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UNION BUT NOT FUSION

While nearly every true patriotic reformer may be in favor of a union of all reform elements, but very few, indeed, aside from office seekers, are in favor of fusion. There is a vast difference in the reformer who is actuated by principle and a desire to benefit the masses of the people, and he who is actuated from selfish purposes, or has a fat-office as the goal of his desires. Reformers first alluded to, are generally in favor of union; while the latter are the advocates of fusion. It makes but little difference to the patriotic reformer who is free from party prejudice under what name a reform is brought about; whether it is republican, democrat, people's party, bi-metallic-union or American. It is the principle that he desires to have encorporated into the laws of our country, while under what name it is accomplished, makes but little difference. Every man, who has the good of our common country at heart; who is working for the great mass of American humanity; who believes in the principle of the "greatest good to the greatest number," is willing to affiliate with any party, under any name whatsoever, to accomplish that result. But he is unwilling to connect himself with any party, even should it masquerade under the name of People's party, which will fall short of that accomplishment. An effort is being made to organize an entirely new party from what now exists, to bring about this union. If such a new party was a necessary adjunct to success, we would say "All hail." But we do not think a new name is at all necessary; nor is it good politics for the people's party to sacrifice whatever progress has been made during the past six or eight years. We know it is patriotic to assert that the party name makes no difference. Granting that to be true, what objection can there be, or what better name can be invented than that of the People's Party?" What other name than this can get nearer to the hearts of the people?

We know that there is a certain amount of prejudice in the minds of many republicans and democrats, to the populist party who are satisfied that reformation of the existing wrongs cannot be accomplished under the old party names. This prejudice is due almost entirely to the fact that these now awakened and alarmed republicans and democrats, in the earliest infancy of the populist party were among those who ridiculed and maligned the men who had the patriotic bravery to come out boldly for principle despite the sneers of former party associates, that a vast majority of the people now see must become incorporated into the laws of our country, before prosperity can return. No doubt there was reasonable grounds for objections to the people's party platforms as adopted prior to the St. Louis platform of last year. As the last platform adopted by a political, party, must be taken as its principles, the platform adopted by the National People's Party convention in July, 1896, is now the political principles of that party, and against which there can not be heard a word of objection from any one, except place hunters and devotees of the gold standard. This being admitted, why cannot you silver democrats and silver republicans, manifest that same degree of political independence and patriotism, that the present members of the people's party did when they renounced their allegiance to there publican and democratic parties? Why not make use of the work now accomplished by the people's party? Why postpone the restoration of prosperity for at least four years after the next national campaign? That is what will result if we now attempt the formation of an entirely new party; for no political party has ever gravitated to national control, except it be purified and its objectionable features loped off by two or three campaigns. The people's party has now reached that period of its history. Possibly there are now occupying the positions of leaders, men that may be objectionable to you. Have you any just reason to suppose that the leaders of the new party will not be equally objectionable?

Of course the politicians who are dissatisfied with the present conduct of the old parties, yet who have not affiliated with the people's party, are very anxious to form a new party, with themselves installed as leaders. Yet aside from this desire to become the leaders, and founders of the future dominant political party, we can see no reason for a desire for a new party and, so far as we are concerned, we shall oppose the new party.

While we are much in favor of the union of all reform factions, we are not willing to go more than half way to reach that result. To those reformers who have renounced their allegiance to the old party, yet have not affiliated with the people's party, we would say: You have done no more than every member of the people's party has done heretofore. For this you do not deserve any particular credit; for to the agitation attributable to the people's party, do you owe the favor of opening your eyes. Now having abandoned the old political machine, why not take hold of the people's party machine and lets make her hum. Granted that the management of this party may not be to your likeing, come in and assist in shaping our policies and, mayhap, share our honors. If you will do this, victory is surely in sight in 1900. If you insist upon forming an entire new party and upon the people's party abandoning its organization, 1904 is as early as you could reasonably hope to gain control of the government. A continuation of the present hard times for eight years longer would see thousands of homes come under the sheriff's hammer. Are you willing, in order to accomplish your selfish designs, to accept this responsibility? And, too, do you not think you are asking to great a sacrifice of the people's party?

We certainly wish the very best results may accrue from the bimetallic conference that meets in Albany next month. We hope that wise counsel may prevail and that a united front may be presented at our next election to that arch enemy of humanity, of prosperity and human liberty, the gold standard may be presented.

But as we see the signsof the times, temper of the people etc it will have to be accomplished under the folds of the people's party banner. The people's party will concede much for the sake of union and harmony, but, in our opinion, it will refuse to abandon its party name and organization. Before another campaign is fought, new managers in county and state will be selected. Join our ranks and assist in selecting those managers and naming our candidates. This you can do without humiliating yourselves in the least. This is the only road to success in the state campaign of 1898, or the national campaign of 1900. The people's party will do much for union; but when it has made its platform broad enough upon which you can stand, it has gone as far as it consistently can go.

THE GOVERNMENT SHOULD OWN THEM.

As a matter of justice to all classes of the people, our government should own all avenues for the dissemination of news and information such as the postal service, telegraph and telephone lines. Then wherever there is a postoffice the people could have telephonic service and where demanded, telegraph service. As it now is, while every village, hamlet or neighborhood has its postoffice, only such points as will pay the companies owning the lines a large profit, can have the advantage of telephone or telegraph service. Particularly can the the telephone be utilized by the government without any cost to itself; for the people will gladly pay the cost for construction and operating the lines, and then pay but half or less for such services as they now pay. In every town of every importance the telegraph would be liberally patronized, if the service could be furnished them at what it is reasonably worth. Thousands of newspapers that now cannot afford to do so would then become liberal patrons of the telegraph.

Our government concerns itself enough about the farmer to establish a cabinet office for the purpose of promoting his interests. It would make a long step towards popularizing country life, if it opened up avenues of rapid transit for news, so that the farmer would not feel so isolated, and in consequence, would not become so easily discontented. Just fancy, you isolated farmers, that when you go to your village postoffice, you could call up a friend or relative in a neighboring town or city and hold a few minutes conversation with him. Would that not add a new charm to country life? In time of sickness, telephonic connection with the family of the afflicted would be a satisfaction that is beyond value.

All other governments so far as we know, owns its telegraph service. Even England, the father of gold standardism owns its telegraph lines, and her people can send a message at one half the rates they paid when the lines were operated by private corporations.

If it is making our government paternal for it to own and operate telegraph and telephone lines, it is equally so for it to operate our postal system. By all means let us surrender our postal service to private hands. It would be so nice to pay at least five cents for every letter we send. We would then have no postmasters nor postal agents, to pay; nor to maintain the vast hord of office holders depending on the postmaster general's appointment. In fact we would then have no use for the postmaster general himself.

The people are entitled to, in this day and age, to receive the benefits that are derived from all inventions calculated for the dissemination of news, after liberal payment to the inventor, at absolute cost. This can only be reached by government ownership. So long as they are operated by private enterprise, the tolls for their use will be regulated only by the greed of those controlling such inventions. The tendency of the future will be to government ownership of telegraph and telephone lines, street, suburban, and other railway lines and the control and operation of banks of issue. The selfish, grasping, dispositions of individual and private corporation, will gradually drive the government, or rather the people to do this for self protection—for fair and just treatment.

There seems to be but a very little chance for ex-Senator Corbett ever to get that "ex" removed from his name. It also seems improbable that Governor Lord will call an extra session of the legislature, in order that Oregons empty senatorial seat may be filled. While it is true that our other senatorial toga is worn by a man of very ordinary ability, whose health cannot but further impair his usefulness, we might fare infinitely worse if Mr. Corbett, who, (without meaning any disrespect) is next door to imbecility. What ever the aged paralytic may have been in the past, Oregon will certainly be in great good luck, if the U. S. Senate refuses, to recognize his election as being legal. No doubt the gold power would gladly give him his seat. He is just such a man of dough, as it desires. But, thank heaven, the gold power is not yet quite in the saddle in the senate, if it is in the house of representatives.

THE TREASURY AND WALL STREET.

Secretary Gage has made several flying trips to New York since entering upon his duties at Washington, and the old familiar sight of a public officialhobnobbing with the men who fatten on the necessities of the people is again presented. This has been going on for a number of years. No sooner does a secretary of the treasury assume his duties than he flies to Wall street to ascertain what the "people" want in the way of a financial policy. It is very much like a shepherd consulting with the wolves as to the best method of protecting the flocks. What this country needs, and needs the wort way in the world, is a financial policy that will render it unnecessary for Wall street to give it advice. The late Daniel Manning furnished the one break in the long line of consultations between secretaries of the treasury and Wall street. He knew what the people wanted, and when Wall street sought to interfere he resented it. When asked what he would do in case Wall street began a run on the gold reserve for the purpose of forcing a bond issue, he replied: "Pay you in silver if that comes handiest."

And there was no run on the gold reserve while Daniel Manning was secretary of the treasury. Had Manning's policy been adhered to by his successors there would have been no necessity for bond issues aggregating $260,000,000, and the business of gambling in gold would not have been more profitable than investments in manufacturing enterprises. But gold gambling has become a recognized feature of government finances, and the result is increased burdens on the people without any added compensation in the way of industrial enterprises. What this country needs and will have when the people are thoroughly aroused, is a financial policy dictated by common sense and a desire for public good, instead of a policy dictated by Wall street for private gain.—Portland Tribune.

THE CRIME OF EUROPE.

The thing th t [illegible] whole Greek business a crime so peculiarly revolting, is the fact that all the slaughter and misery of the war have been permitted by omnipotent Europe for no purpose. If Greece and Turkey had actually submitted their differences to the test of battle the thing would be less shocking. But only the bloodshed and suffering have been genuine; the war itself has been a sham. Europe is going to settle the relations between Greece and Turkey, just as it would have done if not a shot had ever been fired. Turkey will not be allowed to take in the profits of her victory, nor would Greece have been if she had been successful.

It is understood thet the Turkish dominion in Europe is a temporary affair. The powers have been administering on the estate all through the present century. If it were merely effete it would still be a crime to permit bloodshed on its account. When it is not only effete but actively pestilential, the crime becomes an infamy.—S. F. Examiner.

MAY HE TOUCH THE RIGHT BUTTON.

The other day President McKinley touched a button in Washington and in response the huge and complicated machinery at Nashville—700 miles away, awakened and started into active life. That is a symbol of the President's power if he but uses his high office in a way to convince his countrymen that he holds his place as a sacred trust and that his highest thoughts are for the welfare of the people. There is another point of similarity. Had a person visited machinery hall ten minutes prior to the touching of the button, he would have seen the fire blazing under the boilers, the wires all strung, the belts all on, but engines motors and dynamos—all the grim agents that are directly invoked to move the machinery—still, but a single touch was enough to kindle all into life; the wheels began to roll, the lights shone out soft and clear; the clamors were awakened which come when nature's forces are set in motion to compel the burnished arms of steel to do man's work.

It is so with our country today; the fields are nursing their growing crops; the mines are yielding their wealth; the people are strong and brave: no pestilence is on its march through our land but the machinery is still; the land is waiting for some touch to electrify it. It is clear now that the tariff button does not carry all the charm. Some other button will have to be touched. We believe President McKinley is sincere in his desire to serve his countrymen; hence we believe that in these days he is anxiously looking over the keyboard of the Nation and trying to select the button which will start the wheels of industry, and kindle anew the fires of hope. The button is there, God grant that he may find and touch it.—Salt Lake Tribune.

THE SILVER COMMISSIONERS.

It will be noticed that the commissioners appointed by the President to sound the nations of the old World on the proposition of restoring silver sailed last week, not for England, but for France. We take that to mean that the programme is to try, if possible, to get an acceptance from the continent before going to Great Britain, and the first one to be seen is the Chancellor of France, Gen. Hanotaux, who is an ardent bimetallist. He was the son of an humble notary, his grandfather was a peasant farmer, and he knows exactly how falling prices have distressed the farmers in his country. He knows, further, that if they are long distressed it means the demoralization of every other business in the republic. We take it that the commissioners have definite instructions from the President, and a definite plan to be proposed to the nations beyond the sea. It will be considered first in Erance. If the indorsement of the chief authorities and the foremost financiers of that country is obtained, everyone will recognize that a most important step has been taken. The second country will be Germany, and there we suspect that a very much more stubborn work will confront the commission. But Germany has an eccentric Emperor, and we are told that he has been earnestly studying the silver question for a year past. He might receive the proposition with more favor than his ministers.

Nothing is said about either Austria or Russia. For that we are sorry; particularly sorry that St. Petersburg is not to be visited, for of all the countries of Europe, it seems to us that Russia would be the easiest to approach on the subject of restoring silver. The final trial will be England. Her position at present has already been outlined. It is that if continental Europe and the United States will open their mints to silver on a common ratio, England will open her Indian mints, issue a large amount of silver certificates, and agree to hold a part of her bank reserves in silver. With such an agreement decided upon, it would be astonishing how quickly silver would appreciate; how suddenly it would be discovered that really there is no surplus of silver. With that advance, prices in every direction would follow, and the question might be decided without calling a formal congress and before congress adjourns. Let us all live in hope, while wishing our commissioners every success.—Salt Lake Tribune.

There is a suggestive, not to say disgusting, parellelism between the course of Congress with the sugar schedule and the course of the Illinois legislature with the Chicago street railroad boodle bills. The latter were passed by the senate, when the stock of the railroads went up several points on the Chicago board. They were defeated by the house Wednesday, and the same stock fell from 8 to 13 points. Here was a chance for a very profitable speculation—even more profitable than peddling individual votes to corporations. The history of the sugar schedules in congress is not unlike. The house rejected the trust scheme of duties, and trust certificates fell. The senate committee substituted the trust duties, and certificates ran up several points. It appears that Senators did not neglect their opportunity. A signed dispatch to the Chicago Times-Her of May 5 says: "Monday last a certain stock broker in this city filed an order for 9000 shares of sugar stock in Wall street. His customers were three United States senators. In filling this order the broker began buying at 113 5-8 and bought up to 115. Yesterday this deal was closed out at from 117 to 118. The profit on the transaction was about $30,000. This is what one broker did. How much stock was handled by other brokers here and in New York for senatorial account no one knows," It was on Tuesday that Wall street learned the details of the sugar schedule, and sugar trust shares immediately responded with a net advance of three points. That was the day also in which the three senators referred to above closed out their brief account. We have already shown that the senate duties give the trust .64 cents per pound protection, while the Wilson Gorman gave it .82½ cent and the Dingley bill .21 cent. The senate it is said, will reject this schedule. Then trust certificates will fall again and there will be a chance for another deal. Senator Tillman's speech yesterday was rough, but timely. His pitchfork is the only tool fit to deal with this subject. Some day the nation will pitch this senate overboard like a decaying and offensive carcass.—Oregonian.

The Best Remedy for Rheumatism

From the Fairhaven (N. Y.) Register.

Mr. James Rowland of this village, states that for twenty-five years his wife has been a sufferer rom rheumatism. A few nights ago she was in such pain that she was nearly crazy. She sent Mr. Rowland for the doctor, but he had read of Chamberlain's Pain Balm and instead of going for the physician he went to the store and secured a bottle of it. His wife did not approve of Mr. Rowland's purchase at first, but nevertheless applied the Balm thoroughly and in an hour's time was able to go to sleep. She now applies it whenever she feels an ache or a pain and finds that it always gives relief. He says that no medicine which she had used ever did her as much good. The 25 and 50 cent sizes for sale by EWING & PERRY.

Patronize home merchants; and home merchants should patronize home mechanics, home printers, home laborers, etc. The principle of reciprocity applies very appropriately in these matters.

HARNESS AND SADDLERY.

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

ANNOUNCEMENT.

DURABILITY is a feature
That commends itself to all,
And in public estimations!
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.

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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 RIBLET, Litchfield, 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 16 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. Milbank, 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 SIRS: 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 total cripple, not able to earn a penny nor able to walk or step 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-thirds of a bottle, but 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 again. To any one sending me a two-cent stamp I will send my affidavit. I have another bottle of "5 DROPS" and value it at $1.00 per drop.

Thankfully yours, EDWARD CASTLE,
1905 Wall Street. Sioux City, Iowa.

INFLAMMATORY RHEUMATISM.

DEAR SIRS: SEPTEMBER 24, 1896.

I wish to tell you and suffering humanity how much good "5 DROPS" has done me. On the beginning of this year I took down bedfast 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 every joint in my body 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 curative gives almost instant 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 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, 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 30th day of March, A. D. 1897, for the sum of $3352.00 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 $30.50, 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.

Patronize your home paper. It works for your interests.

Save Money

By buying your Cemetery work at the Willamette Marble Works.

Monuments and Tablets from the celebrared Red Beach, Barre and Quincy Granites, at prices that will astonish you. Shop on Second St., opposite R. G. Watson's store.

F. WOOD, Jun.,
ALBANY, OREGON.

Homestead Publication.

Land Office at Oregon City
April 12, 1897.

I Frank Waln of Jordan who made Homestead Application No. 8569 for the South West quarter of Section 34 in Township 10 South of range 1 East do hereby give notice of my intention to make final proof to establish my claim to the land above described, and that I expect to prove my residence and cultivation before County Clerk at Albany on May 24th. 1897 by two of the following witnesses: J. A. Craft, C. T. Craft and John A. White of Larwood and H. E. Burmester of Jordan.

FRANK WALN.

50 YEARS' EXPERIENCE.

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