelege not allowed to an individual. 2. Regulate tax assessments so that the burden shall fall equally on all property. Because a man is a millionair, why let him shirk his equitable share of taxes?—Farm, Field and Fireside.

THE INCREASE OF CRIME.

The annual report of the New York board of city magistrates reveals the fact that disorder and crime have increased 50 per cent during the past 10 years, while population has increased 33 1-3 per cent. This is an interesting matter for criminologists. The old argument that increase of population outstrips the increase of crime does not hold good. In Chicago the same conditions prevail and the number of robberies is largely augmented year after year and by far the greater of these depredations are committed by young persons.

Suicide, too, keeps pace with the increase of crime. In New York in 1886 25 women and 64 men suicided or attempted it, while in 1896 the number was increased to 72 women and 147 men.

These conditions will certainly continue until there is a radical change inaugurated in our penal code and penal institutions, and this change must be brought about by bettering the home conditions of criminals. Eighty-five per cent of the criminal class is drawn from bad homes, impure moral surroundings and corrupt heredity.

The law as predicated takes no cognizance of these crime causes. It can only provide ways and means for removing the criminal and keeping him in disgrace.—The Light of Truth.

Senator Allen has delivered a speech on his resolution declaring it to be unconstitutional to impose tariff on the necessaries of daily consumption, in order to enrich certain favored classes at the expense of the masses.

The Senator's remarks were in the nature of a legal argument, showing the constitutional limitations on the taxing power of Congress. He said:

"I place myself on the solid and impregnable ground that under our Constitution Congress does not possess power to tax people to enhance private fortunes of the few and that the full measure of the taxing power is reached when a tariff revenue, with icidental protection, is imposed. Any other construction would lead to confiscation and incidentally to enforced repudiation, the two worst conceivable forms of anarchy and disorder in a state; and such a deduction, when carried to its legitimate length, would lead to the subversion of all order and the rights of persons and property. We cannot serve, the people and the money power at the same time. Their interests are deadly antagonistic. What is for the common welfare is against the trusts and the pools."

Mr. Allen spoke more than an hour, and at the conclusion of his remarks the resolution was referred to the finance committee.

UNITY AND ACTION.

The query as to how a union of reform forces can be formed, and who will make propositions and arrange the conditions looking to this end is the question of the hour.

The state committee of the union party has received many letters from men in touch with the plain people in nearly every section of the state and the universal desire is for a union of forces pledged to reform. I have recently held personal interviews with many men of kindred opinions on this subject and have traveled from the Columbia to Southern Oregon, holding counsel individually and collectively, and they all want a union of forces on some honorable grounds. A conference of men representing the principal counties of Western Oregon was held at Albany on the 8th inst., consisting of populists, democrats and independent free silver republicans. About 20 prominent men were present, including two democratic and two populist state central committeemen and all were unanimous for a union of forces.

The question of platform will be easy, for the condition of the people is such, and the desire for union so strong, that they are in a similar mind to that of President Lincoln at the beginning of the war when he told the commissioners who were trying to arrange terms of peace between the north and the south, "If you will write 'union and peace' at the top of the proposition you can write any terms below." It is plain that populists will not make unreasonable demands, that democrats will make all reasonable concessions and silver republicans will throw down everthing to accomplish the union of forces.

There is a firm determination which culminates in an emphatic declaration, to avoid personal and factional politics. As to United States Senator, the reform people will have no choice between the man who will use his great influence to turn the state into the hands of Mark Hanna and bind it to his political policies, or the man who will vote to retire the greenbacks and issue $500,000,000 in bonds for they will have neither.

There is a strong desire on the part of all honest reformers, to go to the people with all propositions on which practicable action may be had. The primary system of nominating officers is wanted, and all who want endorsement should make their appeal directly the people.

In all conferences held, the desire for a union of forces in primary conventions is universal and though I feel justified in asking the co-operation of the populist and democratic state and county committees, I am not authorized to recognize any propostition that does not tend to bring about a direct union of the people at the primaries.

The union state convention held here last July was represented in person by about 100 delegates from the counties of Jackson, Josephine, Marion, Clackamas, Polk, Yamhill, Washington, Multnomah and Baker. It was composed of able and thinking men of all parties. The platform adopted declared for the free and unlimited coinage of silver at the present ratio, without waiting for the consent of any other nation, and the issue of legal tender paper money by the general government without the intervention of the banks; opposition to the issue of interest bearing bonds in time of peace; emphatic opposition to the gold standard and in favor of a distinctly American system of finance. They appealed to the people to to leave in abeyance for the moment, all other questions, however important and even momentous they might appear; to sunder if need be all party ties and affiliations, and unite in one supreme effort to free themselves and their children from the domination of the money power—a power more destructive than any which has ever fastened upon civilized men of any race or any age, and invoked the gracious favor of divine providence upon the consumation of their desires and efforts.

I was appointed chairman of the state central committee of this union party and have been carefully watching the trend of events. The time is ripe for action. Already the work is beginning; one county sends a petition asking that a committee be appointed consisting of three populists, two democrats and one silver republican to take steps to call union primaries for the campaign of 1898. This will be done. Another county has held two joint conferences to consider the matter. Another asks for a committee of six, two of each. Several others are discussing the question and getting ready for action. This county won a decided victory in 1896, by a union of forces at the primaries, and will continue solid for union work.

The earnest co-operation of the people in this work is of importance now! Let union picnics and union meetings be held, resolutions passed and sent to the committee. Now is the time to work and not sleep while the enemy sows tares.

It is proposed to call a conference composed of three men from each county, carefully selected from the three elements of the reform forces, pledged to union to meet at Albany on the second day of June, 1897, to devise a plan for systematic party organization, to adopt a proper statement of principles, and "to form a more perfect union." No nominations or discussions of candidates whatever will be at this conference. The committee will be glad to receive letters from all parties interested, and especially resolutions and suggestions from union meetings, as to principles and policies.

Newspapers everywhere are respectfully requested to give this call prominence. Communications relating to local conditions and local work are solicited. Address, J. C. Cooper, chairman state committee, McMinnville, Oregon.

MEXICO UNDER DIAZ.

Even to one as familiar with the swift development of parts of our West as with the more conservative growth of our East, it is surprising to watch the gait of almost every Mexican city in municipal improvements. Modern water works to replace the fine old Spanish aqueducts; modern sewerage to replace the street sluks of centuries; modern lighting, modern transit, modern health departments; public buildings better than our avarage towns of the like population think they can afford; spendid prisons, markets, hospitals, asylums, training schools—these are some of the things the "despotism" of Dias is planting through the length and breath of the country. As for schools, it sometimes made me smile, but oftener turned my eyes moist, to note the perfect mania to have them—and to have them of the best. Every state capital has its free public "model shools," on which it lavishes a wealth of love and money, and the state earnestly follows its lead. There is now in Mexico no hamlet of 100 Indians, I believe, which has not its free public school. This summer (1896) has seen a radical change. Hitherto the schools of the republic had been in charge of the municipalities, the federal government aiding in their support with about $1,000,000 a year. In July the central government took direct charge of every public school in Mexico. This is to secure homogeneity in the system. For the men and women now in charge of the schoo's of Mexico I must admit that I have never met a more faithful and enthusiastic corps; and they are, on the avarage, very fairly fitted for their work. In every state there are normal schools, generously endowed by the government, for the fit training of these teachers, and the attendance is encouragingly large. There are also countless industrial schools, art schools, professional schools, and the like, not to mention the host of private schools, of which some are entirely admirable. The teaching of religion in public schools is absolutely prohibited. "That," President Diaz said to me, "is for the family to do." The attitude of Mexico on this point is curious.—Harper's Magazine.

The Democratic party in 1892 fooled a majority of the voters into believing that prosperity could be restored and maintained under the gold standard with Democratic tariff. The Republican party in 1896 succeeded in fooling a majority of the voters into believeing that prosperity could be restored and maintained under the gold standard with a Republican tariff. The people will soon learn that the county suffered from stagnation of business, lockouts, strikes, falling prices, and hard times alike under Democratic tariff as well as under a Republican tariff. This will clear the atmosphere; this will convince every intelligent voter that no tariff legislation can restore prosperity that the real cause of the evils lies elsewhere; that it is the result of bad financial legislation and monopoly rule. And there will be the clear cut issues that the People's party will force to the front in the campaigns of 1898 and 1900.

WANTED—SEVERAL FAITHFUL MEN OR Women to travel for responsible established house in Oregon. Salary $780, payable $15 weekly and expenses. Position Permanent. References. Enclose self-addressed stamped envelope. The National Star Building, Chicago. 11

"Mr. Hanna, it is understood, opposes the seating of Mr. Corbett on the ground that refusal to seat him is the way to force the governor, of Oregon, to call a special session of the legislature, and thus get a republican senator for a full term. It may be feared that Mr. Hanna, since he appears to think he has a right to be dictator over Oregon, is as badly mistaken in this matter as he is as to the condition of things in Ohio. Oregon is not worrying about the seat in the senate, and that is not the question which the governor is most likely to consider, in relation to a special session. The only reason for calling a special session—should one ever be called—would be found in the business affairs of the state. Mr. Hanna is likely to find that he cannot dictate from Washington or from Ohio a special session of the legislature of Oregon. Besides, it is very evident that Mr. Hanna's own affairs need his attention. He is now a senator by appointment, but he never will be a senator by election. His successor in the senate will certainly be a democrat. The people do not like the trafic agent and the mere juggler in politics. Mr. Hanna is one of those politicians and statesman who have no principles or convictions that cannot be accommodated to the desire of success. This is the reason why his political career in Ohio will be short. He will be senator till next January only. Ohio will spew him out."—Oregonian editorial April 8th, 1897.

Bill Nye once said: "Do not attempt to cheat an editor out of a year's subscription to his paper, or any other sum. Cheat the minister, cheat anybody and everybody, but if you have any regard for future consequences, don't fool the editor. You will be put up for office sometime, or want some public favor for yourself or your friends, and when your luck is a thing of beauty, a joy forever, the editor will open on you, and knock your castles into a cocked hat at the first fire. He'll subdue you, and then you'll cuss your stupidity for a driveling idiot, go hire some man to knock you down and kick you for falling."—Press and Printer.

When the tariff bill passed the House on last Wednesday by a strict party vote, the Republicans voting for it and the Democrats against it, the Populist, joined some of the silver Republicans, united in refusing to vote. They did this to emphasize the fact that present hard times are not caused by the inequalities and discriminations in either the present Democratic tariff or the proposed Republican tariff. They did it to emphasize the fact that general prosperity cannot be restored by any tariff legislation, however wise or just, and also to give notice to the country that they will not permit the tariff or any minor questions to sidetrack or divert attention from the overshadowing and vital issues of financial and monopoly reform.—Silver Knight.

SHERIFF SALE.

By virtue of an execution and order of sale duly issued out of the circuit court for the State of Oregon, for the county of Linn, to me duly directed, delivered and dated on the 15th day of March, A. D. 1897, in a certain suit wherein Laura E. McLaren was plaintiff and William H. Queener and Mary J. Queener his wife, Otomer Luttich and Fred Seedenberg were defendants, in which said still the said Laura E. McLaren as plaintiff recovered a judgement against the said William H. Queener and Mary J. Queener, on the 20th day of March, A. D. 1897, for the sum of $[illegible] with interest thereon at the rate of 8 per cent per annum from the date of said judgement and the further sum of $150.00 attorneys fees, and costs and disbursements in said suit taxed at $30.00, ordering and adjudging and decreeing that the real property described in plaintiff's mortgage and complaint, to wit:

The West Half (½) of section No. 25, Township No. Nine (9) south of range No. One (1) West of the Willamette Meridian, containing Three Hundred and Twenty (320) acres more or less, save and except therefrom, the right of way of the Willamette Valley and Coast Railroad Company, being a strip of land Thirty feet wide on each side of the center line of said Railroad, where the same crosses the above described premises, also One [illegible] of land deeded to school district No. 75, by a deed found recorded in the records of Linn county Oregon, all lying and being in Linn county Oregon, be sold to satisfy said judgements and costs;

Therefore notice is hereby given that, by virtue of said execution I will on Saturday the 22nd day of may 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, 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 herein before described, to satisfy said judgment and all costs and charges of making such sale.

Dated this 16th day of April 1897.

M. C. GAINES,
Sheriff of said county

WANTED—AN IDEA Who can think of some simple thing to patent? Protect your ideas; they may bring you wealth. Write JOHN WEDDERBURN & CO., Patent Attorneys, Washington, D. C., for their $1,800 prize offer.

HARNESS AND SADDLERY.

T. S. COFFEY, Scio's enterprising dealer in everything pertaining to his line of business, makes the following

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DURABILITY is a feature
That commends itself to all,
And is public estimation
Harness goods that lack it fall.

To insure this, stock and trimmings,
I select with greatest care,
So my goods of these constructed
I can guarantee to wear.

STYLE is also quite important
In facilitating trade,
Hence I give the best attention
To the way my goods are made.

FINISH likewise is a factor
When you have a thing to sell,
Knowing this, I do assure you,
All I make is finished well.

DURABILITY, STYLE and FINISH
Are the features I combine,
Hence my goods are rated foremost
In the Retail Saddlery line.

☞ Repairing done in a satisfactory manner while you wait. Come and see me.

T. S. COFFEY.

5 DROPS — 49 YEARS OF SUFFERING FROM RHEUMATISM.

Read carefully this testimonial found below, also letters from those who have been cured of other diseases and remember that "5 Drops" has and can never fail to quickly relieve and permanently cure. Sept. 9, 1896.

DEAR SIR:—Your bottle of "5 Drops" received. It was for an old friend, Mr. Wm. Edwards of Martinstown Wis. He has had Neuralgia in his chest, suffering a great deal of pain, so much so that it affected his heart and he could not sleep on account of a smothered feeling. He has been under the care of the most eminent physicians, but found no relief until I gave him a dose of "5 Drops." The very first night he rested well, and has ever since, and is gaining daily. I myself am 67 years old and began taking your medicine last April for Rheumatism, which I have had for 49 years, also for a weak heart. Since taking "5 Drops" the Rheumatism has all disappeared, the stiffness is gone from my joints, and my heart never misses a beat. I am to-day a well, strong woman, and I owe it to "5 Drops." I only wish I could sound my bugle of praise loud enough to be heard all over the world, and could convince every one that "5 Drops" is all you claim it to be and more.

Mrs. D. T. Carver, Winslow, Stevenson Co., Ill.

34 YEARS OF SUFFERING

DEAR SIR:— JANUARY 2, 1897.

Over 34 years ago, I had Typhoid Fever, and barely escaped with my life. It left my system so shattered that I have had ever since, Rheumatism and Throat Trouble, which gave me a terrible Cough. I had been unable to find any relief for these diseases until I learned of your "5 DROPS" which I commenced taking only two months ago, and my cure has been indeed wonderful. Already my cough has entirely disappeared, and the Rheumatism which for a few years past has threatened to make a cripple of me is cured, and I am free from pain. This is the most wonderful and the cheapest remedy ever discovered. I am more thankful to you than words can tell and I want everybody to know what "5 DROPS" has done for me. Although I am over 70 years old, I am feeling better than I have in years.

I shall be glad to answer any questions regarding my case from anyone enclosing a two cent stamp. Gratefully yours,

MRS. SAMUEL BIRLEY, Lansing, Mich.

CATARRH AND HAY FEVER.

I find the bottle of "5 DROPS" to be very good and just what you claim. My wife has been suffering with Catarrh and Hay Fever over 18 years. She has tried everything and doctored much, but no cure until she tried "5 DROPS" which completely cured her.

Yours truly, REV. L. VON WALD,
March 31, 1896. Milford, S. D.

NEURALGIA AND SCIATICA.

For twenty long years my wife suffered untold tortures from Sciatica and Neuralgia, and I thank God for the day that your heaven-sent remedy fell into my hands, for it completely cured her. I am a minister of the Gospel, and when I find any who suffer, cannot help but recommend "5 DROPS", for I know it will do more than you claim for it.

REV. F. M. COOPER, Washington Center, Mo.

PARALYSIS AND RHEUMATISM

DEAR SIR:— NOVEMBER 9, 1896.

It is with pleasure I speak of your priceless remedy and of the good it has done me. For the last eight years I have been an incurable cripple from paralysis and rheumatism. Just think, for eight years a local cripple, not able to earn a penny, not able to walk or stand on the ground without the aid of something to lean on. Heaven bless the man who discovered this remedy, for, thanks to him and to God, I am able to walk and able to work. I have only taken two bottles of it, and I have not had any pain in my back since I took the first dose, and after the second I walked across the floor, which I have not done in years. I have thrown away my cane and shall never need it any more. To any one sending me a two-cent stamp I will send my address. I have another bottle of "5 DROPS" and value it at $1 00 per drop.

Thankfully yours, EDWARD CASTLE,
1005 Wall Street, Council Bluffs, Iowa.

INFLAMMATORY RHEUMATISM.

DEAR SIRS:— SEPTEMBER 24, 1896.

I would tell you and suffering humanity how much good "5 DROPS" has done me. On the highway of this year I took a chill and was afflicted with Inflammatory Rheumatism, and I was doctored by as good physicians as this country has, but they could not cure me. On August 4, I began to take "5 DROPS." At that time I put in my knees and my limbs were stiff, so that I could not be moved. Even my tongue was getting so that I could hardly speak so any one could understand me, but to-day, only seven weeks from that time, I am absolutely cured, and thank you and God for my recovery.

Gratefully yours,

HORACE F. ANDERSON, McCracken, Kans.

If you have not sufficient confidence after reading these letters to send for a large bottle, send for a sample bottle, which contains sufficient medicine to convince you of its merit. This wonderful remedy gives almost instantaneous relief, and is a permanent cure for Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Sciatica, Catarrh, Asthma, Dyspepsia, Backache, Hay Fever, Sleeplessness, Nervousness, Nervous and Neuralgic Headaches, Heart Weakness, Toothache, Earache, Croup, "La Grippe," Malaria, Creeping Numbness, Bronchitis and kindred diseases.

"FIVE DROPS" is the name and dose. Large bottles (300 doses), $1.00. Six bottles for $5.00. Sample bottle prepaid by mail, 25c. Not sold by druggists, but only by us and our agents. Agents appointed in new territory.

SWANSON RHEUMATIC CURE CO., 167 Dearborn Street, CHICAGO, ILL. U. S. A.

Save Your Grain.

Few realize that each squirrel destroys $1.50 worth of grain annually. Wakelee's Squirrel and Gopher Exterminator is the most effective and economical poison known. Price reduced to 30 cents.

For sale by J. S. Morris & Co. Agt.

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 6th day of April A. D. 1897 in a certain suit in said court wherein Thomas Reading was Faintiff and John Powers and Emily Powers were defendants in which said suit Thomas Reading as plaintiff recovered a judgment on the 29th day of March 1897 against the said defendants John Power and Emily Powers for the sum of Two Hundred Thirtyone and Ninetyone hundreth ($231.90) Dollars and the further sum of $56.00 costs and disbursements, and the further sum of $40.00 as attorney's Fees and interest thereon at the rate of Ten per cent per annum from the date of said judgment, ordering adjudgeing and decreeing that the real property described in plaintiff's mortgage to wit;

The North One half of the West One half of the donation land claim of Amos T. Thompson and Elizabeth C. Tompson, lying and being in Linn county Oregon and known as Not No. 234 and claim No. 41, being parts of sections 3 [illegible], 35, and 36 in tp 13 S R 1 W. of the Willamette Meridian being bounded as follows. Beginning at a point 35.40 chains North and 21.16 chains east of the South West corner of said section 35 and running thence South [illegible] chains, thence West 8.34 chains, thence South [illegible] chains, thence West 22.71 chains, thence North 48 chains, thence East [illegible] chains, [illegible] Linn county [illegible] said to satisfy said decree and all costs.

Therefore notice is hereby given that I will on SATURDAY THE 15TH DAY OF MAY [illegible] at the hour of ten o'clock a. 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, subject to redemption according to law, to the highest bidder for cash in hand the real property herein before described, to satisfy said judgment and decree. Dated this 8th day of April A. D. 1897.

M. C. GAINES,
Sheriff of Linn County, Ore.

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