The Santiam News.

Politically Independent.

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T. L. DUGGER,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

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MUST BE ALARMED.

The frantic effort the Oregonian and other Republican party newspapers are making to whip the Republican voters into line is an evidence of alarm. They evidently think that defeat stares them in the face, else they would not think it necessary to stoop to barefaced lying in order to win. When the Oregonian gives as an only reason for the success of the Republican party that its candidates are Republicans, it descends from its usual high standard of journalism, to the basis of a mere party organ. It assumes that a Republican, no matter how low down in principle he may be, how well established his character as a grafter may be, whether or not he may be indicted for or convicted of a crime, he is a better man than the highest, purest principled Democrat in the land. No other conclusion can be formed from reading the State political gush in the big morning daily. Now the NEWS does not concede that all the good men are members of the Republican party. Nor does it believe that all the bad men are in the ranks of that party, though as a matter of fact men do become so corrupt that they can only find congenial environments in the ranks of that party. A late notable instance in point is the passing of Pete D'Arcy to the Republican fold, and God knows Republicans are welcome to him.

All honest and honorable citizens, whether they are Republicans, Democrats, Prohibitionists, or Socialists, desire good government. They desire the affairs of State and Nation administered in an economical, frugal manner with justice to all and special privileges to none. Just how to reach this result is the problem. Every honest man will admit that this result cannot be reached by giving to any one party too much nor too long a lease of power. We know that corruption and grafting get a foothold when such conditions exist. We have seen this in cities and states where the Republican machine rules and we have seen it, as well, in cities and states where the Democratic machine is supreme. Hence our only safe course is to maintain so far as possible an equality as between the dominant political parties. If possible it would be policy to have the balance of power in all legislative and judicial bodies equally distributed between the political parties.

In the present political contest it is quite probable that both branches of our Legislature will be composed of Republicans. This being true, prudence would dictate that the welfare of the State demands the election of a Democratic executive. The State history of the past four years has shown the wisdom of this condition. Now, if the Oregonian is honest and will admit a fact, it will admit that the State has been saved many thousands of dollars because of the election of a Democratic Governor. Perhaps any Democrat of equal ability might have done as well as has Governor Chamberlain, but a Democrat was necessary to curb the extravagance that seems to have taken firm hold of the Republican Legislature. Governor Chamberlain was selected for and has proven himself to the check—the safety-valve, so to speak—to govern this riot of extravagance.

Suppose Mr. Furnish or any other Republican had been elected in lieu of Governor Chamberlain, would not the big appropriation bill have been passed with the exception clause attached and have received the signature of the Governor? Most assuredly it would. Executives do not antagonize their own party, as a rule, without there is evidence that their opposition would be effective. If the executive is of opposite political sentiment though he is actuated by a rival political interest and is seeking to gain a party advantage, he will probably oppose acts that are of doubtful propriety, especially if they are opposed by a majority of the people.

At the present time a vast majority of the people desire economy in the administration of State affairs. They desire that not more than one Normal school shall be maintained. They want, as nearly as possible, to have the State revenues raised from other sources than from direct taxation. They desire the irreducible school fund to be increased as much as possible from the sale of public lands. In all of these things, as well as others, Governor Chamberlain has demonstrated that he stands for the peoples interests. Dr. Withycombe, if he was perfectly willing to do so, could do no more. If his public speeches indicate what his action as Governor would be, we know that he would not do as well. So we have some assurance of economy and the probable discontinuance of all Normal schools save perhaps one, with Chamberlain, while with Withycombe we will retain all of the Normals and have, perhaps, an economical administration of State government. Granting that both candidates are equally good in every respect, seeing that the Legislature will probably be Republican, Chamberlain is far more likely to give us economy solely because he is of opposite political sentiments.

IT IS CLASS LEGISLATION.

Perhaps the pending amendment to the Local Option law is not just as a majority of the people desire. Perhaps the punishment prescribed by it for violating it provisions is not severe enough. This we will not attempt to discuss in this article. But as a whole the amendment possesses this merit over our present Local Option law: It is no respecter of persons and gives to all classes of the people equal privileges before the law.

Everybody is opposed to class legislation in any form, if we except the persons favored by the particular class legislation. Our present Local Option law belongs to class legislation because it gives privileges to one class of people which it denies to others. It permits of gerrymandering of precincts together in a way that the wishes of a majority of the people in a particular precinct may be overruled by the voters of other precincts. A case in point will occur just across the North Santiam River, in Marion County. Some half-dozen precincts have been grouped or gerrymandered together, to vote on prohibition. In this group there is but one "wet" precinct (Stayton). Supposing Stayton should vote "wet" and the other precincts "dry" and taken as a group, the whole votes "dry," the will of the majority of the voters of Stayton precinct is overwhelmed by the votes of the other four or five "dry" precincts. Now it was only necessary for ten per cent of the voters of Stayton precinct to sign the petition which enabled this gerrymander to be made. If the group goes "dry," which it probably will, ten per cent of the people of that precinct has been able to control the other ninety per cent. We cite this to show one of the unfair features of our present law. Now the NEWS is favor of a just and equitable Local Option law—one that will give to all equal rights and privileges before the law, either for precincts, or for counties, or for the State. It believes in the rule of the majority and will contend for that principle to the end. Therefore, when by any trick or gerrymander the will of a majority is overcome, the NEWS will always be found fighting it.

If we wish true Local Option, or more correctly speaking, Precinct Option, which is Local Option, we favor it. If we want County Option, alright, we will work for it. If we want State Option, the NEWS will vote for it. But to our present conglomeration, misnamed "Local Option," we are opposed and will oppose it at every opportunity, because it is not a fair law. The NEWS will favor any law that has for its purpose the betterment of mankind and which will give to every man equality before the law, but not otherwise.

Whatever law we have controlling the sale and traffic in liquor, let it be enforced to the letter; for that matter every law that is placed upon our statutes should be enforced as well. A law that is not obeyed—that cannot be enforced, is a disgrace to our State and should be repealed.

As a matter of fact all of this agitation about the liquor question has been brought about because of the violation of law and the rules governing decent and respectable society by the liquor men themselves. If saloons were conducted according to the letter of the law; if they would not allow minors to loiter about; if they would refuse to sell liquor to drunken men, or to men whom they knew were taking the bread from the mouths of their wives and children with which to buy liquor, the saloon would not be regarded the enemy to society that it is.

SHOULD STAY WHERE HE IS.

The Oregonian, in speaking of Dr. Withycombe's fitness and qualifications for the office of Governor, makes the following statement:

> For eight years Withycombe has been at the head of the Oregon Agricultural Experiment Station at Corvallis, and has so managed its affairs that its work is held in high regard by all the other stations of the country. Withycombe has led the farmers of this country in the adoption of better methods of agriculture, showing in the succe s that he has attained a rare ability in organization, etc.

The NEWS will not dispute the truthfulness of the Oregonian's statement. We believe that James Withycombe, V. S., is everything that that paper claims for him, and the NEWS will go a step further and say it believes the Doctor is about the only man in the Willamette Valley that can conduct the Agricultural Station with such a marked degree of success. For this reason we are very much in favor of retaining his services in his present position.

The NEWS thinks it would be very unwise to remove Dr. Withycombe from a position in which he has demonstrated his very eminent usefulness and place him in a position where he would be simply ordinary. There are probably hundreds of men in the State of Oregon who would make equally as good governors as would Dr. Withycombe. But we doubt if his equal could be found in the State as a conductor of the Oregon Agricultural Station.

The NEWS expresses its obligations to the Oregonian for bringing to the fore Dr. Withycombe's talent as a successful conductor of agricultural experiments. "We thank thee, Roderic, for the word."

Now Republican friends, let us be fair about this Governor proposition. Let us drop partisanism long enough, and be honest enough to do what is for the best interests of the State of Oregon. We want to cut down the expense of conducting the State government. Which of the two, Chamberlain or Withycombe, would probably contribute the most to this result? Take the Normal School question. How do our candidates stand on this matter? Chamberlain thinks one Normal School is sufficient. Withycombe favors placing all of the Normals under one board of control. He would reduce the number of boards of control from four to one, but retain all four of the Normal Schools. Dr. Withycombe is a school man. For the past eight years he has been actively connected with the O. A. C., and of course believes in liberal appropriations for all State colleges, and especially the O. A. C. Is it reasonable to suppose he would veto an appropriations bill that provided liberally for these schools? Would not Governor Chamberlain be much more likely to do so? These are questions that appeal directly to our pocketbooks. Let us be honest about the matter. Do not be a slave to the swish of the party lash and then dig down deep into your pockets to pay increased taxes in consequence. It is simply a matter of dollars and cents.

THE CAUSE OF THE PANIC OF '93

Jonathan Bourne's man Friday, T. J. Cleeton, stated that the cause of the financial panic of 1893 was the passage of the Wilson-Gorman tariff law. If Mr. Cleeton is at all posted in the political history of the country, he knew when he made this statement that it was false.

Grover Cleveland was elected President in 1892. He was inaugurated on the following 4th day of March, as required by the Federal Constitution. On the following December (1893) the Congress assembled that enacted the Wilson-Gorman tariff law. The law was not enacted until the Spring of 1894 and did not go into effect, as we now remember, until January, 1895. It could not, then, have been the cause of the 1893 panic, nevertheless Mr. Cleeton said it was.

The cause of this panic is generally admitted to have been brought about by Wall Street, New York. When Cleveland's first term as President ended, he at once went to New York City, ostensibly to practice law. While there he evidently entered into a conspiracy with Wall Street financiers to do what he afterwards did do. He was elected for the second time in the Fall of 1892. Wall Street wanted more United States bonds issued and, in order to force the issue, brought on the panic. To do this it was necessary for Wall Street to practically control all the money in the banks in the country. As the volume of money in circulation, per capita, was very low (about $14) and the banks of the country were largely indebted to Wall Street, the panic was easily brought on.

A circular letter was sent to every banker in the United States instructing that all loans should be called in, and that new loans should not be made, no matter how great the inducement or how good the security. The order was obeyed and the panic was on.

At the same time Wall Street commenced withdrawing gold from the Federal treasury by exchanging greenbacks for it. The purpose of the conspirators was to force the issuance of bonds to restore the gold to the treasury. All will remember that the bonds were issued and that Cleveland sold the bonds to Wall Street at so low a price that Morgan and his gang made eleven millions in the deal.

On account of the adoption of the single gold standard, extraordinary inducements were offered for the discovery of new gold mines. New mines were discovered and in consequence the volume of money has been constantly increasing. As the volume of money increased times have grown better until at the present time there is something more than $34 per capita in circulation. The above was the main cause of the panic. There were secondary causes, such as the closing of factories and mills, that contributed to the distress, but the primary cause was the Wall Street conspiracy to which President Cleveland was a party. The prosperity that we are now enjoying has come in spite of the Republican party, because of the increased volume of money. If we had $50 per capita, our prosperity would be correspondingly increased.

MR. BOURNE'S CURIOUS LOGIC.

In a published interview Jonathan Bourne says: "I am firmly convinced that the absolute success of the Statement No. 1 plan of conferring upon the people the power to choose their United States Senators in Congress, now and for all time, is of infinitely greater importance and value to the people of Oregon, and of the Nation, than the election of myself or any other individual."

This statement is profoundly true. We believe that it voices the conviction of the great majority of the citizens of our State. But by what curious process of reasoning does Mr. Bourne reach the conclusion which he expresses as follows:

"I feel that my defeat in June might be construed as a defeat of the principle underlying Statement No. 1, on account of my earnest advocacy of the same."

If the people are to have right of choosing the Senator, why should the choice be limited to Jonathan Bourne? He is no more outspoken in his championship of Statement No. 1 than is Senator John M. Gearin, who was a pronounced advocate of the popular election of Senator long before Mr. Bourne began his campaign. It is true that Mr. Bourne has advertised his faith much more widely than has Senator Gearin, and he has spent many thousands of dollars in bringing before the people the purpose and meaning of Statement No. 1. But he could afford to do this. Mr. Bourne is reputed to be a millionaire, while Mr. Gearin is a poor man.

Long before John M. Gearin was appointed United States Senator, even before the passage of the Direct Primary law, he was an avowed believer in the principle that the people should elect United States Senators. It is no newborn faith with him.

When Mr. Bourne reasons that the only logical course for the people to follow is to name himself for Senator, his conclusion is a distinct non sequitur.—Oregon Journal.

IMMENSE SAVING.

What has Chamberlain accomplished as Governor?

He caused the Legislature to pass the corporation license law, and the inheritance tax law, which have brought into the State treasury $350,624.50 during his term. This is the first time corporations have had to pay for the special privileges they enjoy from the public.

If re-elected Chamberlain will insist upon taxing the gross receipts of all public service corporations as he recommended in his messages of 1903 and 1905. What other Governor has done as much for the taxpayers of the State?—Salem Statesman, (Republican).

Dr. Withycombe immigrated to this country in 1875. By his own confession we learn that he voted in all the elections from 1876 to 1888, when he obtained naturalization papers. Now from 1876 to 1888 he was either a citizen, or he was not one. If he was not a citizen, he voted in violation of law. If he was a citizen, why the necessity of taking out naturalization papers? By his own admission there was a cloud to his title to citizenship which he did not think necessary to remove until he became a victim to the last for office. In either case he is culpable. If he voted when he knew it was unlawful for him to do so, he is unfit for the office of Governor because of his disrespect for the law. If he voted in ignorance of the requirements of the law, he is unfit for Governor because he does not know enough. The doctor is welcome to either horn of the dilemma he may choose.

George William Wright's letter to the Albany Democrat in 1890, in which he gives his reasons for leaving the Republican party and for joining the Democrats, is real entertaining reading. It may be a sort of Banquo's Ghost to him, though. His reason for making the change was the enactment of the McKinley tariff law. As that law is still in force and Mr. Wright is Republican nominee for State Senator, a little explanation is in order. In his closing paragraph Mr. Wright says: I therefore stand in my old position straight and plumb on the Democratic platform and propose to remain with it until all class legislation, high protective tariffs, and unlawful combinations are banished from the land, etc. How about it, George? Have class legislation, protective tariffs and unlawful combinations been banished from the land yet?

Democratic newspapers do not find fault with Dr. Withycombe for being born an Englishman. He could not very well prevent this circumstance. They find fault with him because he remained an alien for seventeen years yet exercised the functions of an American citizen by voting at the elections. This is a crime and one that he could have prevented, but, by his own confession, he was too ignorant to know about it. As the statutory limitation has expired, the Doctor can now safely confess his guiltiness. But do we want an unconvicted criminal for Governor?

There is plenty of evidence now that Jonathan's bar'l is getting into action. Something near one dozen spellbinders (not candidates) are going up and down the State preaching "Vote her straight, boys!" Now it is evident that these men are not on these speaking tours for health purposes. They of course receive so much per talk and if it is a snug sum, that is their business. But patriotism and party zeal that is bought is a dubious character. Anyway only a millionaire could afford the expense, and we have too many millionaires in the United States Senate now.

Is it not a little strange that Jonathan Bourne, Jr., must have a certificate of character from the Municipal Association? A man without an established character should not be elected United States Senator.

The railway freight rate law passed the Senate last week with only three dissenting votes. Now we will see if it will regulate freight rates.

Threshed Oats, Sheaf Oats, Vetch Hay

I have a quantity of threshed oats, sheaf oats, and vetch hay for sale at my farm, three miles South of Scio. All first-class and reasonable.

S. W. GAINES.

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Trains From and To Yaquina.

No. 1—		
Leaves Yaquina	7.00	A. M.
Arrives Corvallis	11.15	"
Arrives Albany	11.35	P. M
No. 2—		
Train leaves Albany	12.45	P. M
" " Corvallis	1.45	"
" arrives Yaquina	6.00	"

Trains To and From Detroit.

No. 3—		
Leaves Albany for Detroit	7.30	A. M.
Arrives Detroit	12.30	P. M
No. 4—		
Leaves Detroit	1.00	P. M.
Arrives Albany	5.40	P. M.

Trains for Corvallis.

No. 8—		
Leaves Albany for Corvallis	7.55	A. M.
Arrives Corvallis	8.35	A. M
No. 10—		
Leaves Albany	2.30	P. M.
Arrives at Corvallis	3.10	P. M.
No. 6—		
Leaves Albany	7.45	P. M
Arrives Corvallis	8.15	P. M.

Trains for Albany.

No. 5—		
Leaves Corvallis	6.00	A. M.
Arrives Albany	7.10	A. M.
No. 9—		
Leaves Corvallis	12.40	P. M.
Arrives at Albany	1.35	P. M.
No. 7—		
Leaves Corvallis	6.00	P. M.
Arrives Albany	6.50	P. M.

Regular Sunday Trains.

No. 5—		
Leaves Corvallis	6.30	A. M.
Arrives at Albany	7.10	A. M.
No. 11—		
Leaves Corvallis	11.30	A. M
Arrives at Albany	12.15	P. M.
No. 7—		
Leaves Corvallis	6.00	P. M.
Arrives at Albany	6.40	P. M
No. 8—		
Leaves Albany	7.55	A. M
Arrives at Corvallis	8.35	A. M.
No. 12—		
Leaves Albany	12.45	P. M.
Arrives at Corvallis	1.45	P. M.
No. 6—		
Leaves Albany	7.35	P. M
Arrives at Corvallis	8.15	P. M.

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For further information apply to

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THE SCIO MARKETS.

The following are prices quoted on Thursday of each week by our dealers.

Wheat,	per bushel,		$ 64
Oats,	"	"	37½
Bran,	" ton		21 50
Shorts,	"	"	25 00
Chop,	"	"	25 00
Butter, (Country)	per roll		30
Eggs,	" dozen,		17
Chickens,	" pound,		12
Geese,	"	"	08
Turkeys,	"	"	15
Ducks,	"		12
Beef,	per pound	five weight	02½
Hogs,	"	"	07½
Veal	"	for shipping	07½
Sheep,	"	stockers	04½
Mutton	"		08

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This will be about the last week you'll see many Men wearing Winter clothes.

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I can also repair engines and other machinery. Bicycle Repairing a specialty. I can do the work or direct how it can be done.

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