MULTNOMAH NEWS.

[Continued from first page.]

has the city carefully mapped out and the Bryan workers are well organized, fully posted and drilled in their duties. It has been a campaign of education such as has never been seen before. There is a constant stream of callers at all three headquarters for literature, pictures, cartoons and speakers. J. C. Young has charge of the state committee headquarters, Mr. Bourne, of Portland, and J. T. Milner, in the Mulkey building of the county committee. The latter is a silver Republican and his rooms are crowded with farmers who are as aggressive and working as hard as the Bryan men in town. Albert Tozier, in the Pacific Farmer at the foot of Morrison street has also a wonderful repository of campaign information. Here can be found all the newspapers in the state, lists of voters in each county, the politics so far as known of nearly every man in the state. Mr. Tozier's judgment is excellent and he is also very close to the labor organizations. Four gentleman better informed than Young, Bourne, Milner and Tozier could not be selected in Oregon.

THE STREET CROWDS

in Portland are wonderful. At eight a. m. they begin to assemble and they hold out until midnight. The crowds are growing and are a terror to the moneyed element. A man who will keep still and vote can be bought. But an enthusiastic yelling cheering mob cannot be corrupted. A colored man was speaking for Bryan as a McKinley procession passed. He said: "If they've got him elected what's the use trotting out their dude flambeaux clubs? If the race is won, what's the use putting the horse over the trade?" This created great skyrendering yells.

MY PREDICTION

is now that Multnomah county will not give McKinley over 2500 plurality, possibly not over 1200 to 1600. Voters will be colonized from Washington, hauled in on the railroads and up and down the river on the boats. But Pennoyer's police in uniforms and citizen's clothes will not allow as much of that as Jo. Simon's police have allowed in the past. Oregon will give Bryan ten to nifteen thousand plurality, and from six to ten thousand majority at the lowest. If Harrison and Reid could not be elected in 1892, because Reid for vice president was obnoxious to the typographers and telegraphers union, how can McKinley and Hobart carry a doubtful state when they are opposed by all the organized labor, the grangers and the Silver Republicans all over the nation?

E. HOFER.

Bryan and Free Silver Ralley.

Will be held at Silverton, Or., October 31, 1896. Grand torch lights procession. Two bands. Four noted speakers. The Mott boys The Bradley sisters. Speaking. Campaign songs. Recitations. Good music. Come every body and attend the last and greatest rally of the campaign. td

Old People.

Old people who require medicine to regulate the bowels and kidneys will find the true remedy in Electric Bitters. This medicine does not stimulate and contains no whiskey nor other intoxicant but acts as a tonic and alterative It acts mildly on the stomach and bowels, adding strength and giving tone to the organs, thereby aiding Nature in the performance of the functions. Electric bitters is an excellent appetizer and aids digestion. Old People find it just exactly what they need. Price 50c and $1 per bottle at Fred A. Legg's drug store.

Via the Union Pacific System

baggage is checked through from Portland to its destination. The specialties of the Union Pacific are unexcelled track and equipment, union depots, fast time, through cars, steam heat, Pintsch light and courteous treatment to passengers. For rates and information, apply to

BOISE & BARKER, Agents,
15-12d-4 w Salem, Oregon

Dissolution Notice.

The Copartnership heretofore existing between W. A. Hamilton & John Moir under the firm name of Hamilton & Moir is this day mutually dissolved. All claims due to said firm to be paid to W. A. Hamilton. Any bills against said firm will be paid by each one paying one-half. W. A. Hamilton continues the buisness.

W. A. HAMILTON.
JOHN MOIR,
Salem, Oregon October 22nd 1896.
10-26-4w.

THE LADIES AND GENTS,—The stock of underwear for ladies, gents and children at the New York Racket is complete, and all sold at racket prices, call and lay in a supply when needed!

That Herren School House Debate.

TURNER, OR., Oct. 26, 1896.

EDITOR JOURNAL.—Saturday night one of Salem's young lawyers John W. McCullach, in joint debate with I. P. Callison from Willamette University, made, as he supposed, a stirring peech in favor of Hannaism in the Herren school house. The speaker waxed very eloquent and made some statements to the audience which perhaps some of the listeners swallowed but not the writer.

Mr. McCullach made the statement that the amount of basic currency did not regulate the price of commodities where upon Mr. Callison informed him that it was the conclusion of every political economist to the contrary. The lawyer also allued to the $8,000,000 in 1873 but did not mention the total amount of silver.

Mr. Callison at once rectified this. Had any stranger heard McCulloch's speech he would have thought sure it was some school boy, trying to tell something he had read in the Republican bible (Oregonian.)

After Mr. McCulloch had wearied the people for some time, he struck an attitude, and with flourishing arms and voice like a locomotive, he concluded his speech with a comparison, which would have made any little school girl or boy, who had even studied history, tired.

"Suppose," said he, "that the silver mines of the United States were at present running, and the United States was coining the silver bullion at 16 to 1? Saturday night would come, and the mine owner would pay his men off in silver dollars—as of course they would—the laborer would then go to the grocer to get some sugar, and would throw down a silver dollar.

The grocer would tell him he could not take that as it was only worth 49c. His contract with the sugar trust called for gold and he must have gold, "and therefore the poor laborer," and here the speaker grew pale and his voice grew tremulous, and the writer expected to see tears of sympathy roll down his cheek on his stand up collar, as he told the listners that the laborer would be compelled to take 49c for his hard earned dollar.

What a statement to make before an intelligent audience, and especially to be made by a man supposed to know something about law.

Did he hear how the Southern Pacific Railroad Company had been sued for refusing to accept five copper cents. If the United States can put her stamp on 129 copper cents whose intrinsic value is 11½c and make it go, its a pretty pass when she cannot put her stamp on the honest silver and make it legal tender.

The idea that the dignity of these United States must bow to an abominable sugar trust is too absurb for any reason. How foolish for any citizen and patriot who has any respect for country and country's honor and an average intellect to advocate, and then call others anarchists.

The goldbugs had better muzzle McCulloch and R. J. Hendryx and Child-like Mr. Bowers, of Pleasant Point. They are doing a great deal of good for the Bryan party here.

M. F. H.

The Only Chair Car Line

to the east is the Union Pacific. Eastern cities are reached via this line with fewer changes of cars than via other lines. Rates always the lowest. Tickets to or from points in the United States, Canada, or Europe for sale by

BOISE & BARKER, Agents,
15-15d-4w Salem, Oregon.

Notice.

The undersigned wishes to inform his friends that he has definitely decided not to leave Salem.

Very Respectfully.

EMIL L. WINKLER.

DON'T GO EAST—Until you have seen the undersigned, who can quote you the lowest rates—furnish you your through tickets, sleeping car berths, and arrange for a pleasant trip via the Union Pacific system. Boise & Barker, agents, Salem, Or. 10 15 4w

A MODEL PLATFORM.

Adopted by the Democrats In National Convention.

The following is the full and complete platform as adopted by the National Democratic convention:

We, the Democrats of the United States in national convention assembled, do reaffirm our allegiance to those great essential principles of justice and liberty upon which our institutions are founded, and which the Democratic party has advocated from Jefferson's time to our own—freedom of speech, freedom of the press, freedom of conscience, the preservation of personal rights, the equality of all citizens before the law, and the faithful observance of constitutional limitations.

During all these years the Democratic party has resisted the tendency of selfish interests to the centralization of governmental power, and steadfastly maintained the integrity of the dual scheme of government established by the founders of this republic of republics. Under its guidance and teachings the great principle of local self-government has found its best expression in the maintenance of the rights of the states and in the policy of confining the general government to the exercise of powers granted by the constitution of the United States.

RELIGIOUS FREEDOM.

The constitution of the United States guarantees to every citizen the rights of civil and religious liberty. The democratic party has always been the exponent of political liberty and religious freedom and it renews its obligations and reafirms its devotion to these fundamental principles of the constitution.

FINANCE.

Recognizing that the money question is paramount to all others at this time, we invite attention to the fact that the constitution names silver and gold together as the money metals of the United States, and that the first coinage law passed by congress under the constitution made the silver dollar the money unit, and admitted gold to free coinage at a ratio based upon the silver dollar unit.

We declare that the act of 1873 demonetizing silver without the knowledge or approval of the American people has resulted in the appreciation of gold, and a corresponding fall in the price of commodities produced by the peeple; a heavy increase in the burden of taxation and of all debts, public and private; the enrichment of the money lending class at home and abroad, the prostration of industry, and impoverishment of the people.

We are unalterably opposed to monometallism, which has locked fast the prosperity of an industrial people in paralysis of hard times, Gold monometallism is a British policy, and its adoption has brought other nations into financial servitude to London. It is not only un-American, but anti-American, and it can be fastened on the United States only by the stifling of that spirit and love of liberty which proclaimed our political independence in 1776 and won in the war of the revolution.

FREE COINAGE.

We demand the free and unlimited coinage of both silver and gold at the present legal ratio of 16 to 1, without waiting for the aid or consent of any other nation. We demand that the standard silver dollar shall be a full legal tender, equally with gold, for all debts, public and private, and we favor such legislation as will prevent for the future the demonetization of any kind of legal tender money by private contract.

BONDS.

We are opposed to the policy and practice of surrendering to the holders of the obligations, of the United States, the option reserved by law to the government of redeeming such obligations in either silver coin or gold coin.

We are opposed to the issuing of interest-bearing bonds of the United States in time of peace, and condemn the trafficking with banking syndicates which, in exchange for bonds and at an enormous profit to themselves, supply the federal treasury with gold to maintain the policy of gold monometallism.

ISSUE OF MONEY.

Congress alone has the power to coin and issue money, and President Jackson declared that this power could not be delegted to corporations or individuals. We therefore denounce the issuance of notes intended to circulate as money by national banks as in derogation of the constitution, and we demand that all paper which is made a legal tender for public and private debts or which is receivable for duties to the United States shall be bessued by the government of the United States and shall be redeemable in coin.

TARIFF.

We hold that tariff duties should be levied for purpose of revenue, such duties to be so adjustd as to operate equally throughout the country and no discriminate between class or section, and that taxation should be limited by the need of the government honestly and economically administrated.

We denounce as disturbing to business the Republican threat to restore the McKinley law, which has twice been condemned by the people in national elections, and which, enacted under the false plea of protection to home industry, proved a prolific breeder of trusts and monopolies, enriched the few by the expense of the many, restricted trade, and deprived the producers of the great American staples of access to their natural markets.

INCOME TAX.

Until the money question is settled we are opposed to any agitation for further changes in our tariff laws, except such as are necesary to meet the deficit in revenue caused by the adverse decision of the supreme court on the income tax. But for this decision by the supreme court there would be no deficit in the revenue under the law passed by a Democritic congress in strict pursuance of the uniform decisions of that court for 100 years, that court having in that decision sustained constitutional objections to its enactment which had preciously been overruled by the ablest judges who have ever sat on the bench. We declare that it is the duty of congress to useall the constitutional power which remains after that decision, or which may come from its reversal by the court as it may hereafter be constituted, so that the burdens of taxation may be equally and impartially laid, to the end that wealth may bear its due proportion of the expense of the government.

LABOR.

We hold that the most efficient way of protecting American labor is to prevent the importation of foreign pauper labor to compete with it in the home market, and that the value of the home market to our American farmers and artisans is greatly reduced by a vicious monetary system which depresses the prices of their products below the cost of production, and thus deprives them of the means of purchasing the products of our home manufactories, and, as labor creates the wealth of the country, we demand the passage of such laws as may be necessary to protect it in all its rights.

We are in favor of the arbitration of differences between employers engaged in interstare commerce and their employes, and recommend such legislation as is necessary to carry out this principle.

The absorption of wealth by the few, the consolidation of our leading railroad systems and combinations in those arteries of commerce. We demand the enlargement of the powers of the interstate commerce commission and such and such restrictions and and guarantees in in the control of railroads as will protect the people from robbery and oppression,

TAXATION.

We denounce the profligate waste of the money wrung from the people by oppressive taxation and the lavish appropriations of recent Republican congresses, which have kept taxes high while the labor that pays them is unemployed, and the products of the people's toil are depressed in price till they no longer repay the cost of production.

We demand a return to that simplicity and economy which benefits a Democratic government and a reduction in the number of useless offices, the salaries of which drain the substance of the people.

FEDERAL INTERFERENCE.

We denounce arbitrary interferences by federal authorities in local affairs as a violation of the constitution of the United States and a crime against free institutions, and we especially object to government by injunction as a new and highly dangerous form of oppression, by which federal judges in contempt of the laws of the states and rights of citizens, become at once legislators, judges, and executioners, and we approve the bill passed at the last session of the United States senate, and now pending in the house of representatives, relative to contempts in federal courts and providing for trials by jury in certain cases of contempt.

ANTI-FUNDING.

No discrimination should be indulged by the government of the United States in favor of any of its debtors. We approve of the refusal of the Pacific railroad funding bill, and denounce the efforts of the present Republican congress to enact a similar measure.

PENSIONS.

Recognizing the just claims of deserving union soldiers we heartily endorse the rule of the present commissioner of pensions that no names shall be arbitrarily dropped from the pension roll; and the fact of enlistment and service should be deemed conclusive evidence against disease and disability before enlistment.

TERRITORIES.

We favor the admission of the territories of New Mexico, Arizona and Oklahoma into the United States, and we favor the early admission of all the territories having the necessary population and resources to entitle them to statehood, and while they remain territories, we hold that the officials appointed to administer the government of any territory together with the District of Columbia and Alaska, should be bona fide residents of the territory or district in which the duties are to be performed. The Democratic party believes in home rule and that all public lands of the United States should be appropriated to the establishment of free homes for American citizens. We recommend that the territory of Alaska be granted a delegate in congress, and that the general land and timber laws of the United States be extended to said territory.

MONROE DOCTRINE.

The Monroe doctrine is originally declared, and as interpreted by succeeding presidents, is a permanent part of the foreign policy of the United States, and must at all times be maintained.

CUBA.

We extend our sympathy to the people of Cuba in their heroic struggle for liberty and independence.

THIRD TERM.

We are opposed to life tenure in the public service. We favor appointments based upon merit, fixed term of office, and sach an administration of the civil service laws as will afford equal opportunities to all citizens of ascertained fitness. We declare it to be the unwritten law of this republic, established by custom and usage of one hundred years and sanctioned by the examples of the greatest and wisest of those who founded and have maintained our government, that no man should be eligible for a third term in the presidential office.

WATERWAYS.

The federal government should care for and improve the Mississippi river and other great waterways of the republic, so as to secure for the interior states easy and cheap transportation to tidewater. When any waterway of the republic is of sufficient importance to demand aid of the government such aid should be extended upon a definite plan of continuous work until permanent improvement is secured.

Confiding in the justice of our cause and the necessity of its success at the polls, we submit the foregoing declarations of principles and purposes to the considerable judgment of the American people. We invite the support of all citizens who approve them and who desire to have them made effective through legislation for the relief of the people and the restoration of the country's prosperity.

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE,
SALEM, Oregon,
Sept. 1, 1896.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until noon, November 2, 1896, to furnish the following articles for the State of Oregon for the use of the 19th Biennial Session of the Legislative Assembly:

35 reams legal cap, 14 lbs. No. 7 ruling white laid, laid, Charter Oak or Scotch linen, or other good paper.

30 reams first class Congress note, or other good paper, 7-pound, No. 7 ruling, white laid.

20 reams letter paper, 12 lb., No. 7 ruling white laid, Carew, Charter Oak, or Scotch linen, or other good paper.

20 reams of typewriter, letter size, Paragon letter wove No. 3¾, or other good paper.

20 reams typewriter, legal size, Paragon, letter wove No. 3¾, or other good paper.

6 reams typewriter, legal size, Paragon, letter wove No. 1¾, or other good paper.

6 boxes Little's Satin finish carbon, blue, size 8 x 10½.

6 boxes Little's Satin finish carbon, blue, size 8 x 13.

10,000 No. 6 1-2 envelopes, 60 lbs. No. 1, rag XXX.

12 Gross railroad steel pens, No. 49.

20 Gross Gillott's steel pens, No. 404.

4 Gross Gillott's steel pens, No. 303.

8 Gross Esterbrook "J" pens

6 Gross Falcon steel pens, No. 048.

6 Gross Esterbrook & Co.'s Probate steel pens No. 313.

6 Gross Esterbrook & Co.'s Judge's Quill Steel pens No. 312.

6 Gross Esterbrook & Co.'s Chancellors steel pen No 239.

6 Gross London Incandescent, M. Jacob's No. 4.

2 Dozen Sanford's Cardinal red ink, pints.

5 Gross pen holders, black enamel, large.

10 Dozen Peck, Stow & Wilcox's inkstands, No. 558.

4 Dozen Peck, Stow & Wilcox's inkstands, No. 554.

10 Dozen Peck, Stow & Wilcox's inkstands, No. 420.

12 Dozen ivory folders, 9-inch standard.

4 Dozen ivory folders, 10-inch Congress.

4 Dozen mucilage cups, No. 8, Morgan's patent.

10 Dozen mucilage stands, reservoir, No. 6, Morgan's patent.

3 reams Parker's treasury blotting paper, or other good paper, 140 lbs. assorted colors.

2 Gross No. 2 Eagle recorder lead pencils, style 660.

5 Dozen Sanford's premium fluid, quarts.

2 1-2 Dozen Stafford's writing fluid, quarts.

15 Dozen gummed stub files, No. 21, 11 x 15 inches, 500 pages.

4 Dozen Duplex cupboard letter clips, legal size.

20 Dozen Duplex cupboard letter clips.

15 Dozen Faber's rubber rulers, 14-inch flat.

15 Dozen steel erasers, Rogers' No. 18,149, bone.

3 Dozen steel erasers, Rogers' No. 18,149, ebony.

70 boxes Faber's No. 300 rubber bands, assorted sizes.

5 Gross Faber's lead pencils, No. 2, hexagon, gilt.

12 Gross Faber's lead pencils, No. 2, round, gilt.

20 Dozen Faber's patent ink and pencil rubber erasers, mammoth.

3,000 McGill's patent paper fasteners, No. 2 flat head.

3,000 McGill's patent paper fasteners, No. 2 ound head, whie

3,000 McGill's patent paper fasteners, No. 4, flat head.

15 Dozen table pads to hold paper, 19x20 inches, strong leather tips.

[illegible] Dozen waste paper baskets, cross-bar rolled.

29 lbs. hemp twine No. 2.

4 Dozen Sanford's mucilage, quarts.

Bids should be marked "Proposals for Stationery." None but the best quality of goods will be accepted.

The right to reject any or all bids is reserved. All the above articles to be delivered at Salem on or before December 15, 1896.

There being at the present time no money available for paying for the above supplies, bids will only be accepted under the express condition, agreement and understanding that the successful bidder will look to, and depend upon the next legislature appropriating money to pay the claim.

Very respectfully,

H. R. KINCAID,
9-5-2m Secretary of State.

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You Can Be Well

When your blood is pure, rich and nourishing for nerves and muscles. The blood is the vital fluid and when it is poor and impure you must either suffer or you will fall a victim to sudden changes, exposure, or overwork. Keep your blood pure with Hood's Sarsaparilla and be well.

Hood's Pills are the best after-dinner pill; assist digestion, cure headache. 25 cents.