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Scio Press.

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THE POLITICAL BOSS.

Without doubt the greatest danger to the purity of the American political system, is the political boss. We find him in evidence in a greater or less degree in every ward and precinct throughout the entire nation. Undoubtedly leaders or directors are necessary in any political system, for without some recognized directory, politics would be chaotic and in even a worse condition than are our densely populated cities at the present time with their large numbers of foreign and native born citizens, who can be and are manipulated by the political boss at every municipal, county, state or national election. Nor does our political system seem to be growing any purer, nevertheless in nearly every city, village, hamlet or neighborhood the patriotic honest citizen and politician endeavors to dethrone and retire to obscurity the "boss" when he makes himself too obnoxious to be tolerated by lovers of an honest political system.

Reform parties and organizations are not free from this objectionable individual. The people's party had scarcely cast off its swaddling garments when it had to commence fighting bossism within its own ranks. As that party has grown in strength until its chances of soon becoming the dominating controlling influence in national affairs seems good, the petty boss whose limited experience in political tricks and chicanery made him an easy victim of the opposing parties, has given place to the sharp, shrewd, political wire worker and boss that is the equal in political trickery of any of the old party bosses. Just so long as there is but one political boss or boss spring up in the same city or county or state, and you will be completely astonished at the rottenness and corruption that you may have been innocently supporting. We see the effect of such rivalries in our own state and county in all three of the leading parties. The Lottan-Simon fight for boss-ship in Multnomah county is still fresh in the memories of all; and would have probably been continued till the present time, had not Lottan become too deeply mixed up in smuggling to extricate himself without the taint of a criminal attached to him. Had he received the punishment he richly merited, he would now be looking through prison bars. Only money saved him while his companion in crime is doing business in another country. No doubt Simon was equally as corrupt and dishonest as Lottan, but he was and is just a little too smooth to be caught. He is still doing business at the old stand and is still a very large thorn in the flesh of the republican party.

Our own party in Linn county is now being subjected to an ordeal which we hope will result in its purification. If the warring factions in Albany can be believed, we undoubtedly have some very bad men in the populist party and we are very rapidly taking up the practices of our republican and democratic brethren. The question is how can we remedy the existing evils of the day? We know that there are dishonest men in all parties, and that they are frequently, through the manipulations of the "boss" nominated and elected to office. How can we insure reasonable honesty, integrity and capability in our public men? We believe the application of the principles of the Initiative and Referendum coupled with the Imperative

Mandate, in the selection of our public officers and continuance in office, is the only remedy. If every voter had the opportunity at the primary of naming whom he may desire for any and all offices, delegates could go up to the county conventions, knowing just what to do to satisfy, in a reasonable degree, the desires of his constituency. This would usually select men as nominees for office that are honest and capable. After the candidate is elected to office the people should be empowered to vote him out of office, whenever the fact was dishonestly established that he was dishonest or incapable of performing the duties of his office. If the tenure of an office of an officer depended upon his giving reasonable satisfaction in the performance of his official duties, undoubtedly we would have a much better public service from our officials than we now have. The people ought to ever have the power to legally turn a rascal out of office. Our political system will never be free from corruption and dishonesty until some such power is lodged in the hands of the people.

Mr. E. Hofer of the Capital Journal has published a pamphlet entitled "The School of Politics" that very thoroughly discusses the "political boss" in our political system. All should read it; for it is an eye opener. It shows conclusively the dangers that menace us from bossism in politics, and points out, in our opinion, the only means by which we can escape this corrupting influence and compel honesty and economy on the part of our public officials.

W. J. BRYAN AT LEBANON.

The speaking by Hon. Wm. J. Bryan at this place on July 12th will be attended by one of the largest crowds ever assembled in the state. There will not only be two excursion trains—one from Salem and one from Eugene, but people are coming in private conveyances from every direction for a distance of forty miles. Those coming from a distance by private conveyance will arrive a day or two before the speaking and most of these will camp out. We have ample grounds for camping purposes, and our citizens will endeavor to make everything as pleasant as possible for all who come.

The time for the speaking has been set at 8 o'clock, and Mr. Bryan will be followed by others and the entire day devoted to speech-making. The great champion of the people will arrive at Albany Sunday morning on the overland, and after breakfasting in the county seat will come over to Lebanon and spend the day with his friend, Hon. M. A. Miller.

A special train has been secured (at a cost of \$180) to take Mr. Bryan from Lebanon to Oregon City. The railroad company will run the excursion trains from Salem and Eugene and take chances on getting enough business to make them profitable. Hon. M. A. Miller deserves much credit for securing Mr. Bryan and making all the arrangements for this great meeting. He will continue to superintend the arrangements for the speaking until Mr. Bryan appears before the audience. Mr. Miller and Mr. Starr, chairman of the Democratic state central committee, will have charge of the special train taking Mr. Bryan to Oregon City.—Advance.

QUESTIONS FOR BUSINESS MEN.

Does any business man feel under any obligation to pay his notes in gold coin when the note contains no agreement to do so? Does any bank allow a depositor to dictate what kind of money his checks shall be paid in? Do depositors, nine-tenths of whose cash deposits are in silver certificates and the other tenth in greenbacks, claim the right to have their checks paid exclusively in gold coin? Does any merchant think he is wronged when his customers square their accounts with him by paying silver certificates? Does any importer feel called upon to pay his duties in gold? Does any distiller or brewer or other internal revenue taxpayer hesitate to pay United States taxes in silver certificates? Who pays any gold coin to the United States? There is no law which requires any such payment. There is no statute under which the United States can acquire a single twenty-dollar gold piece. Not even by the sale of bonds. A subscription for United States bonds would be a public duty, and could be discharged in silver

dollars. Every obligation of the United States is payable in coin or greenbacks, except the interest on the public debt, which is payable in gold or silver coin only. There is not a statute of the United States which gives any preference to gold coin over silver coin. Never has the United States promised to pay a single dollar in gold coin. It is perfectly lawful for the Secretary of the Treasury to pay gold coin as long as he has it to pay. When he has no gold coin, but has coin, he has no authority to purchase gold coin by the issue and sale of bonds. The resumption act of 1875 authorized him to sell bonds to obtain coin with which to provide for redemption. But he cannot sell bonds for this purpose when he has already sufficient coin for this purpose, either of silver or of gold, to meet current demands. This is the plain letter and spirit of the law.

There is now in the Treasury of the United States twenty two millions of silver dollars, and about one hundred and fifty millions of gold coin and bullion. This is wholly independent of the coin represented by gold and silver certificates, which are a demand upon the treasury. The treasury is about to be raided. Indeed, the raid has already commenced. It is probable that within sixty days there will be less than one hundred millions of gold coin and bullion in the treasury. The questions will then arise, as they did in Mr. Cleveland's time: First, shall the gold all be allowed to run out, in redemption of United States notes which are lawfully redeemable in silver, for the accommodation of foreign countries like Austria and Japan? Second, when the gold has all been thus exhausted, shall bonds be issued with which to buy more, under the pretended authority of the resumption act, when it is plain that that act confers no such authority? Third, if it is unlawful to sell bonds to obtain gold for redemption purposes so long as there is in the treasury enough silver coin therefore, the sale of bonds under such circumstances is an impeachable offense. As the next House of Representatives may be in favor of enforcing the law of the land, would it be wise to challenge the impeachment power of Congress for the benefit of a very few operators in gold? Fourth, if it is not the intention to break the law, as Mr. Cleveland did, by selling bonds while there is sufficient silver coin in reserve, why not leave the gold now in the treasury untouched, and redeem all United States notes, that are presented, in silver dollars? Every man of sense knows that the twenty-two millions of silver dollars belonging to the United States government and now in the treasury would constitute a sufficient coin reserve for redemption purposes for the next four years. If it should not, it is being re-enforced every day by silver certificates received for taxes and duties, and these silver certificates can always be exchanged for a like number of the silver dollars held in the treasury for their redemption.

The long and short of it is that the administration will soon be called upon to decide whether it will, without any authority of law, and therefore in violation of law, increase the interest-bearing debt of the United States in order to buy gold to swap for an even amount of greenbacks, when every one of these greenbacks is redeemable in silver dollars, of which there is already a sufficient amount in the treasury for redemption purposes. The nation now pays about a million of dollars a month as interest on the bonds thus unlawfully issued by Grover Cleveland to be swapped for our paper dollars, and then bought back again to be again so swapped. It is a dishonest and criminal game, and we do not believe the administration of President McKinley, or of any other President after him, will dare to do it.

Every statement in this article is based upon the laws of the land. They can be easily referred to, and the resumption act of 1875 and the coinage act of 1878 need alone be consulted. The former provides for the redemption of greenbacks in coin, but not in gold coin. The latter restored the unlimited legal tender quality of the silver dollar and limited the authority to sell bonds, not to when the treasury was short of gold coin, but when it was short of any kind of coin. General Grant said the best way to secure the repeal or alteration of unwise laws was to enforce all which are in existence. Neither the President nor the Secretary of the Treasury has any power to pick and choose which laws shall be obeyed and which disobeyed. They are under oath to execute them all. The fact that Cleveland and Carlisle violated

their duty will be no excuse for the violation, by the President and Secretary Gage, of their official oaths. We live under a government of laws. The laws provide for the double standard, and the equal legal tender value of gold and silver dollars. We have a gold standard by Executive usurpation only. We hope the President will long hesitate before embarking upon the sea of nullification on which Mr. Cleveland wrecked his administration.

The gold raid on the treasury never commenced until President Harrison's Secretary of the Treasury, Charles Foster of Ohio, assured the banking houses that they could all have gold on asking for it. It has continued ever since. Mr. Carlisle followed in Mr. Foster's footsteps. The simple remedy for the evil of "the endless chain" is for Secretary Gage, with President McKinley's approval, to privately say, through the New York sub-treasury, to the banking house of Heidelberg, Ickelheimer & Co., Lazere Freres, J. Pierpont Morgan & Co., Seligman & Co., and perhaps three or four others: "Gentlemen: All United States notes are redeemable in gold or silver coin at the option of the government. Gold is not paid on demand by any other government than that of the United States, nor by any great government bank, like the banks of England, France, or Germany. The Bank of England places a premium on gold whenever it places to check the demand upon it. France and Germany pay silver to whatever extent pleases them, and disregard demands for gold. Hereafter the United States, following the example of these great commercial nations, will pay silver coin in redemption of its notes whenever it shall appear to be more convenient than to pay gold. You will, therefore, please take notice that you will not be allowed to make any considerable drain upon the treasury for gold. But demands for coin redemption of United States notes will always be promptly met with their redemption, either in silver or gold coin, at the option of this government."

This is plain, practical, business sense, and is exactly the course that is pursued by every banking house in America, whether they put it in that language or not. The payment of gold in redemption of silver obligations is ridiculous absurd, and when done through the unlawful sale of bonds, it is criminal.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

PROMISED PROSPERITY.

Two things are true—one that the Republican party promised prosperity upon the election of McKinley, the other, that the promised prosperity has not come. On the contrary, bankruptcies increase, and poverty and want continue to enlarge the number of their victims. Hence it is that the republican party either knew they had no policy in store for the country which would bring the prosperity they promised or that the Republican party did not know the policy it proposed would not produce prosperity. In the one case they told what the vulgar would call lies; in the other case they are too ignorant to govern the country, and they obtained office under false pretenses. We are of that unnumbered number who believe that their leaders knew there was not a word of truth in their promises, and that they made the promises purely and simply to capture votes. In other words, they committed the same character of offense which the confidence man commits when he obtains money under false pretenses.

Two thirds of the American vote at least was in favor of Bryan and against McKinley. McKinley's majorities were drawn from the colored vote which still supposes that it is voting for the party of liberty when it votes for the slavemasters of the gold ring; from the foreign vote which since the public lands were exhausted has congregated in the cities and learned nothing of free institution in this country, and from those who are weak, and dependent upon manufacturers and corporations for employment. These elements enabled the Republican party to seize power. Instead of granting the country prosperity as was promised, every move thus far of the Republican party has been to further reduce the masses to helpless dependence, to the end that concentrated capital may rule the country, and manhood suffrage be suppressed or abolished.

There is nothing more manifest than that the continuous contraction of the money volume is the cause of the sufferings of the people. Where the purchasing power of money in-

creases and the price of wages and property decline, concentrated capital will grow more powerful, and individual manhood of less consequence. Mr. McKinley has so far indicated his policy by placing at the head of the State Department the leader of the conspiracy which has deprived the world of the use of silver as money and doubled the purchasing power of gold. He has also placed at the head of the Treasury Department a man noted as a contractionist, who was known to be in favor of the retirement of all kinds of money excepting gold. What he would do after that, is not fully explained; but it is understood that he would allow the people to have no money but gold, except such as the government would issue and give to the banks without any consideration whatever, and in that case he would authorize the banks to loan the same and charge any rate of interest they might desire. He would also empower the banks to contract and expand the currency as would best suit the operations of the speculators with whom they are connected. On the top of all this, a tariff bill is proposed which will tax the people to buy up greenbacks and treasury notes, and take them out of circulation, with the view of further contracting the currency down to the basis proposed by the Secretary of the Treasury.

This is the way the Republican party is redeeming its pledges. We cannot compete with the volumes of falsehoods which the gold press are circulating as to the evidence of coming prosperity, but we call upon each individual, whether he be merchant, local banker, trader, manufacturer, farmer, or mechanic, to say whether the wave of prosperity has reached him. If no man can be found who has experienced the sensation of general prosperity in the country, why should a hiring press pretend that such a state of things exists?

We are thankful that the people are watching the party in power, and are beginning to see that it obtained office through false pretenses, and that it has no sympathy with the mass of the people, but that its only purpose is to co-operate with and increase the power of concentrated capital, to the end that democracy shall give place to plutocracy.—Silver Knight.

Mr. Isaac Horner, proprietor of the Burton House, Burton, W. Va., and one of the most widely known men in the state was cured of rheumatism after three years of suffering. He says: "I have not sufficient command of language to convey any idea of what I suffered, my physicians told me that nothing could be done for me and my friends were fully convinced that nothing but death would relieve me of my suffering. In June, 1894, Mr. Evans, then salesman for the Wheeling Drug Co., recommended Chamberlain's Pain Balm. At this time my foot and limb were swollen to more than double their normal size and it seemed to me my leg would burst, but soon after I began using the Pain Balm the swelling began to decrease, the pain to leave, and now I consider that I am entirely cured. For sale by EWING & PERRY.

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DEAR SIR—Your bottle of "Drops" received. It was for an old friend, Mr. Wm. Edwards of Massachusetts. He has had Rheumatism for a great deal of time, so much so that it affected his legs and he could not sleep on account of a swollen leg. He has been under the care of the most eminent physicians, but found no relief until I gave him a dose of "Drops". The very first night he rested well, and has ever since been gaining daily. I myself am 67 years old and began taking your medicine last April for Rheumatism, which I have had for 42 years, and for a week longer. Since taking "Drops" the Rheumatism has all disappeared, the stiffness is gone from my joints, and my back never aches a moment. I am today as well as any young man, and I owe it to "Drops" only which I could sound my bugle of praise loud enough to be heard all over the world, and could convince every one that "Drops" is the only claim to be made.

Mr. D. T. Carter, Winchester, Massachusetts, Co. Ill.

I know it will do more than you claim for it. REV. F. M. COOPER, Washington Center, Md.

DEAR SIR—No words can express the relief I speak of your medicine. I have had Rheumatism for the last eight years. I have been an invalid since I began to take your medicine. I have only taken two-thirds of a bottle, but have not had any more pain. I have only taken two-thirds of a bottle, but have not had any more pain. I have only taken two-thirds of a bottle, but have not had any more pain.

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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 20th day of May, A. D. 1897, in a certain suit in said court wherein Frank Keenan as Plaintiff and J. B. Stearns was defendant, in which said suit the said Frank Keenan as plaintiff recovered a judgment against the said J. B. Stearns defendant, on the 10th day of March, A. D. 1897, for the sum of \$250.00 with interest thereon at the rate of six per cent per annum from the 4th day of August 1896, and the further sum of \$25.00 costs and disbursements of this action, ordering, adjudging and decreeing that the attached property to wit:

S. W. 1/4 of Section 26, Tp. 10 S. R. 4 E., Williams River, Linn county, Oregon, containing 90 acres more or less, be sold to satisfy said judgment, decree and costs.

Therefore Notice is hereby given that I will on

Saturday the 20 day of June 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, Linn county, Oregon, offer for sale at public auction to the highest bidder for cash in hand, the real property in said attachment, and described in said order and decree, all the right, title and interest of the said above named defendant had in or to the said above described premises to satisfy said debt and costs and accruing costs.

Dated this 24th day of May A. D. 1897

H. C. GARDNER
Sheriff of Linn county Oregon

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