measures on the ground that it will increase wages is one of the most stupendous frauds ever imposed upon human credulity. The great tariff barons, who persuade the laboring classes of the country to join them in securing protection, on the ground that it will better their condition, are like the lion in the fable who induced the leopard, the lynx and the wolf to join him in a hunting excursion, and who after a fine deer had been captured awarded the whole prize to himself by virtue of his prerogative.

The only protective measure that is just and that should receive the sanction of the American people is one that will protect the American laborer from the competition of the heathen Chinese and from the pauper and criminal classes of all other countries. This protection is afforded neither by the McKinley law nor any other tariff law. They are framed to protect the rich and not the poor. The protection of American labor is the very highest duty of the nation. Such protection is not based on the indefensible grounds upon which tariff laws are framed, but is rather based upon that broad and fundamental doctrine that it is the first and most imperative duty of all just governments to afford to the weak the most ample protection. For long ages in the world's history cities were guarded by massive walls and towers and ponderous gates. With increasing civilization these walls and towers and gates have disappeared, and no armed resistance is made to the ingress or egress of people by any city in all Christendom. With increasing advancement in knowledge the burdensome tariff restrictions now existing on trade will also disappear, and future generations, enjoying alike the liberty of travel and traffic, will class these outgrown restrictions as the twin offspring of a semi-civilized era. The age has already nearly outgrown them.

Political economy as taught in all our higher institutions relegates a protective tariff to that seclusion assigned to it by the logic of justice. To-day only the thoughtless and selfish are its defenders, and the time is not far distant when with the ever-increasing enlightenment of our race, the defenders of tariff laws framed to enrich some at the expense of others will have become so scarce and infrequent that they can only be seen in the sideshows of some traveling circus where they will be exhibited as great living curiosities. The cause of existing national distress is a lack of sound money and not any particular adjustment of tariff laws, and those individuals who are engaged in diverting public attention, from the disastrous oppression of the British money power, to the insignificant question of tariff legislation, or to the more insignificant question of resistance to church organizations, which have relieved rather than produced the present distress of the people, are as culpable as the man who would call his neighbor's attention to the danger of being stung by a bumble bee before him, while at the same time he knew that a rattlesnake was coiled up behind him, ready to make the fatal stroke.

Income Tax.

No fairer system of taxation could possibly be devised than the taxation of incomes, by which a man pays for the support of the government according to his ability to pay. Under tariff taxation a man pays on what he eats, drinks and wears. Under that system a laboring man, not worth a dollar in the world, with a family of 10 persons, pays nearly 10 times as much as his bachelor neighbor worth a million. It is indeed most astonishing that such an unjust and unequal mode of taxation could be tolerated among an intelligent people. And then when to the tariff laws are added the protective feature by which the poor man is not only compelled to pay an undue share for the support of the government, but a tax for the enrichment of monopolies, it becomes a national offense so rank that it smells to heaven.

Take, for instance, the people of Oregon, and how very few, comparatively speaking, are benefited by a protective tariff; and yet every man not benefited is surely injured. There are no neutrals allowed under a protective tariff. It is the old game of robbing Peter to pay Paul, and every citizen of Oregon can rest assured, if he has not the clear figures to establish his identity as a fortunate Paul, that he can safely be counted among the innumerable hosts of poor despoiled Peters. Under an income tax no such robbery can prevail; a man pays according to his means; a system which has the sanction of both common sense and common honesty. The Roman people 24 centuries ago changed their system of taxation from a per capita tax to a tax laid upon citizens, commensurate with their wealth and ability to pay, and the American people should follow that just example. If the Wilson bill becomes a law the income tax feature will be placed upon the statute books never to be removed. For this great stride toward a just system of taxation the nation is indebted to the Populist party, which was the first to demand it. With an income tax all tariff taxation upon the necessaries of life can be removed, leaving it alone upon the luxuries.

Silver.

At the close of the civil war the national indebtedness amounted to nearly three billions of dollars, the greater portion of which was payable in lawful money. In 1869 congress declared that this debt should be paid in coin or its equivalent, in 1870 that it should be paid in coin of the present standard value, and in 1873 silver was demonetised, thus making the whole debt payable in gold coin, thereby immeasurably enhancing the value of the bonds and the burdens of the taxpayers. If the parliament of Great Britain possessed the right to legislate for the United States, and if it desired to legislate directly for the benefit of the money class of Europe and for the spoliation of the people of this country, it is not possible that it could have devised more efficacious laws to secure that result than the congress of the United States has passed.

The United States is the greatest silver-producing country of the world, and it is a debtor nation also, and yet congress has legislated to depreciate the value of silver and to enhance the burden of debt. Such a course is worse than folly; it is a crime.

By the demonetization of silver not only has the burden of indebtedness been increased but business has become prostrated on account of an insufficient supply of money with which to effectively procure an interchange of commodities. The Bland law of 1878 and the Sherman law of 1890 relieved the difficulty to some extent, and yet the silver dollars coined under the Bland law and the certificates issued under the Sherman law had both of them the brand of bastardy, as under both laws the money loaner was allowed to dishonor them. Never, never, will we have prosperous times again in this country until silver is restored to the position it held for 80 years under the government, as full legal tender money, with equal privileges of coinage with gold. The contraction of the national currency by the denial of the equal coinage of silver with gold, and by the deprivation of its legal tender qualities, is now bearing its bitter fruit in the present unfortunate condition of the country. We need go no further back than the history of our own country, although the whole history of the world is replete with the same lessons, in order to show that the present stagnation of business and ruinous fall in prices is directly the result of the contraction of the currency and the refusal to use silver as full debt-paying money.

In this country from 1809 to 1848 the purchasing power of the precious metals increased fully 145 per cent. This was the result of a diminished supply consequent upon the trouble between Spain and her American colonies. From 1850 to 1865 prices gradually rose and business prospered as the legitimate result of an expanded currency furnished by the gold mines of California and by the issue of treasury notes during the war. From 1873, when silver was demonetized, until now there has been a general fall in prices and a material check to national development consequent upon the decrease in the volume of money, relieved, however, to some extent from 1878 to 1890 by the operation of the Bland law. The following figures are significant as to the effect of a full supply of currency. They are the figures of commercial failures in the years given:

Year.	No.	Liabilities.
1863	495	$ 7,809,000
1873	5,183	228,499,900
1883	9,184	172,847,427
1893	16,757	557,778,607

In 1863, with plenty of money, the failures were light. In 1873, with a contracted currency, they were heavy. In 1883, under the very small relief furnished by the Bland law, they were reduced, while in 1893, under the British policy of contraction, as sanctioned by John Sherman and Grover Cleveland, they become absolutely appalling. But it is claimed by some, upon the strength of figures furnished by the late Secretary Foster, that the per capita of circulation is as great now as during the war, he giving the per capita for 1865 at $20.57, while he gave that for 1891 at $23.41, which is about what is claimed at the present time. That the highest treasury officer of the United States should give his official sanction to a falsehood of that character denies to him the respect of his fellow citizens and relieved him from their sympathy, as his private fortune went from his grasp in the maelstrom of money contraction against which he sought to erect a barrier of fabricated figures.

The treasurer's report of 1865 (Statistical Abstract No. 9) gives the total of the volume of currency for that year at $1,180,197,147, exclusive of the $829,992,500,730 notes, "many of which," as the secretary said in his report, "were in circulation as money, and all of which tend in some measure to swell the inflation." Add these notes and we have a total of $2,101,896,470, which, as it was confined principally to the 24,000,000 people of the North would give a per capita circulation of nearly $80. It is urged by some bimetallists that the United States should not attempt the restoration of silver as full legal tender money alone, and that it should be done by an international agreement. It is as necessary that we should be released from the hardships imposed upon us by the gold oligarchy of Great Britain as it was that our Revolutionary fathers should have been relieved from the hardships imposed upon them by the parliament of Great Britain. What would have been thought of a member of the continental congress if he had proposed that the colonies should not think of independence without Great Britain's consent? And what must we think of men who deliberately propose that we should remain in the financial bondage of that country until such time as its money lords consent to remove the shackles which bind us as their thralls?

The dire predictions made by the advocates of a single gold basis that the free coinage of silver would drive gold out of the country and leave us on a silver basis is the same old croak that was made against the Bland law of 1878 and which is most completely refuted by the statistics of the United States treasury department which show that the stock of gold in this country increased from 1878 to 1890 to the amount of $450,000,000. The objection that with the free coinage of silver we would have dollars, the metal in which is worth about 50 cents, can be answered that with free coinage the metal in a dollar would then be worth a dollar, for no man would be foolish enough to sell his bullion to others for less than a dollar when he can have it coined into a dollar. The further objection that the free coinage of silver is in the interest of the silver miner can be answered that to deny its free coinage is in the interest of the gold miner who now has a monopoly. The constitution recognizes both gold and silver as money, and provided for their coinage, and congress had no constitutional right whatever to discriminate against either metal.

The gold basis advocates insist that you cannot legislate value into money, and yet they take very great care that all legislation shall not only be in favor of gold, but shall also be against silver. With equal legislation the metal in a silver dollar would have retained its value, just as the metal in a gold eagle has retained its value, and equal legislation will again restore the equality between the market value and the legal value of silver. Some of our Republican friends claim that if we have free coinage of silver other nations would not like our silver money, and we would thus be hampered in our foreign trade. Conceding, for the sake of argument, that assertion to be true, it would then necessarily follow that as foreign trade would thus be restricted, a corresponding impetus would consequently be given to domestic manufactures, just what our Republican friends profess to desire, and therefore, upon their own assumption, every protectionist should be in favor of the free coinage of silver.

Paper Money.

There has been a great deal said about the necessity of having "sound money." The Populist party is the only one that proposes to furnish such money. That there is a necessity for paper money is conceded by all. The supply of gold and silver is entirely insufficient to do the world's business, compelling all civilized countries to use paper money to supply the deficiency. The world's supply of gold money is estimated at $3,700,000,000, of silver money $3,800,000,000 and of paper money at $3,900,000,000. The Republican party demands that gold alone should be full legal tender money, with silver and national bank notes as currency not a full legal tender. The Democratic party—that is Mr. Cleveland—would also have a single gold basis with silver and state bank notes currency, also not full legal tender. The Populists declare for gold and silver and treasury notes, all full legal tender money.

The money in the country in the treasury and in circulation on July 1, 1893, is given at $1,593,726,411, of which amount there were in gold and gold certificates only $495,603,711, leaving a currency of $1,098,122,700 silver and paper, bereft of debt-paying qualities. Can any currency be called "sound money" that is incapable of paying any and all debts? And yet, ridiculous as it really is, the two old parties that demand that gold alone shall be full legal tender money, and that the great bulk of currency circulated among the people, shall be incapacitated from paying debts claim to be the only ones in favor of sound money. No money is sound money that is not full debt-paying money, and therefore the Populist party is the only party that is the advocate of sound money. Let the policy of the Populist party be once put in force and the present disastrous condition of affairs, solely the result of confining the business of the country to a single gold basis, would be followed by an era of prosperity unparalleled.

If gold and silver and treasury notes are all made, as they ought to be, full legal tender money, it would do no harm whatever to make the treasury notes redeemable in gold and silver, for if treasury notes were a full legal tender they would perform the full function of coin, and no man would be foolish enough to ask for their redemption, and then the secretary of the treasury could easily do what is now a most grievous task, keep the treasury vaults full to repletion with coin. Nor would such treasury notes ever fall below par. History does not record an instance where the full legal tender paper money of a solvent government in the full exercise of its taxing power ever fell below par, nor could such a contingency ever possibly occur.

If Secretary Carlisle had issued $50,000,000 treasury notes without interest, but with full legal tenders for all debts, instead of issuing 50,000,000 5 per cent bonds—and he had as much legal authority for the one issue as for the other—not only would the government have saved $2,500,000 annual interest, but the treasury would not have been drained of its gold by the parties who desired to buy the bonds, and it would not be subjected to a subsequent drain by the same parties, who, having the bonds, will now present silver certificates and get back their gold also. If treasury notes instead of bonds had been issued $50,000,000 would have gone into the general circulation, which would never have been presented for redemption; for having been full legal tender, they would have performed all the functions of gold. But such an issue of treasury notes would have been in the interest of the people and not the banks, and could not therefore be sanctioned by the present Wall street administration. The main fight against the free coinage of silver is by the national banks. They desire gold alone as legal tender money and an unlimited issue of bonds upon which they can issue their bastard rag money to supply the remaining currency.

The banks now are fighting for the financial domination of the country, and most unfortunately for the country we have as president a Grover Cleveland instead of an Andrew Jackson. The banking monopoly in his administration fought for supremacy. In his farewell address he referred to the struggle. He said the distress and alarm which pervaded and agitated the whole country, when the bank of the United States waged war upon the people in order to compel them to submit to its demands, cannot yet be forgotten. The ruthless and unsparing temper with which whole cities and communities were oppressed, individuals impoverished and ruined and a scene of cheerful prosperity changed into one of gloom and despondency ought to be indelibly impressed on the memory of the people of the United States. History has repeated itself and the banks of the country, which from May 4 to July 12, 1893, contracted their loans $126,000,000, have again brought the country to the very verge of financial ruin.

Oh, for one year now of Andrew Jackson as president.

Government Loans.

The government now loans money only to the national banker. When he wants money he goes to the government and pawns his bonds at nine-tenths their face value. He receives his money and leaves his bonds in pawn. The Populist party demands that this exclusive favoritism shall cease. They demand that every person having good security shall be placed on an equality with the national banker. If the government should follow the example of the state of Oregon, which loans its $2,500,000 of school money upon improved farm property in amounts not to exceed $5,000 to any one person, and at one-third the appraised value of the property, there could be no safer loan possible, and the effect would be far-reaching and beneficial.

It is not an experiment. The practicability and usefulness of the scheme have been most fully demonstrated here in this state. And something of this kind must be done soon, or the money-lenders will own the whole land, and all other classes will become their tenants and slaves. Even monarchial Russia was compelled to adopt this plan to save its peasantry from ruin.

Frank G. Carpenter, the noted syndicate writer, in an article which appeared in The Oregonian Oct. 30, 1892, said: "The government (Russia) has a land bank which loans money to the peasants in order that they may purchase land. This bank was opened about 10 years ago and it makes loans to both individuals and to villages. The government puts about $2,500,000 into it every year, and since its organization it has made over 700,000 loans to more than 200,000 families. In addition to this there are various ways of loaning money to farmers, and the government of Russia makes advances on grain stored in warehouses or delivered to officials of the several railroads in the country. * * * This system of loans has been going on now for more than four years. It is very popular and a great many of the peasants take advantage of it. It is no wonder that they do so, for the charges are much less than those of the usurers who abound in every district of Russia and who are sucking the life blood out of the people."

It is indeed somewhat humiliating to our pride, who claim to be the most enlightened people of earth, that we are compelled to go to Australia for a perfect system of voting, to Switzerland for a just system of making laws, to Austria for a needed system of government depositories, and to Russia for a most necessary system of lending money to the people. Let the government accede to the demands of the people and lend money as in Oregon and Russia on landed property at a rate not exceeding 4 per cent, and in limited amounts to each person, and establish government depositories as in Austria, where it will pay not exceeding 2 per cent interest on deposits, and a perfect financial system will be established that will both protect the borrower and the depositor, and yield a princely revenue to the government, which to a very great extent would relieve the people from taxation for its support, and which would arrest the fearful tendency in this country to the concentration of wealth in the hands of a few.

According to the census reports in 1860, 91 per cent. of the people held 91 per cent of the wealth, while 4 per cent. held the remaining 9 per cent., leaving not more than 5 per cent paupers. The census of 1890 shows that 90 per cent are living from hand to mouth, practically paupers, while 10 per cent. own 84 per cent. of the wealth. To some extent tariff legislation has been responsible for this, but to a far greater extent it has been attributable to our system of finance and the high rates of interest demanded for money. When the old United States bank was chartered, it was provided that but 6 per cent. interest should be charged, and Alexander Hamilton expressed the hope that within 20 years interest would be reduced to 4 per cent. Since those earlier and better days, the government has legislated in financial matters directly in favor of the money lenders, and they are rapidly absorbing the entire wealth of the people.

Thirty-five years ago I taught school in a town situated in one of the most fertile counties in the upper Willamette valley. At that time a gentleman with a small basketful of type and a hand press was publishing a weekly newspaper. He then was not worth probably nearly as much as anyone of 100 farmers that lived about the village. Shortly afterwards he sold his paper and went into the banking business. After the lapse of a third of a century, the farmers alluded to, after toiling and worrying the whole year round, year after year, in summer heat and winter rain, are worth no more now than then, while the banker, without such toil and worriment, has accumulated wealth sufficient to buy out the whole 100 farmers and have a large pile left. Is not a system of finance which thus allows the few to absorb the wealth of the many one that should be remedied by law? And is it not high time that the government should interpose, as Russia has done, by making government loans upon land to save its yeomanry from the money lenders who are sucking the life-blood out of the people?

No Apotheosis of Fraud.

We have indeed fallen upon evil times, and recent important political events in our national history are really beyond the explanation of human intelligence. That a great political party should select stubbornness of will instead of breadth of intellect as the proper qualification for the chief executive officer of the nation, against the protest of its able leaders and the preference of its voting masses; and that such officer, without being subjected to impeachment, should pursue open bribery of national representatives and by official patronage nullify laws of congress when repugnant to his individual inclination; augment the national bonded indebtedness without authority of law; attempt to force secretly and in a most treacherous manner a discarded monarchy upon a foreign free people, and worst of all, in utter disregard of the obligations of honor, refuse to carry out the pledges of his party for financial reform, which refusal has been more disastrous to the nation than the late civil war in the destruction of business, the depreciation of property and in the want, misery and suffering imposed upon the millions thrown out of employment, are grave facts so discordant with reason and abhorrent to patriotism as to stagger belief itself and arouse suspicion of the correctness of the popular theory that our people are capable of exercising the right of self-government.

It is entirely impossible to conjecture what national crime has been committed in expiation for which our country is compelled to suffer an administration of government, the chief distinguishing characteristics of which are an egotism that disdains instruction from the plain lessons of experience and a callousness that is oblivious to the appeals of a suffering people, while it persists in wrecking the entire business of the country and dooming our heretofore self-reliant and independent yeomanry to a life of idleness, pauperism and sorrow.

The free institutions bequeathed to us are now on trial, but from those present afflictions under the providence of God may be educed higher and more enduring prosperity. The plain alternative before us is impeachment or empire, for unpunished usurpations become precedents fatal to free governments. In this emergency the patriotism of our forefathers as displayed in the achievement of our liberties will again be exhibited in their defense, the incubus that is crushing our industries will be removed by a congress representing the popular will, an American financial policy will be established, and prosperity and happiness will be restored to a nearly impoverished and disheartened people. As a wholesome lesson to coming generations, the apotheosis of fraud should be abandoned for a devotion to principle by inflicting condign punishment upon a refusal to regard the plain obligations of party honor.

Conclusion.

The grand total of the national indebtedness of the several countries of the world is $27,396,000,000, and Moreton Frewen estimates the debts of the world of all kinds at $150,000,000,000. If these debts are made payable in gold, the world's stock of which, as we have seen, being $3,700,000,000, how are such debts ever to be paid? The secretary of the treasury, in his statement for Jan. 1, 1894, gives the total gold coin and bullion in the country at $666,905,590, deducting from which $80,816,010 free gold in the treasury belonging to the United States, would leave $586,089,580 held by banks and in circulation. The gold holdings of the banks for Oct. 3, 1893, was $174,880,962, leaving in circulation outside of the banks $411,208,618, or about $6 per capita.

The public indebtedness, as computed from the eleventh census of the United States, the several states, territories, counties, municipal and school districts, is $2,047,172,554. The population by the same census is given at 62,622,250, making a per capita indebtedness of over $32. When to this indebtedness is added the vast aggregate of corporate and individual indebtedness, making a total estimated $32,000,000,000, the folly of doing business with gold alone as full legal tender money can be seen at a glance.

Is it any wonder that confidence has been destroyed and that a panic has swept over the land? And what has been the result of that panic? Mr. Joseph R. Buchanan, a careful statistician, gives the adult male population of the United States at 13,000,000, of which 6,000,000 are wage workers, and of these there are now out of work 2,393,000. He estimates the loss of wages to workmen for seven months beginning with September, 1893, at $935,516,400 and the total loss in this country on account of shrinkage of wages and prices for the past year at $2,719,198,528, which is more than the cost to our government of the last war which was $2,700,000,000.

All of this immense national loss is the direct and legitimate result of allowing foreign capitalists to dictate our financial policy. Their gold can now purchase nearly double what it could four years since. One hundred and eighteen years ago when our fathers rebelled against the crown and parliament of Great Britain, the only tax imposed upon the colonies was a trifling tax on tea. Now the financial lords of Great Britain are taxing our whole people by means of the single gold standard out of our liberties and our homes.

Is it not high time for another rebellion against British rule? A third of a century ago, the nation sprang to arms and an enslaved race was set free. Shall we not now muster at the ballot box and liberate our whole people of all races from our present financial thralldom?

On New Year's day, of this year, The Capital Journal of Salem was delivered at my office. It contained a most abusive editorial against me on account of my Christmas letter to Cleveland. If I ever performed one conscientious act in my life that was one. And I told the truth and for it I was abused by nearly every plutocratic paper in the land.

In the local columns of The Journal was an account of the arrest of two young men in Salem for stealing. They had the previous winter attended the Willamette university, and wished to do so the past winter but being unable to get work during the summer they could not pay their tuition. Nor could they get money to buy bread. They stole from the university some provisions for which they were put it jail. I pardoned them out. They had theretofore borne untimpeachable characters. They committed a crime against the law of the land, but did they commit a crime against the divine law? Holy Writ asserts that "men do not despise a thief if he steal to satisfy his soul when he is hungry."

Nor were these two young men, who were willing to work and could not, the real culprits, but the two old parties were which, by adhering to the gold standard, have brought this widespread stagnation of business upon the whole country. On the morning of the 29th of last month, the very day on which Cleveland vetoed the Bland bill, an Associated Press dispatch from Carthage, Mo., gave the account of the killing of a burglar in a grocery store. "The man proved to be John Peterson, a local carpenter, long out of work. He was stealing to keep his wife and children from starvation."

Almighty God alone, through his infinite knowledge, comprehends, and in His infinite wisdom can measure, the suffering and sorrow existing in countless homes throughout our whole broad land which are the direct result of dwarfing the business, wealth and prosperity of this country to a single gold standard. And God alone knows what a fearful weight of responsibility rests upon those parties and individuals who have been instrumental in bringing this widespread disaster upon our country, the inevitable consequence of our present financial policy.

I observe before me in this audience many men who like myself have passed the three-score mark of life. You well remember when you started out for yourselves about 40 years ago the various opportunities afforded you. With a swelling volume of money, the world was making vast strides of progress and the avenues of all industries were open to all. Have you now sons ready to start out in the world for themselves? What is the prospect before them? A restricted volume of full legal tender money has caused a paralysis of business, no demand for honest labor, no profit in any industry and the lack of any chance of making a living, unless they have money to loan. Enforced idleness will enervate and debase them, for "an idle brain is always the devil's workshop."

I appeal to the mothers of Oregon, who, although without a vote, are not without their influence. Every one of them should labor for the success of the Populist ticket. They all, with a mother's love for their children, feel more keenly than others, the desire to have them well started in life, and they, more keenly than others, feel the chagrin and despair occasioned by the lack of opportunities now offered their sons and daughters for enjoying a respectable livelihood. Nor is there one single person in all Oregon whose interest would not be subserved by a change in the financial policy of government to which alone the Populist party is pledged.

There must be a change before there can be prosperity. Let us adopt an American instead of a British policy of finance; let us secure to the people a sufficient supply of sound money to meet the full requirements of business; let us loosen the grasp of the money lords from the throats of our people and the hum of industry will again be heard, the home of the laborer will again be gladdened by a sufficient supply of food and clothing for his ill-clad, half-starved wife and children, the dark shadows now resting upon all will disappear and prosperity will again bestow its benign benediction upon every home and hearthstone throughout the entire domain of our wide-extended republic.

"I speak not out of weak surmises, but from proof."

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NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

Sealed proposals for the erection of a building for the Oregon school for Deaf Mutes will be received by the Board of Trustees of said school, at the state Capitol, Salem, Oregon, until 12 o'clock, noon, May 14th, 1894.

Each bid must be accompanied by a certified check for $500.

Plans and specifications can be seen at the office of S. E. Maxon, Architect, Portland, Oregon, or at the office of C. H. Burggraf, Architect, Salem, Oregon.

The Board of Trustees reserves the right to reject any and all bids submitted.

SYLVESTER PENNOYER, Governor,
GEO. W. McBRIDE, Sec'y of State,
E. B. McELROY, Sup't Pub. Inst'n,
Board of Trustees.

Salem, Oregon, April 5, 1894. 49 10t

Proposals for Wood.

SEALED BIDS—For furnishing wood will be received at the office of the clerk of school district No 24 until 2 o'clock p. m., on Tuesday May 1, 1894. Bids will be opened at the regular meeting of the board of directors at 2 o'clock p m., of said 1st day of May, for the delivery of wood before September 20, 1894, at the following schools: Lincoln, 12 cords oak, 15 cords fir, Park, 12 cords oak, 50 cords fir; East Salem, 40 cords oak, 150 cords fir; North Salem, 12 cords oak, 50 cords fir; Central, 20 cords fir.

All wood must be 4 feet in length, reasonably straight and corded closely.

The fir must be large or body wood and the oak must be split oak and not grub wood.

The board reserves the right to reject any or all bids.

Done by order of the board April 3, 1894.

Attest: W. L. WADE, Chairman
Board of Directors.
SCOTT BOZORTH, District Clerk. 4-4 1mdw

WANTED AGENTS
—to sell—
BROWN'S NEW FOUNTAIN WASHER.
Best Steam Washer known. Sample Washer with full instructions sent to Agents, express charges prepaid on receipt of $3.50. Address J. H. Brown, Box 248, Salem, Or. 10-3-1f

TREASURER'S NOTICE.

State of Oregon, Treasurer's Department. } SALEM, April 21, 1894.

NOTICE is hereby given that there are funds on hand with which to redeem all outstanding warrants, (with the exception of those drawn upon the military fund) endorsed "Presented, and not paid for want of funds" prior to, and including, February 6, 1894, and that said warrants properly endorsed, will be paid upon presentation at this office. Interest thereon ceasing from, and after, the date of this notice.

PHIL. METSCHAN,
State Treasurer.
4 21 2w

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MARY B. WEAVER, First Soprano and Whistler.
EDITH BUSHEE, Contralto.
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ALICE MERRILL RAYMOND, Phenominal Alto Soloist.
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