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WASTED ENERGY.

To what will the formidable navies that the principle nations of the world are accumulating, eventually lead to? Unless war is the ultimate object, there is certainly a vast amount of capital and labor expended for a purpose which ought never to be of service, if all nations were controlled by a spirit of justice and firmness. While it is true that the building of war vessels furnishes a great amount of employment for labor, in the end labor foots the entire bill. Now, labor expended in public works in any other direction, results in some practical benefit to humanity. Suppose that all of the millions invested in building war vessels by the nations of the world, could be expended in the education and betterment of the millions of people, who grow up in ignorance, and from whose ranks nearly all of the criminals are taken. Would not the world be vastly the better for it?

Our own United States now has a navy that, as compared with the navies of the world a quarter of a century ago, would be invincible; yet it is infantile as compared with the navy England now has and is building while we rank fifth or sixth in point of tonage among the navies of the leading nations.

Europe is now apparently on the verge of a general war; when, of course, war vessels will be employed for the destruction of life and properly in a way that will strike terror to the hearts of the weaker powers. If there was not a war vessel afloat, would a single European nation be in as much danger of destruction, as it is today? And too, in the face of all the millions of money that have been expended, to establish the Christian religeon throughout the world?

When we take in consideration the vast armies and navies of the world, it does not look as if efforts to establish a religion of love and brotherhood of man, have amounted to anything. With every European nation in particular, as well as ourselves rapidly approaching a condition of armed neutrality, the reverse appears to be true. We are all in first-class shape to cut each others throats so to speak.

This vast array of armies and navies is not so much for the protection of the rights and liberties of mankind, as it is to protect the millions of treasure that have been accumulated by fair or foul means, and to further make reprisals when opportunity serves. The men who compose these vast forces for destruction—not production—must be supported by the labor of the producers. They are, so to speak, drones, who must be supported by the workers. Now, if all this vast array of armed men, who are but a burden, could be converted into workers and perform their share of the production of commodities, the labor of the workers would be greatly reduced, and give them more time for enjoyment and intellectual improvement.

FAILURE A CERTAINTY.

The appointment of a commission of three, by President McKinley, to bring about, if possible international bimetallism, is at to be commended. While no one believes that it is all probable that the efforts of these commissioners will be successful, they will assist materially in establishing the fact that unless we boldly take hold the silver proposition ourselves, we will continue to dance to English music with the Rothschilds as fiddlers. Every nation will probably continue till the end of time, to regulate its own monetary concerns, as it ought to do. The time has not arrived yet, when nations will not take advantage of eachother when opportunity serves. To expect England, so long as she is dominated over and ruled by the Bank of England, to voluntarily relinquish the position of power and importance in which the establishment of the single gold standard has placed her, in nonsensical. England has ever been ready to profit by any mistakes or shortsightedness of other nations. She has never been known to relinquish a point of vantage untill compelled by fear of large armies and navies to do so. She is profiting by the mistake we as a nation made, when silver was denied free access to the mints. Nor will she ever be willing to join other nations in bimetallism untill she finds that bimetallism will be accomplished with or without her acquiescence; when she will, no doubt, at once become strongly bimetallic and attempt to dictate the methods of its establishment. However earnestly the president's commissioners may work to bring the European nations to bimetallism, their efforts are certain to meet with flat failure; for international bimetallism like international arbitration is a myth and the sooner the people of these United States find it out, the better. When that time arrives, it is hoped, that we will then regulate our method of national housekeeping to suit ourselves, regardless of what the Bank of England and coadjutors on this side of the water may say. For all this we wish Senator Wolcott ex-Vice President Stevenson and Mr. Paine, the commissioners, success in an undertaking that upon the outset seems impossible and applaud President McKinley for attempting to make good the anti-election promises of the republican party.

MAKE THE STATE KNOWN.

Did you ever hear a man say, "We want no railroads! We want no more immigration! We have enough, or too many people already! Let immigration take care of itself?"

Well, WE have, and we come into daily contact with such people. Not only men who have been born and bred in the brush, but men whose wealth, social standing and buisness acumen and intelligence entitle their opinion as a rule to our consideration. Now, can any intelligent man, beyond him whose selfishness, egotism and deficient understanding in relation to the cause and effect of the rise of great commercial countries and the attainment of world wide prominence as seats of export and import trade by young but ambitious centers, can't lift him out of the narrow limits of his narrow little world, imagine even that this is anything but an error of human understanding and a conception of modern requirements? Let us have railroads, immigration, hard work, monopolies, if you please so long as they tend to build up any country; steamboats on our rivers, floating ocean palaces and carriers of silks, teas, coffees, aromatic spices, mattings and what not to us from the orient, and hence flour, bacon, lard, fruit, lumber, etc., and we will build you a fabric whose length and breadth, height and strength will astonish the world.

If we have a magnificient country here let us make it knewn to the world, and bring to us the brawn and brains of other and less favored countries to till our soil, man our ships, and grow and pluck our fruits and flowers, and not sit still in placid indifference and stollid self-content in the conditions, not as we have made them, but as they have forced themselvs upon us day by day for fifty or seventy five years.— Portland Tribune.

The papers are all talking about the wonderful thing McKinley did in appointing young Garret A. Hobart electrician to the White House at Washington. We look upon the act in an entirely different light. Official favoritism or nepotism is one of the most disgraceful things in modern politics. One would think that Mr. and Mrs. Hobart with all their wealth could have afforded to have taught their boy manly selfreliance, instead of inducing him to become a contemptible pap sucker at the tender age of 12. We think that the annals of American political history may be searched in vain for so glaring a sample of greed as this case affords. And if Hobart and his wife had no more sense than to allow their "kid" to apply for such a position, McKinley should have had judgement enough to appoint some other poor boy to the place. There are thousands of equally bright boys all over the United States, with not a cent of money in their pockets, to whom this place might have been given. Did McKinley know of no poor boys in Ohio who had poor parents, and to whom this salary would have been a God send? The proverbial prediction of Ohio boys and men to seek political office should have left no doubt on his mind on that score. The day will come, gentlemen, when all these favors will not fall into the laps of dudes.—Oregon Independent.

Subscribe for the PRESS.

THOSE NAUGHTY POPULISTS.

How many members of the Oregon state legislature?

Ninety.

How many of them were republicans?

Sixty-six.

How many elected as populsts?

Thirteen.

Why didn't the legislature organize?

Oh, the thirteen populists are to blame.

Isn't sixty-six a majority of Ninety?

Yes.

Isn't it a two-thirds majority?

Yes.

Well, then, why didn't the sixty-six get togather?

Oh, because they were divided into two factions and the populists didn't see fit to help one faction wollop the other and elect a republican U. S. Senator.

Is that a crime?

Yes, per se, it is a dirty populist trick. So what did we get? Nothin'.

No appropriation bill?

No.

No clerk-hire or junketing trip snaps?

No.

No Simon charter for Portland?

No.

No repetition of the overwhelmingly republican legislature, as of yore?

No

No republican U. S. Senator?

No.

And whose fault is it?

Oh, the thirteen populists—you know Sixty-six republicans never were a match for thirteen populists.

Who should have organized the legislature?

The thirteen populists.

Who should be responsible for a legislature composed of ninety members?

Thirteen populists.

Who should have elected a republican U. S. Senator?

The thirteen populists.

Who should have helped defray expenses of the senate's Sixty-seven clerks when the senate was composed of only thirty members—all but four of whom were republicans?

Thirteen populists.

In short who is to blame for the actions of the whole ninety?

Thirteen populists.

Who ought to be the first to denounce the infamous thirteen?

Populists.

Who will control the next state legislature?

The populists.

Who will elect the next U. S. Senator from Oregon?

The populists.—Oregon City Herald.

Populists in this locality would generally favor union, but we have not heard of any true populists who heard of fusion. Where fusions have been effected in the past, populists usally have been outgeneraled. The vast rank and file of the people's party are actuated from principle and cannot nor will not sacrifice those principles completely for the sake of electing a populist to office. Some of the reforms may be held in abeyance, but the surrender of their cardinal principles will never be ratified by the rank and file of the party. Whenever the people's party is placed in controll of the government, its representatives must be under such strong obligations to their constituencies that the principles for which they contend will be enacted into law. Success if divided with another party can avail nothing, unless this other party should advocate the same principles. In that case, there is no excuse for the existance of two parties, except the desire of the leaders and manipulators to secure office.

E. L. Johnson, who is hunting laborers to work on the Astoria-Goble railway, has made proposition to the state authorities to lease the convict's and put them to work on the line, he to furnish gards sufficient to prevent escapes. Mr. Johnson states that he will give work to all who may apply, and that the reason he applied for the convict labor was because he could not get a sufficient amount of free laborers to complete the work in the desired time.

Kid Evans a light weight pugilist was killed by Mat Semichy in a glove contest, before San Jose Cal. Athletic Club, on april 22. Semichy is now in jail charged with manslaughter. Evans death was caused by concussion of the brain from a blow on the chin.

The latest dispatches from the seat of Turkey and Grecian war tell of a crushing defeat received by the Greeks and that the war will be brought to a close within a few days.

OUR NATIONAL LEISLATORS SPEAK.

The following address has been issued by the joint caucus of Populist Senators and Congressmen:

TO THE PEOPLE'S PARTY OF THE NATION:

Never in the history of our party has there been such cause for hope on the part of those who are seeking reforms along financial and industrial lines as at the present time. Our progress, considering the opposition that the party has met, has been marked, and notwithstanding we have not yet realized our full expectations, we now begin to see potent evidences of the good work we have done, with very encouraging signs for the future.

The Peoples' party has won the the confidence and respect of all intelligent and liberty-loveing citizens of our country. Its record of unselfish devotion to the interest of the plain people is in striking contrast to that of the two old parties that for thirty years have overlooked the interests of the masses in their competition for favors at the hands of the money power, corporations, and and trusts.

The unselfish devotion to principle exemplified by the People's party in the campaign of 1896 is without a parallel in the history of political parties The robust integrity of the party enabled it to rise to meet the occasion, when subjected to the severest test to which loyalty to truth can ever be put. The People's party recognized the voice and hand of the plain people in the Chicago convention. The platform enunciated and the chief candidate nominated evidenced beyond question that the masses of the Democratic party, in spite of the hitherto dominant element of that party, had at last put forward one partially unsuccessful effort in their own behalf. Therefore, without abating our distrust of the leadership of that party in the past we extended the right hand of fellowship to those voters who must in the end find their abiding place in our household.

This action of the Peple's party was in no sense an indorsment of the Democratic party. But it was an act of fidelity to our own platform and teachings, a part of which found utterance in the Chicago platform, and nearly, if not quite all, in the person of William J. Bryan, the candidate there nominated.

To the People's party is due the credit for the belt in the Republican convention at St. Louis, and for the revolt in the Democratic party that rescued the Chicago convention from the clutches of the bondholding and banking combine.

Politicians now before the powers that can make or unmake them. The teachings of the People's party and press and speakers on the money question had taken such deep root among the mass of the voters of the country that the old party politians who had misled the people, could no longer retain their offices and give their suport to parties that upheld the gold standard. Those politicians that were unwillingly forced to accept our principles in the campaign of 1896 are probably no more sincere now than they were when they supported Harrison and Cleveland in 1892; and should the People's party relax its efforts, and cease to apply th whip and spur to these politicians by attracting the voters to our party there is nothing in their conduct to warrant the belief that they would not again support their old party though the gold combine should regain its control.

The patriotic stand taken by the Populists party in the last campaign has added to its power to command the situation in the present and future. Had our party in the late campaign displayed no higher patriotism than the old parties, and sought merely party ends, and not proved itself equal to any party sacrifice in order to advance the welfare of the people, we would not now hold the confidence of the masses and stand as a bulwark of the people against the intrigues of the old political leaders who have for thirty years betrayed the people and controled their parties in the interest of the banks, monopolies, and trusts.

Had Mr. Bryan been elected President with a Congress in sympathy with him, the money question would have been speedily settled, and with forty or more trusted leaders of our party in Congress and the state governments of several states in our hands, the transportation question and other vital issues presented by our platform would have at once become the storm center of political discussion, and the People's party would soon acquire second, if not first place, in the politics of our country. Viewing the duty of the present in the light of past experience, the demand for upholding our organization and pushing the work of education is more imperative now than at any time in the past.

We have governors in five states, eight Senators, and twenty-three Congressmen, and the election in 1898 will undoubtedly give us the balance of power in the House as we now have it in the Senate. The opportunity is before us to accomplish these results and more.

We, your representatives at Washington, are striving to push forward the cause of the party, and so strengthen and build it up, and appeal to our reform papers to join us in this effort. There must be concentrated action and an avoiding of all entangling alliances to insure success.

We regret and deprecate the disposition of some to have the party at this time declare what it will or will not do in the future as to the best methods for strengthening the party and advancing its principles. No one can at this time forecast with certainty what would be the proper course for our party to pursue in convention assembled three years hence. Therefore, there is but one safe course it seems to us, for every true Populist to pursue at this time: Namely, to do all in his power to impress our principles upon the country and to bring recruits into the party, and stand ready when the people's representatives meet in convention to do what then seems wisest and best to accomplish the ends for which we are all striving. The Populist press can be a most powerful factor to bring this about. When the press of any party is united and aggressive, the party itself is united and aggressive. Therefore, we appeal to every true Populist editor to cease the suicidal course of firing at each other. Turn your guns on the common enemy, and let each issue of your paper be full of articles discussing the tenets of the party as laid down in the last national platform. Let there be no relaxing of efforts, but a united and steady advance all along the line, and victory will crown our efforts.

The war in Cuba seems to be progressing favorably for the Cubans. Spain is abandoning all of the Island but the strongly fortified cities and harbors on the coast. Spains financial condition is getting so desperate that money to prosecute the war with is obtained out with great difficulty.

The lower Mississippi flood is slowly subsiding. The damage caused by the various breaks in the levees, will run up into the millions. It is questionable whether the water will recede from the submerged districts in time for a crop to be grown this season.

Henry Seidel was shot and instantly killed by George Bartmas near LaGrand, Union County on last Saturday morning. The killing was the result of a dispute over the possession of a small plot of land, and is said to have been done in self defense.

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 13th 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, Ottomer Luttich and Fred Seedenberg were defendants, in which said suit 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 $332.00 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. 22, 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 (1) acre 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 judgement 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 recommends itself to all,
And is liable 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 unbrella finished well.

DURABILITY, STYLE and FINISH
Are the features I combine,
Hence my goods are in are taken foremost
In the local machinery line.

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

T. S. COFFEY.

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Science of the 19th Century looks on with amazement at the most remarkable record of cures ever known in the World's history.

5 DROPS

Hundreds of thousands of Sufferers cured without a single failure by "FIVE DROPS."

Though so universally used and tested did you ever hear anyone speak ill of this great remedy? No, you never did and never will, for if taken as directed and in the proper quantity "5 Drops" cannot fail to cure any of the diseases for which it is recommended. What it has already done to relieve the suffering is told in thousands of letters of grateful praise.

Mr. J. F. Limbacher, widely known for many years as the special representative of the Populists and Free Silver Press of the United States, has kindly forwarded 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. On the 4th of January, 1897, I was in Washington and was suddenly seized with an aggravated case of inflammatory rheumatism so severe and painful was the attack that within 48 hours 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 comparatively relieved, and continuing treatment woke the second morning cured. My arm was absolutely free from pain, and all swelling and stiffness had disappeared. The quickness and completeness of my 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 trusting that these similarly afflicted may at least give this remedy a trial. Sincerely yours, J. F. LIMBACHER.

Bureau of Populist 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 believed him. But now, after using "5 DROPS" only two months, I can truly say I have been 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. It is the best medicine I ever saw, and I give a mother who has a young child, 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 causes sweet and refreshing 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. T. Wilson of Omaha, Ill. Mr. Wilson has been for many years an invalid, and reading the above letter which wrote Mr. Kellems, asking if his statement was genuine, and received this reply, which he forwarded us.

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 would 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 in order that poor sufferers, incurable 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 written 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 four 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 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 St., Chicago, Ill.

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 Plaintiff 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 Powers and Emily Powers for the sum of Two Hundred Thirtyone and Ninety-one hundreth ($231.91) Dollars and the further sum of $66.00 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. 2334 and claim No. 41, being parts of sections 9 10, 15, and 16 in tp 13 S R 1 W. of the Willamette Meridian being bounded as follows. Beginning at a point 15,40 chains North and 21,16 chains east of the South West corner of said section 10 and running thence South 40,71 chains thence West 8,34 chains, thence South 1,60 chains, thence West 62,71 chains thence North 43 chains, thence East 71,11 chains to the place of beginning; containing 318 acres more or less all in Linn county Oregon be sold to satisfy said decree and all costs.

Therefore notice is hereby given that I will by virtue of said execution on

SATURDAY THE 15TH DAY OF MAY A. D 1897

at the hour of One 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 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 9th day of April A. D. 1897.

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

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