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WHY THE DELAY.

Lately we spent a day over at Newport. While there we examined the jetty system and government property as thoroughly as our limited time would allow. The effect of the work already accomplished is of very great benefit and has made a very passable and safe harbor of Yaquina bay. Evidently when the project is completed as contemplated and recommended by the board of engineers, Yaquina would become a first-class harbor in every respect for deep sea going vessels. The project, we were informed would carry both the North and South jetties 2000 feet further Westward, which would without doubt prevent all sands from washing into the bay from the sea. Nor would a bar be formed at the end of the jetties when completed. There is a current running Southward that would carry all sands and debris taken out of the bay by the tides, to the South, which of course, would never again be a source of trouble to the entrance or bay. We also noticed while there, that the government property was going rapidly into decay, and if the work is not carried on within the next year or so, new works entirely will have to be erected before any jetty work could be prosecuted. And why should not the work be forwarded at once? The Secretary of War has full power to let the contract for the completion of the project as recommended by the board of officers. Why does he not move? In the same act of congress by which he was empowered to let the contract for the improvement of Gray's harbor, Wash., he was authorized to let the contract for the improvement of Yaquina bay. The language in the clause relating to Yaquina is identically the same with that of the clause relating to Gray's harbor. He has let the contract to complete the Gray's harbor project, while that of Yaquina lies dormant and the expensive works going into rapid decay.

We have the river and harbor bill as passed by congress before us. The clauses above referred to are as follows: "Improving Yaquina Bay, Oregon: Continuing improvements $25,000; Provided that contracts may be entered into by the secretary of war for such material and work as may be necessary to complete the project as reccomended by the board of officers of the engineer corps, Oct. 11, 1895, to be paid for as appropriations may, from time to time, be made by law, not to exceed in the aggregate $1,000,000, exclusive of the amount herein and heretofore appropriated.

The clause referring to Gray's harbor Washington, reads as follows: "Improving Gray's Harbor and bar entrance, Wash., $10,000, as recommended by Capt. T. W. Symons, corps of engineers, March 20, 1895; Provided, that contracts may be entered into by the Secretary of war for such materials and work as may be necessary to complete said improvements, to be paid for as appropriations may from time to time, be made by law, not exceeding in the aggregate, $900,000, exclusive of the sum herein appropriated."

Now if these clauses can be so construed that one of them requires prompt action on the part of the Secretary of War, and the other be entirely optionary on his part, we fail to see it. Yet he has let the contract for the Gray's Harbor improvement, and has as yet not made a movement towards that of Yaquina. Now there must be some reason for this slothfulness? If he can delay matters for one year, he can for two years or for an indefinite length of time and defeat the will of congress, something that President Cleveland failed to do in this regard; for, be it remembered, he vetoed the river and harbor bill, and it was passed over his head. There is a growing conviction in the minds of the friends of Yaquina, that the Engineer Corps, headed by Capt. Symons, oppose doing any thing further for Yaquina, which simmered down means that Capt. Symons oppose it. Shall this upstart captain in the Engineers Corps prove more powerful than was President Cleveland? Surely not. The people of Willamette valley desire this harbor improved. Congress desires it. Everyone desires it but Capt. Symons. The people know that the opening of Yaquina harbor will give cheaper and better freight facilites and they demand that the work more forward immediately. They know that it means an advance of at least five cents per bushel on every bushel of wheat raised in central valley, to say nothing about other freights. Our delegation in congress should get a move on at once and so importune Secretary Alger that the contract will be let, at once, and the law of congress carried out.

SOMEWHAT OF A HOG.

It is quite evident from reports that the Canadian government purposes to absorb about all there is that amounts to any thing in the Klondyke goldfields. The American miner when he attemps to enter the Canadian territory is met with a customs officer, who levies a heavy tribute upon his outfit providing it has not been purchased at Victoria or some other Canadian city or town. When he gets to the mining country he will there be informed that every other 100-foot claim is the especial property of the Canadian government and that he must keep "hands off," no matter if it should be a hitherto undiscovered mine and our American miner the discoverer. After he has selected a claim our miner will then be informed that ten per cent of the product of his mine must be paid to the aforesaid Canadian government providing the yield is not above $500 per day. If it yields more than $500 per day, then the first $500 is taxed ten per cent, and for amounts above that figure a twenty per cent levy is made. Should the mine prove exceedingly rich, this magnanimous (?) government will practically confiscate all above certain specified amounts.

The action on the part of our Northern neighbor will most likely bring about trouble on the Klondike. The American miner is proverbially noted for his free-heartedness and generosity and for his open-handed charity; but he has ever been quick to resent an insult or imposition. When ever the attempt is made to impose these very unfair and unjust conditions, there is very likely to be some music on the Yukon that will not be pleasent to Canadian ears, and which will in the end bring about unpleasant governmental complications. Our government has with her usual generosity, established a support of entry at Dyea and permits Canadian goods to be landed and transported in bond across into Canadian territory without paylog a cent of duty. This can cause no other result then the purchasing of outfits by Americans at Victoria, to the detriment and loss of U. S. merchants. Truly these Canadians surpass England herself in demanding the lions share of mines in her territory, yet not turning a hand towards discovering, developing or working the mine. Englishmen have ever been noted as very large hogs in dealing with other nations or people and their Canadian relatives seem to possess the same family trait in an intensified form.

It seems to us that it would well become Uncle Sam to use some retaliatory measures to bring about decent action on the part of our neighbor. Refuse goods or outfits, if purchased from Canadian merchants, from passing over Federal territory without paying a heavy duty, nor allow Canadian troops or government officers passage over our territory, would probably bring our swinish neighbor to terms.

SO JOYOUS ARE THEY.

The delirium of the gold press over the decline in silver, and the receipt at our Western ports of some shipments of gold dust from the Yukow country, is past description. Along the whole line the gold newspapers are shouting in hoarse chorus. They believe that silver is lost as money, and that henceforth "sound money" is to rule. There has been nothing like their exulting since the brutal mob, massed at Golgotha, cried: "If Thou be the Son of God, come down from the cross;" and continued their taunts until the devine sufferer raised his glazing eyes and besought the Father to forgive them, "for they know not what they do."

The darkness was even then closing around them, and it was but three hours until "the vail of the temple was rent in twain, the rocks were rent and the graves were opened.

Another theme of rejoicing with them is that because of the famine so sore that 8,000,000 people have already died, a failure of the world's crop of wheat, and a murderous war in Cuba, wheat and tobacco have each advanced in price. But how are those striking miners going to buy bread at increased cost from their wages of $7.50 per month? That is a serious question which, if they can they ought to answer.

Again, will they stop to think for a moment that four-and-twenty years ago silver was worth more then gold at 16 to 1? That the reason it has fallen in value as compared with gold is entirely to legislation? That following a natural law, all other property has fallen in like ratio? Can they estimate the loss up to date.

More, all debts at the time which were contracted to be paid in gold or silver, at the option of the debtor, were by that legislation made payable in gold, which was steadily appreciating, to be raised by selling products which were steadily depreciating. Can they estimate the ruin caused by that?

Suppose there was a proposition to take half the gold of the world, run it into the bars and deny it the privileges of the mint, how would that strike them?

There is still another point. They are just now rejoicing exceedingly over an unexpected yield of gold from the Yukon. It is thought that for the present season that yield will amount to $10,000,000. Do they ever stop to consider that at that yield it would require 300 years mining to make good to the money of the world the amount cast aside in 1873 by the combined rascality and imbecility of less than one hundred men? Do they reflect that production along natural lines is not paying peon wages to producers? That thousands of men are idle and millions are working for a mere pittance? Has anything transpired to relieve that situation in the least, save in this country a temporary, unnatural price, due to the world's present calamities, for certain few products of the soil? Can they count on a repetition of that for a single year? On what ground, then, do they found their hilarity?

Have they noticed how crimes are increasing? Do they keep any tab on the divorce courts and lunatic asylums? Have they noted how the suicides have increased during the past five years? Did they keep count of the number of paupers who were fed through charity last winter in all the cities of the country? Have they noticed that, except where the unions have made a fight and held up wages, they are down to the rates paid in 1847? Where does their hilarity come in?

Have they ever read the result when the standard money of a country has either been reduced or the product of it has been cut off? Is it not true that a calamity of that kind means the beginning of National decay? As things have been going for seven years part are they sure of twenty years of more National Life? —Salt Lake Tribune.

THE STUFF OF WHICH MEN ARE MADE.

A young man writes to Wade's Fiber and Fiber of a remarkable experience in profit on low wages. He had gone to Boston last fall in search of work and succeeded in getting a job paying only $1 a day. He had no money and only one suit of clothes, and doubted his ability to live in the city on such wages. But he found a lunch room on Washington street where 22 meal tickets were sold for $1, or at the rate of 4½ cents a meal. The food was course and service homely, but it was sufficient and he has continued to board there ever since. He obtained a room for $1 a week. As the result of his labor and economy from October 1 to March 20, he had been able to buy two suits of clothes and put $75 in the savings bank. He now has $125 in the bank and hopes "to have cash enough by next spring to start a little business of my own"—all on a wage of $1 a day. We shall never hear of poverty and calamity from that man. He is made of the stuff out of which most of the successful business men of the country were constructed. They began life generally in the same humble way. The secret of their success was that they never allowed their expenses to come quite up to their income, no matter how small the income.

SILVER AND LABOR.

The gold standard press of the United States assumes to be very solicitous about the wages and the welfare of the laborer. It is constantly warning the wage-earners against the adoption of bimetalism by the United States, claiming that it will result in degradation of labor. This morning the Sixth-street organ of the money power, in speaking of the fall in silver and its effect on Mexico, says: "Again it is said that 'silver has now fallen so low that countries paying gold wages cannot much longer afford to mine it, and this is hopeful for Mexico.' It is a suggestion, rather of the degradation of labor in that country, where silver, the thing continually falling, pays labor just as before"

Nothing pleases the gold standard press more than to be able to report a fall in the price of silver, because it pleases their masters, the money-loaners of Europe and New York. Labor is a commodity. It is on the market. It is for sale, the same as silver, wheat and cotton. Money of ultimate redemption measures its value, the same as it measures the value of the products of labor, except where wages are held up to living, or higher rates, by trade unions. Today there is not a wage-earner in the country indebted to the capitalists of the United States for the better wages paid in this country. Instead of the gold standard insuring good wages, on the contrary its effect will be to depress wages. Since the repeal of the Sherman law the wages of labor save where it is protected by strong labor unions, has fallen like an avalanche.

Our money of ultimate redemption is a measure of values. If we had bimetalism, there would be in the world about $8,000,000,000, instead of a little over $4,000,000,000, consequently, as a law of economics, gold has doubdled in value solely to the advantage of the holders of gold and securities payable in gold, and the prices of labor and commodities, the fruit of labor, under the same law have fallen about one half.

In like manner, money as a medium of exchange has shrunk. We have land and labor, but we have not the other necessary element of production sufficient capital to employ all are labor or to exchange labor for the products of labor, hence we have in the United States a larger army of unemployed than was ever marshaled on the continent of Europe.

High wages is solely secured by the superior intelligence of the working class, who submit to organization, appreciating its powers to keep up prices. What could an individual workman employed in the mines of Mark Hanna or De Armitt accomplish by demanding either an increase of wages or better conditions and shorter hours. In being promptly discharged he would realize a sense of his individual weakness and of the inability of the gold standard to aid him in securing a just recompense for his toil. Working men will do well to beware of of the advice of the gold standard press. It is not their friend. The extortioner is not the friend of labor. The money power to give this country an object lesson in 1893 did more to oppress labor, cause untold hardship, misery and want than any one act—civil or military, of a civilized government.—Tribune, Portland.

The public is getting very tired of the long-winded stuff from and about Brown university, so called. The fact is, that concern ousted a man who was of distinguished ability and standing, merely because a millionaire had said he wouldn't give money to the institution as long as a man who believed in silver was at the head of it. By that act, the so-called university dropped out of the list of high-grade educational establishments and admitted that its instructors and managers would conduct it on lines approved by millionairs, so as to play for their bounty. That is in effect an abandonment of the educational field, and there is no reason why there should be any more talk about the contemptible concern. It should be dropped from the public vision, and left into the hole which it has crawled in search of gold.

testimonials for Chamberlain's Colic Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy, and when the endorsement is from a physician it is especially so. "There is no more satisfactory or effective remedy than Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy," writes Dr. R. E. Robey, physician and pharmacist, of Olney, Mo.; and as he has used the Remedy in his own family and sold it in his drug store for six years, he should certainly know. For sale by PERRY & PERRY.

THE SAD CASE OF MR. SHERMAN.

The blame for this condition of affairs must rest on President McKinley. It is not supposed that Mr. Sherman desired the office which the president conferred on him. He had not outlived his usefulness in the senate. The people had, and still have, great respect for him. He has served the country faithfully. He was one of the few real statesmen left in the senate. He was at home in that body, and apparently enjoyed his work. But President McKinley took him out of it in order that he might make room for Mr. Mark Hanna, and the result is that we have another industrial senator, and a secretary of state who is a pitiable failure. The president's act was not only unfair to the country, it was cruel to Mr. Sherman. He can repair his wrong to the nation, but not to the man, whose infirmities he has exposed. It is bad business all the way through.—Indianapolis News.

SILVER REPUBLICAN COMMITTEE MEETING CALLED.

C. W. Talmage, national committeeman of the silver republicans has issued the following notice to the silver republicans of Oregon: Having been appointed a member of the national committee for this state, I deem it my duty to consult with the silver republicans without further delay, as to the best way to bring about the success of our cause. For this purpose a meeting of a provisional state committee of silver republicans will be held at Salem, Oregon, October 5th, 1897, to adopt a statement of principles and form a state organization, and to fix a time and place for holding a state convention.

In the preliminary work a few men will necessarily take the lead, and I will gladly co-operate with men in the several counties in order to secure representation. It is important that every county in the state be represented.

It is particularly requested that our friends everywhere, send me as soon as possible, the names of prominent silver republicans in their respective counties, and keep advised of whatever is done or proposed in connection with the movement.

P. D. Armour of Chicago predicts: "Wheat at $1 before Thanksgiving and $1.50 within the next six months." With a strong advance in wheat Mr. Armour will doubtless advance the prices of his meats. Will he pay any more for live animals than he is paying now? That is the question with the stock-raisers. Another question with them is, will the old man add a trifle extra to the price he pays for cattle, because of the tariff on hides? They fear that he is too big a man to let such a little thing trouble him.

Get your trespass notice printed on cloth at this office.

CUT RATES

I have a stock of bookstore goods to close out at once TO RETAIL DEALERS or buyers for school libraries, etc. I think I can make prices that will interest you. The goods are of the very finest quality, but must be closed out at once.

W. R. BLAIN.
(He puts the prices down.)
Near Opera House, Albany, Or.

☞ Removed to Cusick Block, opposite S. E. Young.

Blacksmithing Horseshoeing
—AND—
Wagon Shop.
(South side of bridge.)
SCIO, OREGON.
BARNES & MUNKERS, Proprietors

Having set up a shop in the above line are prepared to do first-class work on short notice. Give them a trial. Charges reasonable.

The Scio Planing Mills.

Has recently purchased a steam engine and is now ready to furnish all kinds of building material at reasonable prices and on short notice

We also announce that we carry on undertaking and keep in stock full line of Caskets, etc. Good work guaranteed.

HARRY S. JOHNSTON, & Co.
Props.

A. G. PRILL,
Physician and Surgeon
Scio, Oregon.

Residence opposite the planing mills. Office next door to drug store; hours 9 to 12 A. M. and 2 to 5 P. M.

GOLTRA & RUMBAUGH
DEALERS IN
AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS AND MACHINERY,
Buggies, Wagons and Wagon Material,
McCormick Reapers and Mowers;
☞ Agent for the John Deere Moline Plow.
First and Ellsworth streets, Albany, Oregon.

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 30th day of July A D 1897, in a certain suit in said court wherein Peter Schlosser was plaintiff and T H DeCew was defendant, in which said suit the said Peter Schlosser as plaintiff recovered a judgment against the said T H DeCew defendant, on the 24th day of July, A D 1897, for the sum of $2868.72, with interest thereon at the rate of 8 per cent per annum from the 24th day of July 1897, and for the further sum of $36.00 costs; ordering and adjudging that the attached real property in said action to wit:

Beginning at the South East corner of the North East quarter of section Thirty Four, in Township No. 9, South Range 4 East of the Willamette Meridian, Oregon, and running thence North on the East boundary line of said section to the center of the Santiam river; thence westerly and following down the center of the main channel of said river to the North boundary line of said section; thence west on said North boundary line to the North West corner of the North East quarter of said section; thence South on the West boundary line of said quarter section to the South West corner of said North East quarter; thence East on the South boundary line of said quarter section to the place of beginning and containing 155 acres, more or less, in Linn county Oregon,

Also all that part of the East half of the North-West quarter and the East half of the South West quarter of Section Thirty Five, in Township No. 9, South Range 4 East of the Willamette Meridian, which lies South of the North fork of the Santiam river in Linn county, State of Oregon, be sold to satisfy said judgment and costs;

Therefore, Notice is hereby given that I will on SATURDAY, THE 4TH DAY OF SEPTEMBER 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, subject to redemption according to law, all the right title and interest the defendant T H DeCew had in or to the above described attached real property, to satisfy said execution, principal, interest, and costs.

Dated this 2d day of August A D 1897.

M C GAINES
Sheriff of Linn county Oregon.

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 the 13th day of August A D 1897, in a certain suit in said court wherein W J Van Schuyver & Co. a corporation was plaintiff, and G W Anderson and C A Anderson his wife were defendants, in which said suit the said Van Scuyver & Co Plaintiff recovered a judgment against G W Anderson on the 19th day of June A D 1897 for the sum of $807.31 with interest thereon at the rate of Ten per cent per annum from date of said judgment and for the further sum of $75.00 as attorneys fees and for the costs and disbursbments of this suit taxed at $22.00; ordering, adjudging and decreeing that the real property described in plaintiffs mortgage and complaint to wit:

Lot Number One (1) in Block number Twenty Six (26) in Wheelers addition to the town of Scio, in Linn county Oregon as designated in the original plat of said town as is of record in said Linn county, together with all the Bar fixtures and appurtenances thereunto belonging, or in any wise appertaining; be sold to satisfy said judgment and decree;

Therefore notice is hereby given that by virtue of said execution I will on SATURDAY, THE 2D DAY OF OCTOBER 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—subject to redemption according to law—the real property in said mortgage and complaint and herein before described to satisfy said judgment and all costs and charges of making such sale dated this 14th day of August A D 1897.

M. C. GAINES
Sheriff of Linn county Oregon.

Livery, Feed & Sale Stabe.
A. M. Shelton, Proprietor,
Scio, Oregon.

Good turnouts at reasonable rates. Stage line to Munkers'. Commercial men conveyed to and from all points. Horses boarded by the day or week.

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 20 day of August, A D. 1897, in a certain suit in said court wherin J Gurney Fowler and W J Cæsar, were plaintiffs, and W J Morgan, as Administrator of the estate of Thomas Morgan, James W Morgan as administrator of the estate of Lydia Morgan deceased, Mary Ann Gray and Frank Gray her husband, Agnes McNeil and John McNeil her husband, John N Morgan and Ruth Morgan his wife, James W Morgan, W G Morgan and Minnie Morgan his wife, Jane Morgan, E A Morgan, Margaret Duncan and Lewis Duncan her husband, G I. Stryder, Hattie J Stryder, Linn county National bank of Albany, First National bank of Albany and Milton Hale, were defendants in which said suit the said plaintiffs recovered a judgment against W G Morgan as administrator of the estate of Thomas Morgan deceased, and James W Morgan as administrator of the estate of Lydia Morgan, deceased, on the 20th day of July, A. D. 1897, for the sum of $1625-00 with interest thereon at the rate of 8 per cent per annum from October 1st A. D. 1894; and for the further sum of $48.75 with interest thereon at the rate of 8 per cent per annum from October 1st, A. D. 1893; and for the further sum of $48.75 with interest thereon at the rate of 8 per cent per annum from April 1st A. D. 1894; and for the further sum of $48.75 with interest thereon at the rate of 8 per cent per annum from October 1st A. D. 1894; and for the further sum of $100; and for the costs and disbursments of this suit taxed at $36.50.

Ordering adjudging and decreeing that the real property described in plaintiffs mortgage and complaint to wit:

The West Half of the Donation Land Claim of David W Allingham situated in Sections No. 33, and 34 in Township 13 South Range 4 West of the Willamette Meridan in Linn county Oregon, containing 159 acres more or less, be sold to satisfy said judgment and costs.

Therefore notice is heredy given that I will on SATURDAY, THE 4TH DAY OF SEPTEMBER, 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, subject to redemntion according to law, all the right title and interest of the above named defendants or either of them had in or to the above described premises to satisfy said judgment and costs as set forth in said Execution and order of sale.

Dated this 2d day of August, A D 1897.

M. C. GAINES
Sheriff of Linn county Oregon.

SHERIFF SALE.

By virtue of an execution and order of sale, issued out of the circuit court of the state of Oregon for the county of Linn, in a certain suit to me duly directed delivered and dated on the 11th day of August A D 1897 in a certain suit wherein Olive Templeton was plaintiff and Catherine Cochran, Charles Cochran, and Laura Cochran, his wife, Jesse F Cochran and Mahala G. Cochran his wife M. C. Cochran, Bert Cochran, as heirs at law of Sanford Cochran Deceased and R. R. Templeton as administrator of the estate of Sanford Cochran, deceased, were defendants; in which said suit the said Olive Templeton as plaintiff recovered a judgment against the said R. R. Templeton, as administrator of the estate of Sanford Cochran, deceased on the 19th day of July A D 1897, for the sum of $250.00 with interest thereon at the rate of ten per cent per annum, from the 12th day of March 1894 and the further sum of $50.00 as attorneys fees, and the further sum of $32.00 the costs and disbursements of said suit; ordering, adjudging and decreeing that the real property described in plaintiffs mortgage and complaint to wit.

Lot number four (4) in section twenty nine (29) in Township number fourteen (14) south Range one (1) West of the Willamette Meridian, in Linn county Oregon, containing eight and 58-100 (8.58) acres, be sold to satisfy said judgment decree and costs. Therefore notice is hereby given that I will on SATURDAY THE 2D DAY OF OCTOBER 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, subject to redemption according to law, the real property in said order and decree and herein before described to satisfy said judgment and the costs and charges of making such sale.

Dated this 16th day of August A D 1897.

M. C. GAINES
Sheriff of Linn county, Oregon

The Albany Dental Parlors
ALBANY, OREGON,
(CUSICK BLOCK.)

Is the place to go for first-class dentistry. Teeth filled or extracted without pain.