

Hood's Pills

As long as political conventions are manipulated and controlled by the money power the people will not be represented. Take the list of delegates to the Republican state convention from Lane county for example. The men are so far as known, are good men, but we do not believe they represent the people of that county. Here they are: Hon. S. M. Yoran, banker at Eugene and very vehement gold standard man as a matter of course; Hon. G. B. Chrisman, principal owner in Lane county and himself said to be the richest man in the county; Hon. Darwin Bristow, banker at Cottage Grove, Hon. S. L. Moorhead, who received \$200 for "fixing" up the Senate Journal in 1893; Hon. S. E. Eakin, banker, being cashier First National bank at Eugene, and a very close gentleman but a very pronounced single gold standard man; Wm. Preston, well to do merchant and we believe is a stockholder or director in bank; Hon. S. H. Friendly, wealthy merchant; Hon. J. H. McDoug, well-to-do merchant; Dr. W. Kuykendall, physician, deacon in M. E. church and pleasant gentleman but not in touch with the plain people; Hon. H. B. Miller, wealthy manufacturer, capitalist and retired politician and very bitter against all manner of reformers and especially those who oppose the single gold standard; Hon. A. C. Woodcock, well-to-do lawyer; Hon. C. Cole, supposed to be the only farmer which the great agricultural county of Lane could send to the most important political convention, or one of the most important, ever held in Oregon and it is suggested that even this one farmer may send his proxy by a banker or merchant friend. Now merchants and bankers are nice men

Daily Capital Journal

BY HOPPER BROTHERS.
WEDNESDAY, APRIL 13, 1898.
NOT A GRANGER CROWD.

and no delegation would be complete unless this class of men were represented but to the looker-on it really seems that the Lane county Republican farmers have given everything over into the hands of the bankers. Bankers are nice men but they are, like all other classes of men, liable to legislate and promulgate platforms and put up tickets in their own interest. When a county which boasts of being the greatest agricultural county in the State can send but one farmer to a state convention it is time for the people to wake up and look out for their own interests.

A CLEAN CANVASS.

Let All Unite for Principle—No Trading for Success.

EDITOR JOURNAL:—It is to be hoped that your earnest demands for a clean campaign may be heeded by the managers of the Union forces. This is a critical time in the politics not only of Oregon but of the nation. The eyes of the whole country will be watching our experiment, and, whatever the result, it will have a far-reaching influence.

If we conduct ourselves as to show that we have really united on principle and not for spoil; that this is an earnest and unselfish effort for better government, the relief of the tax-payer, and the restoration to the people of the powers and privileges that have been taken from them by unscrupulous schemers; that it is in fact as well as in name a reform movement; then, whether we are successful or not, the cause of true reform will be advanced. But, in order to show this, the ways of the hoodlum politician must not be our ways. Legitimate campaign expenses there must be, but a "corruption fund" should be conspicuous by its absence. Trades and unholy alliances should be avoided. We want no traffic with the sharp, unscrupulous political managers whose methods are looked upon by our Republican friends as indispensable to success. Men of this stripe, while they may play some sharp and temporarily successful tricks, in the end cost their associates dearly.

The Populists, Democrats and Silver Republicans have made a legitimate and honest Union on principles upon which they can all agree, and, if they stand by their colors, they will command the respect, if not the immediate support, of all men whose

"THE COURT HOUSE SEARCHLIGHT," NO. 1.

Published Occasionally for the Benefit of the Public,
AND THE BENEFIT OF THE COUNTY TAXPAYERS.

"The Petit Journal" Reviews the Attempt of the County Court to Crucify the County Treasurer and Reward the Faithful.

(Notice to Taxpayers:—All statements in this article are from the official records and you are requested to preserve the same for reference.)

The action of the Marion county court at the April term, in refusing to allow County Treasurer Brown any pay for legal services retained by him in defending the interests of the taxpayers in the court house repairs injunction suit, brings that whole controversy again before the people.

WHAT THE RECORD SHOWS.

The county court record shows that in the matter of litigation in G. W. Hanesaker vs G. L. Brown, as Treasurer of Marion county, claim of G. L. Brown for expenses and court costs, latter item to amount of \$36 allowed, item for attorney fees Sherman, Condit and Park rejected, for the reason that the same was without the authority of the court.

The Marion County Court, at the time the suit was brought to enjoin the treasurer from paying the warrants issued to pay for the court house repairs in the sum of \$2242.65, AUTHORIZED County Treasurer Brown to defend against the said suit and to employ counsel, but the court insisted he should employ Bingham and Carson, at that time the counsel and legal advisors for the county court.

Mr. Brown as county treasurer refused to employ Bingham and Carson to defend, as he did not consider them proper persons to engage in that suit. Marion county's true interest was to have those warrants declared illegally issued, while Bingham and Carson, sitting in the interest of the county court, if allowed, would be required to labor to maintain the le-

OREGON STATE NEWS.

Fishing season at Astoria has opened. Bowling alleys at Heppner must pay a license of \$100. The foundation for the new flouring mill at Pendleton is ready for the structure.

An Iniquitous Measure.

All Our Silver to Be Floated With Gold Bonds.

Increased Privilege to Issue Money to Be Given to Banks.

J. A. Doughitt in The Dalles Times-Mountaineer.]

Emboldened by their success so far in "currency reform" the managers of the Republican party have submitted a proposition for funding the currency of the United States in such a shape that money can be made scarce or plentiful at the will of the Wallstreet brokers. The Gage bill did not go quite far enough to suit the brokers, hence another measure was prepared that is entitled "a bill to strengthen the public credit," and is about as vicious a measure as could have been conceived by old Shylock himself. The principal features of the bill are as follows:

"A division of issue and redemption is established in the treasury for which the secretary of the treasury is authorized to set aside the general cash balance in excess of \$50,000,000. This excess on March 17, 1898, was \$176,139,532. United States received by this division for redemption in gold to be cancelled and returned in proportion as certain substitute currency is issued. No note redeemed in gold is to be again paid out except under exceptional conditions.

"National banks are required to assume the current redemption of United States demand notes in order to obtain circulation based upon their commercial assets. A new class of notes, called national reserve notes, is to be issued in lieu of legal tender notes deposited with the banks with the treasury, and these reserve notes are to be redeemed upon demand by the banks out of the redemption fund which they are required to maintain in gold.

"The basis of national bank calculation will eventually be the commercial assets of the banks. This result will be reached, however, only after a series of years. National banks will continue to be required during one year after the passage of this act to maintain the minimum amount on the United States bonds as security for circulation, which is required by existing law, but they will be permitted to issue notes to the face value of these bonds. This bond deposit may be reduced by one-fourth annually, beginning one year after the passage of the act.

"National banks are to be permitted to issue current notes upon their commercial assets to the amount of the reserve notes issued to them in return for deposits of United States bonds. The purpose of this provision is to compel the conversion of United States notes into reserve notes, as well as to limit the issues of currency upon commercial assets.

"The national currency notes based upon commercial assets are to be secured by a bank note guaranty fund, made up by the contribution in gold coin 5 per cent of the entire circulation of the bank.

"The national reserve notes will continue to be legal tender until received into the treasury from failed and liquidating banks, when liability from them will be assumed by the government, and they will be redeemed and cancelled. Provision is made that they shall cease to be required as a basis of circulation, when the secretary of the treasury is satisfied that there is no longer a sufficient amount available to meet the demands for new banks and increased circulation.

"Standard silver dollars are to be redeemable in gold, but silver certificates are redeemable only in standard silver dollars. The parity of silver, with gold is secured by a gold redemption fund, deposited in the division of issue and redemption, equal to five per cent of the amount of silver which has been coined.

Comment on this bill is hardly necessary, for it shows upon its face so many objectionable features that it condemns itself. It means an issuance of more interest bearing bonds; the creation of credit currency that would be so flexible that it could be contracted just to suit the whims of money lenders, and still of such a wild cat nature that its value would always be questioned.

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