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OUR JURY SYSTEM IS DEFECTIVE.

There is no doubt but what our American jury system could be changed and result with a more exact and just justice to all litigants. We have, we assume, the best system [illegible] and the reason we should endeavor to so reform the system, that our courts would deal out the most perfect justice attainable.

There is a growing conviction among the people, that the grand jury is a wholly useless appendage to our jury system. It neither is an aid in ferreting out criminals nor a source of economical management. It is in effect a sort of secret inquisitorial tribunal, through which envious and jealous persons vent their displeasure upon a neighbor, who may have been so unfortunate as to incur it. In our opinion this is all wrong. There is nothing accomplished through the grand jury that cannot be accomplished through our committing magistrates. In most instances the magistrate is better qualified, from the fact that he always has evidence on both sides of the question at issue, under the management of attorneys pro and con; while the grand jury generally has the evidence of one side only and is guided by the will of the prosecuting attorney. Also, our present rule of requiring a unanimous verdict from a jury both in criminal and civil cases, is oftentimes a hindrance rather than a promoter of justice. The method of selecting jurors too seemingly offers a premium upon ignorance and excludes men of the highest degree of intelligence and information from service thereon. To require unanimity on the part of a jury on all, especially civil cases, it seems to us, is unwise and productive of the opposite of what the law contemplates, justice to litigants. If the principle of arbitration is right and should be promoted, wherein simply a majority of the board of arbiters carries the verdict, certainly a majority, say three-fourths of the trial jury, should carry the verdict as well. We were recently called upon to serve as a juror in a civil case wherein dollars and cents only were at issue, and which showed plainly the imperfections of our present method. Within two hours after the case was submitted, eleven of the jury had agreed. The twelfth juror, who was of a contrary opinion, held to his position some nine or ten hours longer, when he united with the eleven in agreement in a verdict. Now this juror understood the case just as well at the end of two hours as he did ten hours later. He held out through a spirit of self will and contrariness rather than to render justice to the litigants. By the stubbornness of this one juror, the county was compelled to pay each juror an additional $2, making $24, in all without a scintilla of good being accomplished. Now had a three-fourths majority have been sufficient to controll the verdict, this additional expence would be saved to the taxpayers, and the chances for equal justice to the litigants not jeopardized.

While it may be proper in the light of the utmost care in protection of the rights of persons accused of criminal offenses whose lives or liberties are at stake to require unanimity in a verdict, a different rule should obtain in civil cases. In such cases if a majority of two-thirds or threefourths of the Jury only was required, we believe that a more even dispensing is justice to litigants would result, besides a saving of from one-fourth to one-third of the expenses of holding courts, over our present system. It is wisdom to make a change when it is demonstrated that one is wrong and foolish in the extreme to continue in wrongdoing.

There is now a constant endeavor, and which has existed since the election last fall, on the part of nearly every one of the gold standard newspapers, seconded by the less important country sheets, to belittle and traduce Wm. J. Bryan. In nearly every issue of these papers, he is compared insidiously with persons of objectionable notoriety. The object of thus continually endeavoring during an off year to traduce a defeated candidate is unusual and unheard of heretofore in American politics. The gold standard party must certainly feel that it is on very insecure grounds and that it is necessary to create the greatest amount of prejudice possible, to the person that it considers the greatest menace to its cherished idea "The single Gold Standard." These tactics are evidently off from the same piece of cloth, that caused the English to consign Napoleon to the lonely isle of St. Helena. The English were absolutely afraid of the man Napoleon, his popularity among the common people of France and his genius as a military man. Though all standard people are afraid of the man Bryan, his popularity among the common people of the United States and the cause that he advocates. They know full well that free coinage is the only road to a permanent national prosperity, yet dominated by the selfishness of the money power, they will prolong the gold standard as long as possible knowing that the longer it is continued the less able will the people become to combat it.

Mr. Bryan will be in the state in a day or two and every one should avail themselves of the opportunity of hearing him that they may know whether he is the character that the gold stabdard newspapers are attempting to portray him to be.

The meeting of the peoples party central committee which occurs in Albany to-morrow, (Friday) promises to be a very important one. Many subjects will be discussed chief of which will be the family quarrel that has been going on for some weeks. In our opinion the meeting should be confined strictly to that of committeemen, everyone of whom should be present, or if represented by proxy, such proxy should be from their own precinct, that a just expression of the people may be had. At this time a committee of experts should be appointed to investigate the various county offices and ascertain for a fact if the county books are in accord with the annual report that will be made and whether there is any ground for the charges that have been made recently. The committee should so far as is possible, discourage the personal ambitions of persons who are over officious in their acts, or have personal axes to grind. The action of the committee at this time will contribute largely to the future success or failure of the party in this county. It should, therefore, bring its best and most cautious judgment to bear, ever remembering that it is acting in a public capacity, and should lay all personal matters aside.

It is surely gratifying to the friends of education to see President H. B. Miller, saw mill man and politician, who has had no experience worth speaking of as an educator, deposed from the presidency of the Oregon Agricultural College, and Prof Thos. Gatch, an eminent educator of many years of success, enthroned in his stead. In the selection of Mr. Miller, fitness and qualification had nothing to do in the matter. His appointment was purely political. He was as much out of place as the president of a college as a farmer would be if placed in charge of a steamboat on the Willamette river. With Prof. Gatch the matter is quite different His success as President of Willamette University and other schools during the past 25 years, gives promise that the O. A. C. will at once take its place as one of, if not the leading, best colleges of the state and coast. Mr. Miller can now start up his sawmill or go into politics as a profession, in either of which he may have some show of success, which he could not have as the president of a college.

THE WAVE OF PROSPERITY(?)

It is now seven months since the election of Mr. McKinley and three months since his inauguration.

There is not a fair-minded, well-informed man in the United States who will deny that the tide of prosperity following his election has been a receding tide. A glance at the news columns of the great dailies sufficiently demonstrates that general industrial and business conditions are getting worse instead of better. Failures are increasing rather than diminishing, factories are losing down, men are being laid off, and wages are being reduced.

From every quarter comes the same explanation, "lack of demand for goods and low prices."

It is urged by the supporters of the Administration that as its policy has not yet been put into operation, it is not to be blamed for the unhappy conditions which exist. Under ordinary circumstances such a contention would be reasonable and just but it is not a valid defence in this case. Never in the history of our country did a political party go before the people with such blare of trumpets and promise of boundless prosperity to immediately follow its triumph as characterized the last Republican campaign. The workingmen, who by [illegible], were wheedled, cajoled, and even coerced into voting for "McKinley and prosperity" were not told that they would have to wait a year for the prosperity to reach them. They received no intimation that at the end of seven long months after having their wages ground lower and lower, with "short time" for many and "no time" for many more, they would be still anxiously waiting, waiting, waiting for "prosperity." Oh, no! They were told to elect McKinley, to sweep away the cloud in which the threat of free silver had enveloped our industries, and the glorious sunshine would burst upon us at once.

They were assured that the mills then in operation would continue to run, that more would be opened and that their wages would be fully maintained (in some cases increased), and that they would have "honest money and a chance to earn it."

Every political party is bound to make good its promises. Perhaps not literally. Some allowance may be made for that enthusiastic exaggeration and exuberant fancy which form so large a proportion of campaign rhetoric. But there must be a substancial fulfillment of promises, and if there be not, the party promising will find a swift and sure condemnation at the hands of those who have been deceived.

In this instance the people have been deceived seven months at least and for how much longer, at this writing, no man can tell.—Bimetallist.

EPOCH IN WEATHER FORECASTING.

The most significant development in weather forecasting for years, making it possible to forecast for a period of at least sixteen hours longer than at present, and more accurately, has been attained by the Weather Bureau and soon will bear practical fruit. This is the result of experiments with kites flown at a distance of from one to two miles above the surface of the earth which, have been quietly conducted in Washington city for some weeks. Readings have been taken at this altitude, and the fact has been established that a shifting of the wind occurs at a mile level above the earth's surface from twelve to sixteen hours before the same change of direction occurs on the surface. This is due to the same forces which operate to cause wind-shifts to produce a storm, one condition being dependent on the other. Secretary of Agriculture Wilson has taken great interest in the experiments which were made by chief Moore, of the weather Bureau, and his consultations with Prof. Moore have resulted in the formulation of a policy which will make weather predictions more valuable in the future.

The most imperfect part of weather forecasts is the prediction as to rain or snow. Meterologists for the past ten years have been impressed with the fact that future data as to storms must come from a knowledge of upper air conditions. The aeroplane investigations, as announced, have reached that point where it can be safely stated that within six months the government Weather Bureau, for the first time in the history of any meteorological service can construct a telegraphic synchronis chart based on air conditions one mile above the earth. This chart will cover the conditions between the Alleghanies and the Rockies at the outset. Chief Moore says this step probably will mark a new epoch in the weather forecasting problem. With these highlevel readings the bureau will have the moisture content of the upper strata as well as the lower. It will be seen how important this double information is when it is considered two strata of air, by shifting of the wind, become mixed within twenty four hours, and that the precipitation will depend upon the avarage moisture of the mass.

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SUGAR AND BOODLE

Senator Lindsey, of Kentucky, estimates at $31,000,000 per year the net profits which the Senate has just voted the Sugar Trust. According to the best-informed authorities, including Mr. H. O. Havemeyer himself, Senator Lindsey's figure merely suggest the possibilities of extortion which the Senate's vote makes possible for this monopoly.

Mr. Havemeyer has testified before the Ways and Means Committee of the House that "we can refine sugar here more cheaply than they do in England." As far back as 1887 he testified before the same committee, "I do not see why, under free trade in sugar we could not supply a very large part of the world's consumption."

An examination of the labor cost of refining here and in Europe supports him in this. In 1890 it was placed at 42 cents a hundred for Germany, 38 cents for France, 34 cents for England, 22 cents for Cuba and 14 cent for the United States.

Employing only 25,000 men, the trust is voted this enormous subsidy by subservient politicians who consider the political power of trust money rather than the claims of justice or the interests of the people.

Making sugar cheaper than it is made in Europe, able to export and sell in Europe at a profit, paying the lowest possible wages to its men, the trust is permitted to prey on the American public not for the sake of the "principal of protection," but solely because it stands in politics for what has been spoken of on the floor of the Senate as "the broad and greasy hand of boodle."—N. Y. World.

McElroy is fastened on the people for two years more probably at $2,000 a year. There is no end to the tentacle grasp of a politician like this new professor of ethics, pedagogy and erst-while English Literature. The people ought to be thankful that the all-wise regents did not make him president. He is really not well qualified for assistant teacher of arithmetic at a crossroads schoolhouse. As state superintendent he organized his department until it is probably the most expensive burden the state has to carry. He fastened the [illegible] School Book trust on the state for years. And for these deeds he is fastened upon the state universe[illegible] big salaries for life. What a p[illegible]ly on government! How is [illegible] done? The American Book Co. puts up liberally for campaign purposes. As a result state offices and legislature of one party or the other are elected. Politicians are appointed for regents They feel they owe their place to men like McElroy and that they must be taken care of. The big campaign fund, with lots of money for influencing the purchaseable voter, ought to make intelligent men think. When we debauch education with corrupt politics we are on the road to ruin.—Capital Journal.

McKinley, his Secretary of the Treasury, and other conspicuous leaders of the Republican party, would have the country believe that they are anxious for the restoration of Silver, and that the commissioners sent to Europe are expected to enlist foreign governments in the cause of bimetallism, if possible. They, it is said, are to secure an international conference to the interests of silver. Secretary Gage was present and participated in a banquet in his honor in Maryland a few days since. A resolution was passed which was supposed to have his approval and that of the administration. It declared that "the true interests of our country will be best served by its rigid adherence to the gold standard of value." This is simply saying to the officials of the governments of Europe, pay no attention to our commissioners; they are sent to satisfy the insane and foolish clamor of a portion of our people. "This administration is unalterably opposed to to free coinage of silver in whatever form it may be presented." What shameless hypocrisy! Will it win?—Cincinnati Enquirer.

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.

Read the ad of Koerner & Meiser, of Albany in another column.

Take your eggs to Read, Peacock & Co. Albany Oregon, they pay the highest market price, and give you a large stock to select from.

WHO?

Who made this nation anyhow?

Who built its homes, from its lowest hut to its grandest palace?

Who made its settlements, from its smallest village to its mightest city?

Who built its railroads that span with glittering threads of steel this vast continent, and interlock as with fraternal bands the various states of this, the great republic of all time?

Who felled the forest and turned the virgin sod?

Who drew from nature's storehouse and transformed to meet the needs of men all that furnishes necessities or comforts, or supplies the luxurious demands of advancing civ[illegible]

Did boodle do it?

Did speculators do it?

Not much. These are they who toil not, neither do they spin. These are they who gather where they have not strewn, who reap where they have not sown, who get while they do not produce, who curse and burden those who toil, and bless them not.

These are the classes who, since history has chronicled the doings of men, have in every land and in every clime, enslaved those who fed and made them all they are.

These are they who have wrecked and ruined the mighty empires and republics of the past whose bleaching bones strew the highways of human progress.

Today nine-tenths of our people suffer in this land of boundless resources, because idle greed and a stam moneyed aristocracy jealous of its power, entrenched behind laws made by themselves, have stolen from God's children their birthright to natural opportunities.

How long are the many to toil like slaves while the few revel in luxuries unearned?

How long are those who add nothing to advancing civilization to live like princes on the proceeds of your toil while you and your families struggle in poverty?

It is time for the common citizen to study up.

Idlers amass wealth by only a few methods.

One is land speculation.

One is interest taking.

One is by railroad ownership.

One is by telegraph ownership.

One by Telephone ownership.

One by owning water works.

One by owning light plants.

One by owning street car lines.

One by owning gas works.

One by monopolizing lines of business which should be open to all.

No individual or corporation should do any of these things.

Private individuals and corporations, formerly owned the mail system taxed the people what they pleased for carrying mail.

They also owned the public road, and taxed every one who traveled.

They owned the school system and none could get an education except the well to do.

Part of these systems have been changed to the great advantage of the public.

The rest must be changed before justice will reign supreme.

We must be entirely free from public debts, and no individual or corporation should have the power to tax the people on the necessities of civilization.—Educator, Vineland N. J.

The American Economist keeps up a continuous and vigorous campaign for American shipping. This is a late paragraph: American shipping in the foreign trade has been unprotected for sixty nine years. All other American industries have been protected during that time. The result is that our people have drawn out of unprotected ship owning, and gone into the protected industries. This shows the benefits of protection and the evils of free trade. Having learned the lesson from experience, let us benefit by it to the extent of restoring protection to our ships, thus putting them upon an equality with our other protected industries.

Everybody should go over to Lebanon and hear Wm. J. Bryan on July 12, at 8 A. M.

Orders for washing by the Albany Steam Laundry taken by H. E. Palmer, at Dr. Prill's office. Satisfaction guaranteed.

"Last summer one of our grandchildren was sick with bowel trouble," says Mrs. E. G. Gregory, of Fredericksburg, Mo. "Our doctor's remedy had failed, then we tried Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhœa Remedy, which gave very speedy relief." For sale by EWING & PERRY.

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DURABILITY is a feature
That commends itself to all,
And a public enthusiasm
Harness goods that stand the fall.

To those who look and reasonably,
I offer WELL MADE GOODS,
Being proud of those manufactured
Every guarantee to wear.

STYLE is also quite important
In HARNESS, I'm told,
Hence I give this most attention,
To the way my goods are made.

FINISH (Boodle) 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 endeavor,
Hence my goods are rated foremost
In the local saddlery line.

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

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49 YEARS OF SUFFERING FROM

RHEUMATISM.

Read carefully the testimonials 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.

I think I can cure your bottle of "5 Drops" cheerfully. It was for an old friend, Mr. Wm. Edwards, of Martinsburg, Wis. He had had rheumatism in his shoulders, 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 one care of the most eminent physicians, but found no relief until I gave him a dose of "5 Drops." The very first night he slept well, and has ever since, and is feeling fully. I expect he will send for another bottle. I myself am free from my lameness, which I have had for 18 years, when 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 very wish I could sound my 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.

MRS. D. F. CARTER, Wilmot, Sevenson Co., Ill.

34 YEARS OF SUFFERING.

DEAR SIRS:— JANUARY 5, 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 Troubles, which gave me a terrible Cough. I have been unable to find any relief for these ailments, 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 than glad to give them 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 hale and hearty in consequence.

I shall be glad to answer any questions regarding my case from anyone enclosing a three cent stamp. Yours truly,

WM. SAMUEL BILLEY, Lansdale, Mich.

CATARRH AND HAY FEVER.

I have a case of "5 Drops" for my wife, and it has done her much good. My wife has been suffering with Catarrh and Hay Fever ever 40 years. She has tried everything and spent much money, but no one could do her any good. She is now using the third bottle of "5 Drops" and is improving fast.

Yours truly, REV. L. VAN WYK, D. D.

Marion, O., 1897. Midland, S. D.

NEURALGIA AND SCIATICA.

For twenty long years my wife suffered intensely from Neuralgia and Sciatica, and I think God for the day that your benefactor introduced "5 Drops" to my hands for a complete cure. I am a minister of the Gospel, and when I find any who suffer, I shall help her recommend "5 DROPS," for

If you have not received the benefit you expected from the use of "5 Drops" according to these letters to send for a large bottle and for a sample bottle, which contains enough medicine to convince you of its merit. This wonderful remedy gives almost instant relief, and is a permanent cure for Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Sciatica, Catarrh, Hay Fever, Insomnia, Nervousness, Nervous and Neuralgic Headaches, Heart Weakness, Toothache, Earache, Backache, Hay Fever, Sleeplessness, 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 wanted in new territory.

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

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The distinguished New York chemist, T. A. Slocum, demonstrating his discovery of a reliable and absolute cure for consumption (Pulmonary Tuberculosis) and all bronchial, throat, lung and chest diseases, stubborn coughs, catarrhal affections, general debility and weakness, loss of flesh, and all conditions of wasting away, will send 3 FREE BOTTLES and different of his New Discoveries to any afflicted reader of the Scio Press writing for them.

His "New Scientific Treatment" has cured thousands permanently by its timely use, and he considers it a sacred professional duty to suffering humanity to donate a trial of his infallible cure.

Science daily discloses new wonders, and this great chemist, patiently experimenting for years, has produced results as beneficial to humanity as can be claimed by any modern genius. His assertion that lung troubles and consumption are curable in any climate is proven by thousands letters of gratitude received in his American and European labors, hopeless thousands from three coral in all parts of the world.

Medical experts admit that bronchial, throat and lung troubles lead to Consumption, which, uninterrupted, means speedy and certain death.

Simply write to T. A. Slocum, M. C., 96 Pine street, New York, giving post-office and express address, and the free medicine will be promptly sent. Sufferers should take immediate advantage of his generous proposition.

Please tell the Doctor that you saw his offer in the Scio Press.

WANTED—SEVERAL FAITHFUL MEN OR WOMEN to travel for responsible established house in Oregon. Salary $36, payable $15 weekly and expenses. Position Permanent. References. Enclose self-addressed stamped envelope. The National, Star Building, Chicago. 31

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By buying your Cemetery work at the Willamette Marble Works.

Monuments and Tablets from the celebrated 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.

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